

# The Statesman

Summer Weekly of the University of Massachusetts Vol. 1, No. 1



# SUMMER SPECIALS

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#### Editor

J. Harris Dean . . . . . 549-1311

#### Business Manager

Charles W. Smith . . . . . 545-0311

#### News Editor

James Foudy . . . . . 545-2550

#### Sports Editor

Thomas G. FitzGerald . . . . . 545-0344

#### CONTRIBUTORS

Mark Silverman, John Kelly, Ron LaBrecque.

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#### COVER

John Kelly took this dramatic photo of a National Guardsman in Washington, D.C., during the April riots. John previously served as photo editor of the Daily Collegian, and has been doing general trouble-shooting assignments for both the MDC and The Statesman since being sidetracked by marriage last year. The photo to your right is also one of Kelly's.

#### COVER

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# Focus 1968

Last month's conference of the American Society of Newspaper Editors (ASNE) in Washington was the scene of a panel discussion on that familiar topic, the "generation gap" a phrase used by our elders to describe any aspect of young America which makes no sense to them, or which does not coincide with the beliefs, ideals, and prejudices which they hold so sacred.

The panelists, in the words of Editor & Publisher magazine, were, "a charming young lady, two shaggy-haired young radicals, and an aging professional football quarterback." It was one of the shaggy-haired radicals, Phil Semas of the United States Student Press Association, who threw out the term "journalism gap" for the editors to consider.

Said Semas, "I am sort of surprised to find that you have asked us to explain the generation gap to you. After all, you invented the generation gap. We didn't." It was hard for you to understand all those demonstrations and hippies and things so you had to coin a phrase for it — generation gap — just as you had to coin the phrase credibility gap to avoid having to call the President a liar, which isn't a nice thing to say, even though he is one.

"In other words, the generation gap exists only in your newspapers. It doesn't mean anything. It is just an attempt to explain some very severe criticism of the Establishment in terms of a split between generations."

He hit the press hard for its failure to "tell it like it is," and the criticism is well deserved. It is perhaps an unavoidable, inherent trait of newspapers to criticize everyone and everything without pausing to introspect and evaluate.

Semas is wrong, of course, in blaming the press for all of America's problems. "Generation gap" is not synonymous with "journalism gap," but rather the latter is a large contribution to the former in that young America has become painfully aware of a difference between the printed word and the truth. This is not to say that the truth is completely sacrificed—just glossed over slightly, made more palatable for the readers. A balanced picture of American society is not presented for consumption.

Too much attention is paid to "good newspaper style" (though few finished products reflect it). Too much emphasis has been placed on "straight reporting" of the facts with little or no attention



The election year 1968 will undoubtedly be a turning point in the history of the United States. The question is: Which way will we go?

being paid to the causes which brought about the effect. Happily, there is now a trend towards more interpretive reporting, though the majority of America's papers aren't yet aware of it. The papers with the best "in depth" stories are unfortunately those which have a much smaller impact on the public proportionally — like the Christian Science Monitor and the National Observer.

When a paper is no longer free it cannot be responsible. Yet this is the case with every newspaper which cowtows to its advertisers, and they make up the majority by far. A good example is the recent birth control/Zayre's incident: none of the area press mentioned Zayre's by name, but merely referred to it as "a local department store," "a South Hadley store," etc.

This situation is a little more comprehensible in light of the fact that as of last year there were competing newspapers in only 64 out of the 1547 cities that have dailies. And then there are thousands of small weeklies. The situation is sad indeed.

"The press needs criticism," says the introduction to a USSPA bulletin on the press' mishandling of the Columbia situation. This is an understatement. During this summer I shall try to delve into some of the problems faced by the press and caused by the press. Not only the commercial press but also the college press in general and, more specifically, our own publications at UMass.

Each has contributed in some way to the atmosphere which has given rise to assassination, rioting, and general discontent if not outright protest. Perhaps the time has come to find out why.

It's a year of decision for the mass media. What that decision is will undoubtedly have an enormous effect on the stability of American society in the next few years.

J. Harris Dean  
Editor

The Statesman

## SUMMER DISTRACTIONS

Admission Charges: Films, 50¢/Concerts \$1.50/Plays \$2.00

### June

- 11 Art Opening: Water Colors, Mrs. Irmeline Edding, 7:30 p.m. Student Union Reading Room
- 13 Film: "Fahrenheit 451" 8:00 p.m., Bowker Auditorium.
- 18 Ballet: Oukhtomsky Ballet Classique, 8:00 p.m., Bowker Auditorium.
- 20 Film: "Gypsy Girl" 8:00 p.m., Student Union Ballroom.
- 27 Film: "Ipcress File" 8:00 p.m., Student Union Ballroom.

### July

- 1 Art Opening: 7:30 p.m., Student Union Reading Room.
- 5 Play Premiere: "Light Up the Sky" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium.
- 6 Play: "Light Up the Sky" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium.
- 8 Concert: Francisco Espinosa, 8:00 p.m., Bowker Auditorium.
- 11 Film: "Gambit" 8:00 p.m., Student Union Ballroom.
- 11 Play Premiere: "The Rivals" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium.
- 12 Play: "Light Up the Sky" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium.
- 13 Play: "The Rivals" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium.
- 16 Film: "Arabesque" 8:00 p.m., Student Union Ballroom.
- 17 Play Premiere: "The World of Sholom Aleichem" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium.
- 18 Play: "Light Up the Sky" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium.
- 18 Film: "Torn Curtain" 8:00 p.m., Student Union Ballroom.
- 19 Play: "The World of Sholom Aleichem" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium.
- 20 Play: "The Rivals" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium.
- 24 Play: "Light Up the Sky" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium.
- 25 Play: "The World of Sholom Aleichem" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium.
- 26 Film: "Imitation of Life" 8:00 p.m., Student Union Ballroom.
- 26 Play: "The Rivals" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium.
- 26 Children's Play Premiere: 1:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium
- 27 Play: "The World of Sholom Aleichem" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium.
- 27 Children's Play: 10:30 a.m.
- 29 Art Opening: The Drawings of Michelangelo, 7:30 p.m., Student Union Reading Room.
- 31 Play: "The Rivals" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium.

The University of Massachusetts Theatre has announced a new addition to its Summer Repertory, a festival of comfortable old film favorites which will be presented during July and August under the title *Summer Camp*.

Beginning on July 21 with *King Kong* and concluding on August 6 with *Judy Garland and Van Johnson in In the Good Old Summertime*, the series will run from Sunday through Tuesday evenings and will include vintage films of "Low," "Middle," and "High Camp" fame.

In addition to *King Kong*, Low Camp week will bring *Tarzan the Ape Man* and *Bride of Frankenstein* to the screen. Middle Camp films will include *Hope and Crosby's Road to Zanzibar*, *Bogart and Bergman in Casablanca*, and *Cary Grant and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. in Gunga Din*. High Camp will bring *Gold Diggers of 1933* and *Footlight Parade* in addition to *Good Old Summertime*.

Films will be shown at 8:30 p.m. in Bartlett Hall Theatre. Tickets will be sold at the door.

### UNIVERSITY SUMMER THEATRE'S CAMP FILM FESTIVAL:

#### Low Camp

- July 21 — *King Kong* with Bruce Cabot and Fay Wray
- July 22 — *Tarzan the Ape Man* with Johnny Weissmuller, Maureen O'Sullivan and C. Aubrey Smith
- July 23 — *Bride of Frankenstein* with Boris Karloff and Elsa Lanchester

#### Middle Camp

- July 28 — *Road to Zanzibar* with Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour
- July 29 — *Casablanca* with Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman
- July 30 — *Gunga Din* with Cary Grant, Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Victor McLaglen

#### High Camp

- August 4 — *Gold Diggers of 1933* with Dick Powell, Joan Blondell and Ginger Rogers
- August 5 — *Footlight Parade* with James Cagney, Ruby Keeler, Dick Powell
- August 6 — *In the Good Old Summertime* with Judy Garland and Van Johnson

## Letters



Dear Editor,

I am writing to you in the hope that you will communicate my appreciation to the students on your campus for their CHOICE 68 votes.

Not only because my candidacy was favored in the balloting am I grateful. More significant than the success or the losses of individual candidates in CHOICE 68 is the participation by one million students on some 1200 campuses in the political process. Student opinions, debated and expressed democratically, will influence elections throughout our nation.

CHOICE 68 opinions on military action, bombing and the urban situation have been forwarded to me. I note that 55.4 percent of my student supporters favor a reduction of military action in Vietnam and 29.1 percent are for withdrawal. Among students for me, 51.2 percent would stop the bombing and 28.4 percent prefer temporary suspension. I can assure you I shall keep these views in mind as I try to develop intelligent responses to changing international relations.

The emphasis of students for McCarthy on education and job training in our urban reconciliation efforts is reassuring to me in a very personal way. Let us remain together, and I am confident that our common cause can change the direction of our country.

With best wishes,

Eugene J. McCarthy



Dear Editor,

For the last few days I have been trying to convince myself that I, along with 200 million other Americans, am not guilty of the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. However, I have been unable to cleanse my mind of some feeling of guilt. Certain national leaders have been trying to convince the world that America is a sick country, a country with no future. I don't want to believe that. Yet I know to a certain extent that it is true.

I think not only of the assassinations of John Kennedy, Medgar Evers, Martin Luther King, and Robert Kennedy; but also of the murder of the eight student nurses in Chicago by the accused Rich-

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ard Speck, the murder of 16 students at the University of Texas by Charles Whitman, and of course the Boston stranglings. I think of the riots which have engulfed our cities, and I think of the damn war which has drained from the youth of our country.

And then I think of our political system. I think of a lonely, unknown senator from Minnesota, who by winning elections in New Hampshire and Wisconsin forced the most powerful man in the world to call it quits. I think of the demonstrations across the country which made the nation take a minute to think. I think of the heart transplants and of the space feats. And I think of the Red Sox and the Impossible Dream (it could only happen here).

I'm confused about America. Where are we going? By what means will we get there? Has political assassination become an integral part of American life?

America needs a new set of goals; to maintain the status quo won't do. Without this "bloodless revolution," America, as we know it today won't survive. To quote a well known news commentator, "America must change, for if it doesn't, some day it will have a leader as brutal as the society which he leads."

Donald Epstein

Managing Editor, Daily Collegian



Dear Editor,

It is the responsibility of the free press to persuade Cardinal Cushing to persuade Senator Ted Kennedy to run for President. Many political organizations have the visible resources to lead our country. But only the Kennedy family and organization have the true understanding of tragedy necessary to bring Martin Luther King's Dream down from Heaven to this Earth.

Only Cardinal Cushing can certify that now is God's time for this to happen. Only the power of the press can give the American people the chance to vote their acceptance and approval of a politics of courage to overcome tragedy.

F. E. Satterthwaite  
8 Fuller Road  
Wellesley Massachusetts 02181



The Statesman welcomes letters on all subjects. All letters must be typewritten at 60 spaces, double-spaced, and signed with the writer's name and address. Letters not signed and/or typewritten in this manner will not be considered for publication. Names will be withheld upon request. The editors reserve the right to edit all letters for reasons of length or clarity. Address all letters to: Editor, The Statesman, Student Union Building, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002.

June 12, 1968

## "The price is too high"

by Ronald J. LaBrecque

While watching the funeral proceedings on TV I attempted to gather together memories of a day spent in Indianapolis last March. The days have been so filled with newspaper work and squeezing by final exams that I have had little time to think of my brief exciting moments in the presence of the man many of us there felt would be the next President of the United States.

Travelling through Indianapolis during spring vacation, I heard a radio news report that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy would be arriving at Weir Cook Airport, which is at the outskirts of the city, late in the afternoon. He was coming to Indiana to file his candidacy in that state's presidential primary.

Sparked by a personal desire to become in some way involved in the excitement of Kennedy's appearance and urged on by a writer's drive to witness firsthand an event of major importance in hopes of later creatively relating it in print, I drove to the airport.

If memories of the day were fogged by other activities after returning to school, the assassination made them that much more vivid.

There was excitement, a generating, pulsating feeling, which mounted steadily as the moment for the Senator's arrival approached. I was fortunate enough to be allowed to enter the press area and even among some of these "pros", accustomed I'm sure to covering VIP's, there was a certain tension. The Kennedy's were fast coming to epitomize the American ideal and there was an indescribable special something about the man they would soon be swarming around with a constant barrage of flashbulbs, straining to hear his very word.

The plane was late and the large contingent from Indiana Univ., and



the kids from Purdue, and the kids from the local high schools, and the large number of older people were becoming anxious. The youth in the crowd was an obvious factor of its makeup but I could see in the faces of the older people the same hope and faith in the man that they were waiting for, a leader.

I asked a four year old what he was doing at the airport as his mother whispered to him "tell the boy you came to see Bobby". Yes, we had come to see Bobby and to a deafening cheer from the crowd and a mad crush of people from the mass media at the entrance to the room, Bobby came.

Snapping pictures with no less enthusiasm than the Associated Press photographer standing next to me I was immediately aware of the extreme physical drain the tour had been on the man. There was a sparkle in his eye and the smile was there but I could see in his face that the long strenuous hours were taking their toll. One of my most vivid memories however of the Senator is from the press conference, (again I will always remember how fortunate I was to be admitted).

In my mind stands out a pair of scuffed brown shoes. The tell-tale sign of the smiling man, resplendent in a gray glenplaid suit were the shoes. They were so out of context. Yet it was such a small thing that brought home the point that Bobby was giving up a lot.

They brought home the point, because they accentuated the haggard lines in his face, that as an Indianapolis columnist put it the next day: "The presidency requires a man to pay a tremendous physical price and Kennedy appeared to be playing it."

The people cheered and the whole day was one bright big balloon filled with excitement, and love, and admiration, and hope but then somehow burst that balloon. I think the price is too high.

## HAPPENINGS

### LEDERLE BREAKS GROUND FOR FRATERNITY-SORORITY PARK

Ground has been broken by a University of Massachusetts group for Fraternity-Sorority Park, Inc., a unique privately developed housing complex for Greek-letter organizations.

University President John W. Lederle turned the first spadeful of earth on a 55-acre plot of rolling land northeast of the UMass campus that will eventually be the home of 23 UMass fraternities and sororities.

The \$7.5 million complex will cost each participating organization approximately \$325,000. Greek-letter groups at UMass now occupy houses in residential areas of Amherst near the campus. Many are old and are considered to be inadequate by present university standards, factors which prompted the beginning of planning for Fraternity-Sorority Park by University officials and others nearly

three years ago.

Fraternity-Sorority Park, Inc., was founded by 13 UMass Greek-letter groups. Its directors include University administrators, fraternity officers, area businessmen and others. Ten Greek chapters are participating in the first phase of development and have scheduled construction on houses with tentative completion dates early in 1969.

The organizations are the fraternities Phi Mu Delta, Tau Kappa Epsilon, Lambda Chi Alpha, Phi Sigma Delta, Sigma Alpha Mu, Alpha Epsilon Pi and Alpha Sigma Phi; and the sororities Chi Omega, Sigma Sigma Sigma and Lambda Delta Phi.

Individual chapters will work with their own architects in the design of their houses. Overall plans for the park will be integrated with the University's master campus plan.

The UMass Board of Trustees has

Below: With University of Massachusetts President John W. Lederle wielding the ceremonial spade, ground is broken for a unique student housing project—Fraternity-Sorority Park, Inc., privately-developed area of 55 acres near the UMass campus that will eventually contain the houses of 23 University Greek-letter societies. At left is Robert Gailey, president of the corporation, and in the center William F. Field, UMass dean of students. The first 10 houses in the complex are tentatively scheduled for completion in 1969.



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passed a resolve supporting the park proposal in principle and including a provision that the University may take over a house in the park as a residence hall in case a chapter fails to meet its mortgage or lease commitments.

The resolve also proposes that "the offices of the University should be extended to determine that fraternities and sororities build, maintain and operate on a sound financial basis houses that meet University living standards for the health and safety of students."

Per Nylen of Northampton is park designer; coordinating architect is David Carlson of Springfield. Engineering is by Gordon E. Ainsworth of South Deerfield and site development by Puffer Construction Corp. of Amherst. Financing for the initial development phase of the project is being arranged by Manley Kelley and Thornton Banks of the Worcester County National Bank.

Corporation president Robert Gailey said that the role of the park corporation will be to assist Greek-letter organizations with financing and building, to take responsibility for maintenance of the park and corporation-owned property, and to serve as a coordinating agency for the Greek organizations, the University and the town of Amherst.

The complex is the first in the nation to be created, planned, financed and administered without direct university or college involvement, according to Gailey.

### FULBRIGHT EDUCATIONAL GRANT AWARDED TO UM PROFESSOR

Dr. Stanley N. Gaunt, University of Massachusetts extension professor of dairy and animal sciences, has been awarded a Fulbright Educational Exchange Grant to conduct research in dairy genetics at two institutions in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Dr. Gaunt will study at the Royal College of Agriculture and Veterinary Science and the Danish National Research Institute, leaving here in January of 1969 and returning in August, 1969. He will also do some work at the University of Wageningen in the Netherlands and the University of Göttingen in Germany.

His area of study will be genetic markers—genetic identification forms found in the blood and milk of dairy cattle. He will study European refinements of techniques for identifying such markers and will also do research in the relationship of these markers to such dairy cattle traits as performance, color, size and health.

A UMass staff member since 1945, Dr. Gaunt is active in state and regional dairy research groups. He teaches advanced genetics at UMass, is chairman of the Extension Dairy Committee and is the author of more than a dozen publications dealing with dairy research and extension subjects.

### LONG-RANGE PLANNING BOARD APPOINTED BY FIVE COLLEGES

Thomas C. Mendenhall, president of Smith College, and also president of Five Colleges, Inc., has announced that he and his colleagues—President Calvin H. Plimpton of Amherst College, President Richard Glenn Gettell of Mount Holyoke College, President Franklin Patterson of Hampshire College and President John W. Lederle of the University of Massachusetts—have appointed a top level Five College Long-Range Planning Committee to make an extensive review of present cooperative arrangements among the five institutions, assess their strengths and weaknesses, propose long-range goals and establish priorities among actions required to reach those goals.

The committee will consist of the following individuals: Robert Birney, Hampshire; North Burn, the Five College Coordinator (Chairman); Robert Ellis, Smith; Prosser Gifford, Amherst; William Havard, University; Charles Henderson, Smith; Kurt Hertfeld, Amherst; Charles Longworth, Hampshire; Richard Lyon, Hampshire; George Mair, Smith; Edward Moore, University; Leo Redfern, University; Lawrence Remillard, Mount Holyoke; John Teall, Mount Holyoke; and Mary Tuttle, Mount Holyoke.

This group will devote two long weekends to work together during July at a conference center away from their institutions to prepare a draft document. During the academic year 1968-69, the Long-Range Planning Committee will consult other five college committees, administrative officials, faculty members and students in the Valley and will make their final report to the five presidents in the spring of 1969.

Amherst, Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges and the University of Massachusetts have worked together informally for many years. In 1951, they established the Hampshire Inter-Library Center as a cooperatively supported depository for expensive and rarely used books and serials. Following a 1956 Four College study, other cooperative arrangements were formalized and a part-time coordinator was appointed to direct and expand upon them.

In 1958, another four college committee recommended the establishment of an experimental fifth college which could draw on the resources of the existing institutions and contribute particular strengths to them. A gift in 1965 of \$6,000,000 by an Amherst alumnus, Harold Johnson, made it possible to proceed to carry out the 1958 plan. Hampshire College, which will admit its first students in 1970, is the result. With the advent of the fifth college in the Valley, the five presidents decided to appoint a full-time coordinator to be the executive director of all cooperative activities. North Burn was appointed to the post in September 1967.

June 12, 1968



THE LATE HOWARD LEBOW

### CHORALE CONTRIBUTES \$400 TO LEBOW MEMORIAL FUND

The Howard M. Lebow Memorial Trust Fund has received a major contribution in the form of a gift of \$400 from the University of Massachusetts Chorale, the University has announced.

The Lebow Fund was established in March of this year to provide scholarships for graduate and undergraduate music students at UMass who demonstrated musical potential according to the ideas and standards of excellence which the late Mr. Lebow set for himself and his students.

Mr. Lebow was a distinguished concert artist and assistant professor of music at the University. He was graduated from the Juilliard School of Music in 1957, received his master's degree there in 1959, and was winner of the Morris Loeb Memorial Prize, Juilliard's highest pianistic honor. He also studied in Germany and Austria, and was a student of Edward Steuermann, a pupil of the great composer and pianist, Ferruccio Busoni.

Mr. Lebow received international acclaim as a concert artist and performed frequently for audiences throughout the United States, in many European music capitals, and for major European radio networks. He joined the UMass faculty in 1965, and taught there until his untimely death in an automobile accident in January of this year.

"We hope, by this gift, to help perpetuate the ideals of Mr. Lebow, who, during his tragically brief tenure here, was actively interested in developing scholarship assistance for students in the music department," said Chorale manager Richard Bingham. "It is our sincere hope that other groups and individuals will take note of the admirable purpose of the fund, and the opportunity it provides for perpetuating the memory of this great artist, teacher, and scholar in a most fitting manner."

The Fine Arts Council of the University voted unanimously to commend the members of the Chorale for the gift. "Your generosity and spirit of enthusiasm for the purposes of the fund are greatly appreciated," wrote Dr. Paul Norton of the council in a letter to

Bingham, "and we wish to congratulate you for your unselfish decisions to use your own funds for such a worthy project."

Contributions for the Lebow fund may be sent to Mr. Robert Brand, Associate Treasurer, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., 01002, and marked for the Howard M. Lebow Memorial Trust Fund.

### ECONOMIST VERNON L. SMITH TO BE VISITING PROF. HERE

Dr. Vernon L. Smith, one of the nation's outstanding economists, has been appointed Visiting Professor of Economics at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst for the 1968-69 academic year.

Noted for his research contributions in experimental and theoretical economics, Dr. Smith is the author of the book, *Investment and Production*, published in 1962 by the Harvard University Press. The book is the culmination of his pioneering work on the long-run theory of the firm. He has also published innovative analyses of experiments to test important economic hypotheses. His research has been supported for a number of years by National Science Foundation grants.

Dr. Smith spent 12 years at the Herman C. Krannert School of Industrial Administration at Purdue University, where he earned a reputation as an outstanding teacher of both undergraduate and graduate students. While there, he co-authored the important textbook *Economics: An Analytical Approach*.

Dr. Smith also made significant contributions to the development of a curriculum in decision theory at Purdue's Krannert School. Since 1957 he has served as contributing editor of *Business Scope*. During 1958-59 he was a Ford Foundation Faculty Research Fellow.

A native of Wichita, Kan., Dr. Smith received a B.S. in electrical engineering from the California Institute of Technology in 1949. Switching to the field of economics, he earned a master's degree at the University of Kansas in 1952 and a Ph.D. degree from Harvard University in 1955.

He has been visiting professor at Stanford University and is presently visiting professor of economics at Brown University.

Commenting on Prof. Smith's appointment, College of Arts and Sciences Dean I. Moyer Hunsberger said: "The University of Massachusetts is honored to have Vernon Smith on its faculty as visiting professor of economics. Both students and faculty should benefit enormously from association with this distinguished scientist. His advice will be especially helpful to all who are concerned with improving the academic quality of our state university."





#### 'THROW-AWAY' CAPS AND GOWNS FEATURED AT UM COMMENCEMENT

It was "throw-away" caps and gowns for graduating seniors at the University of Massachusetts this year.

The gowns and mortarboards worn by undergraduates at the University's 98th commencement Saturday, June 1, had the traditional academic look but were made of a new material — a lightweight acetate. The entire outfit cost less than \$5 and was designed to be discarded after the ceremony if the wearer chose.

UMass, as far as is known, is the only large institution in the east to use the new lightweight outfits this year. The commencement practice at most institutions is for graduates to rent caps and gowns, a procedure that was followed at UMass up to this year.

The throw-away robes were adopted to end the graduation day inconvenience of checking out and returning hundreds of rented caps and gowns. The lightweight outfits were also expected to be cooler than the conventional black cotton. The cost of the outfits came from the \$10 graduation fee paid by all seniors.

This year approximately 1720 University seniors and 224 Stockbridge School seniors wore the new lightweight robes. The approximately 380 advanced degree candidates wore conventional cotton, either providing their own or renting.

#### UM SUMMER STUDY PROGRAMS UNDERWAY HERE AND ABROAD

A full summer of class work, special institutes, conferences and other programs got under way yesterday when UMass began registration for its 1968 summer session.

Some 3500 are expected to register for the first summer session term which runs from June 11 to July 19. A second term will run from July 23 to Aug. 30 and is expected to attract a similar number. Total predicated summer enrollment will be approximately 7000.

This year's Swing Shift freshmen will begin an 11-week session June 17. The 361 in this group will complete the equivalent of a semester of work this summer, stay out for the fall semester and rejoin their freshman classmates in the spring semester of 1969. The plan fills spaces caused by the high first-year attrition rate.

Summer study in four foreign countries will continue this summer under UM auspices. In England an institute in English at Oxford Univ. is in its third summer; at the Univ. of Bologna in Italy a UM summer program in art, literature, history and political science is in its third year; in Madrid, Spain, the UM Graduate Center for Hispanic Studies is beginning its second year; and in Germany, the Atlantic Studies Center at Freiburg Univ., a year-round program is continuing.

#### "TEAHOUSE OF THE AUGUST MOON" TO BENEFIT RETARDED CHILDREN

The mutual co-operation between American GI's and defeated Japanese on the island of Okinawa after the war sets the pace for a contemporary American play being offered this week in Holyoke.

*Teahouse of the August Moon*, the drama by John Patrick that originally starred Marlon Brando, will be produced tonight through Saturday at 8 p.m. at the War Memorial Building in Holyoke. Buses will leave from the Student Union tonight at 6:30 p.m. Tickets are on sale in the S. U. ticket office for \$1.60 which includes round trip transportation.

The award winning play is being sponsored by the Friends of Retarded Children, an organization dedicated to raising money to support rehabilitation schools in Hampden County.

#### KAPPA SIGMA PARTY

##### RESULTS IN PROPERTY DAMAGE

Damages done to Deerfield farms during a UMass fraternity party there this spring have been settled and disciplinary action against the fraternity is expected in the fall, according to William Richards of the Dean of Men's Office.

Farmers claimed over \$1000 worth of property damage after a Kappa Sigma picnic May 11. The fraternity accepted the complaints against crop damage after driving across the alfalfa field of Howard Hallett.

Richards said that restitution was made for the land damage where there was reasonable proof that the fraternity members did it. He expects that the Fraternity Judiciary Council will take action in the form of probation for the house when the Council convenes in the fall.

A number of other complaints were issued following the party by farmers who claimed damage to vehicles, equipment, a fire and threatening phone calls. Fraternity officers claimed that their members had nothing to do with these incidents. The Dean of Men's office has backed them on this claim.

Richards said that he was satisfied that all the necessary financial restitution had been made. He said that other complaints could not be substantiated.

Kappa Sigma, while it admitted damage to Hallett's crops after members

took a wrong turn on their way to the picnic, denied any other charges. The fraternity claimed that outsiders caused the other trouble reported by the farmers.

Arthur Rogers, an East Deerfield farmer, originally granted permission for the picnic on his land. He said later that he was surprised to see so many people and to find what was going on there.

At the time of the incident Dean William Field said that he thought the fraternity took its responsibility manfully. He said that any disciplinary action by the Council will be recommended to the Administration who will act on it.

#### "WE DON'T NEED BITCHERS, WE NEED WORKERS"—SILVERMAN

Elections for the Summer Student Executive Council will be held on June 22 in the Residence Halls. There will be one representative for each floor and six commuter representatives.

The executive council has all the legislative functions of the Student Senate and also plans social events such as dances, films and various summer outdoor events. The executive council has approximately \$2500 to be used on social events.

When asked what some of the major projects which the Executive Council will handle are, Paul J. Silverman, advisor to the executive council said, "I would think that the announced ban on Summer Open Houses is the number one problem which requires immediate coordinated action, but it is up to the Executive Council to make the decisions and take the action. We will have a lot of students on this campus who will bitch if there are no open houses, but how many of them will run for office and do something about it. If the executive council fails, it is because the students sat back and waited for someone else to do their job. There is enough work in student government for everyone!"

There will be elections for Residence Hall Governments in the very near future and a summer judiciary is being established. Anyone interested in serving on the summer judiciary should send a brief note to Paul Silverman in RSO.

#### ...AND A FEW MORE WORDS ON THE SAME TOPIC

Student government should have greater participation and responsibility in the planning and administration of college policies and programs according to editors of college and university newspapers.

In a nation-wide poll conducted by Associated Collegiate Press, college publication association headquartered at the University of Minnesota, 70 percent of the editors thought that there should be more involvement by students in the running of their schools.

Type of participation ranged from 39 percent who felt students should be represented on a faculty selection committee to 100 percent for representation on committees concerned with disciplinary rules for students.

The editors voted—90 percent for participation on curriculum committees for the development of courses and course content; 87 percent on planning and building committee for facilities; 80 percent on faculty evaluation committee, and 70 percent on faculty senate or academic councils.

As to the degree of participation, 60 percent felt the students should be full members of each committee with equal voting strength per man as faculty and administration members; 30 percent stated that students should be ex-officio members of committees with full privilege of discussion without voting rights, and 10 percent said students should be minority members with half votes.

Many editors footnoted the questionnaire with the opinion committees should be composed of equal representation from the administration, faculty and student body.

#### SUMMER ARTS PROGRAM BEGINS 11-WEEK SERIES

The University of Massachusetts 1968 Summer Arts Program, an 11-week series of art, theatre, film and musical events, began yesterday, June 11, and will continue through Aug. 28.

All events are open to the public. Admission is charged for the plays, films and concerts; art shows are free. UMass students with ID cards are admitted to all events free.

A watercolor exhibit by Mrs. Irmeline Edding in the reading room of the Student Union will open the summer program. The exhibit will open Tuesday, June 11, at 7:30 p.m.

The first of a dozen films scheduled through the summer will be "Fahrenheit 451," to be shown Thursday, June 13, at 8 p.m. in Bowker Auditorium, Tuesday, June 18, the Oukhtomsky Ballet Classique will perform at 8 p.m. in Bowker Auditorium.

The UMass Summer Repertory Theatre will open July 5 in Bartlett Hall

with Moss Hart's "Light Up the Sky." Others in the three-play repertory are Sheridan's "The Rivals" and "The World of Sholom Aleichem" by Arnold Perl. They will be given in Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evening performances through Aug. 10. Children's theatre plays will be given July 26 and 27 and Aug. 2, 3, 9 and 10.

Among art events will be "Kaleidoscope: University of Massachusetts" July 1, and "Six Connecticut Artists" Aug. 12. Concerts will include Francisco Espinosa July 8, Philip Hanson Aug. 7 and four performances by the Mozart Orchestra of New York and its Chamber Group Aug. 15 through 25.



"—And Furthermore, We Demand Full  
Academic Credit for the Time  
We Spent Striking"

#### NEWS MEDIA REPS TO SPEAK IN UMass NEWSPAPER SEMINAR

Reporters, editors and executives from leading news media in New England began speaking at UMass yesterday in the 1968 seminars for New England Newspaper Fellows.

The 14 seminars will run through June 28, each to be held from 3:30 p.m. to 5 p.m. in the UMass Faculty Club, with speakers provided by the New England Society of Newspaper Editors (NESNE).

A wide range of communications topics will be covered — investigative reporting, the foreign correspondent, the small-

city newspaper, political cartooning, libel, critical writing and others.

The New England Newspaper Fellows program is a graduate-level study series for working newspaper people sponsored jointly by NESNE and the journalistic studies program at the University. Fellows attend classes and seminars at UMass over a two-year period and earn nine credits toward a master's degree.

This afternoon's speaker will be Thomas W. Gerber, systems manager for Pioneer Valley Cablevision of Greenfield. His topic will be "The Communications Explosion."

Bertram Johansson, assistant overseas editor for the *Christian Science Monitor*, will speak on "The Foreign Correspondent" tomorrow afternoon, and on Friday Kenneth Zwicker, assistant publisher of the Keene (N.H.) *Sentinel*, will discuss "The Small-City Newspaper and Local Issues."

Names of future speakers and the dates of their appearances may be obtained by calling Professor Arthur Musgrave of the Journalistic Studies Committee at 545-2578.

#### UMASS JOURNALISM PROF. TO SPEAK AT ST. LOUIS U.

A University of Massachusetts journalistic studies professor will discuss "The Changing Role of the Student Press" at the fourth annual Seminar on Higher Education sponsored by St. Louis University, Missouri, June 27.

The speaker is Dr. Dario Politella, associate professor of journalistic studies at UMass, and president of the National Council of College Publications Advisers.

Upper-level administrators from 60 private colleges and universities in the United States will attend the session, which is one of eight being offered during a three-day series.

Since their beginning in 1965, the seminars have followed the general theme of "The American Private College in Action." The 1968 program has been built around the study of "Student Personnel Administration in Action."

Invited speakers are authorities in their fields. They come from Stanford University, Illinois, Valparaiso, Southern Illinois and include representatives of the North Central Association.

On the UMass campus since 1965, Dr. Politella also serves as consultant to the campus newspaper, yearbook and general interest magazine.

#### NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AWARDS \$25,900 TO UMass

Two National Science Foundation grants totaling \$25,900 have been awarded to the University of Massachusetts for purchase of new electronic equipment for the microwave and switching circuits laboratories of the department of electrical engineering.

The grants were awarded on the basis of the department's efforts to improve and update the undergraduate labora-

#### GOODSELL LIBRARY

##### SUMMER HOURS (June 12-September 8)

SUMMER SESSIONS (June 12-July 19, July 24-August 30)		
Monday - Thursday	8:30 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.	
Friday	8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	
Saturday	10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	
Sunday	2:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	
INTERSESSION and September 1-September 8		
Monday - Friday	8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	
Saturday & Sunday	CLOSED	
HOLIDAYS		
July 4	CLOSED	
September 2	CLOSED	

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## INSIDE THE NEWS

### The Aftermath:

#### A STRUGGLE FOR RELEVANCE

America's political commentators took over this week where the mourners of Senator Robert Francis Kennedy left off in an attempt to explain and correct the ailments of what Art Buchwald called "the giant insane asylum" that constitutes the nation.

In a particularly weighted blast against the society that murders off those most likely to unite it, Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbraith blasted the gun

the President should know, is the effort to sweep problems under the rug by asking elderly men of great respectability and great inertia to study them."

Galbraith's claim was that if any of Johnson's violence commission members had anything to say about the condition of the Great Society they would have said it long ago.

The author and ambassador to India under President Kennedy, left the track slightly to hit home an old point about the nature of America's military-industrial complex and asked that it be sub-

has been falling so consistently on deaf ears during the last violent decade of the Great Society. "We must recognize that the evil is in us, that it springs from some dark intolerable tension in our history and our institutions."

A close friend of President Kennedy's, Schlesinger called out to the intellectual community to accept its special responsibilities as the custodian of reason and the champion of discipline and restraint.

**High Noon in the 20th Century**  
"We're not a melting pot. We're a damned pressure cooker. Our society is not built on restraints of family or class; it's built on success. If you don't have it you're frustrated. Frustration. The wet nurse of violence."

This was the way Dr. David Abrahamson, a psychiatrist and a governor of the Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence at Brandeis University summed up the American Public Condition.

Continuing he said of violence, "We love it. We love to fight. The frontier days made the gun manly. In France they can riot for three weeks and only two people are killed. Can you imagine how many would have been killed here?"

The affluent society drives men to seek happiness in a high degree of material wealth. When we can't find it violence erupts.

Dr. John P. Spiegel, also at Brandeis, noted that the war has had a part to play in shaping the violent scenario.

"We know from historical studies that acts of violence increase in time of war. When the war ends we can pay more attention to the underlying social problems. With the war on, violence is accepted and causes additional social stress."

**To Aid and Abet**  
And from California came these words of thought on America's problems from Gov. Ronald Reagan:

"This nation can no longer tolerate the spirit of permissiveness that pervades our courts and other institutions."

"This administration will lend aid and support to our local governments and to all those who need and request it. We will not stand by and see the institutions of a free country destroyed by those who claim it is being done in the name of freedom."

"This is not a sick society, but a society that is sick of what is going on in this nation."

Many commentators felt that the governor missed the point, again.

#### NOTHING SPECIAL— JUST OUR RIGHTS

"What we want is control of our own communities. We want the white man out. Our goals are political, economic, social, everything else."

"There's no legal way we can get the white man out of our neighborhoods."

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lobbies in Congress, television violence, the political right wing and President Johnson's recently appointed violence commission.

Galbraith, speaking at the Tufts University commencement, warned against a nation that simply wrings its hands in anguish and against "men who see the absence of violence as the opportunity for inaction... the kind of men I am compelled to say, that President Johnson seems to have uncovered in surprising numbers to serve on his recently announced commission on the subject."

"One cause of frustration and violence,

ordinated to civilian authority and goals.

**People Are Frightening**  
Historian Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. pointed the finger of guilt less at the institutions and more at the people.

Americans, he said, "Are today the most frightening people on this planet." He spoke of the war in Vietnam, the assassinations of public officials and said that the horrors of the nation exist, "Because the atrocities we commit trouble so little our official self-righteousness, our invincible conviction of our moral infallibility."

Schlesinger repeated the plea that

We'll burn him out, and if he comes back, we'll just burn him out again. We will get control of our own communities or die in the process. In Detroit we want a black mayor and three black congressmen at least. We'll get all this."

Richard Slater of Detroit's black ghetto thus gives his view of black power. Mr. Slater was among those interviewed at the recent University Christian Movement conference in Cleveland, by the Christian Science Monitor.

Adding clarification was Clarence Steger, theological student from Atlanta. "Black power," he says, "means different things to different people. It first meant black people getting together for political power. To some people since that time it has meant the necessary overthrow of the government."

"I use the term synonymously with black consciousness. I mean a black unity in which black persons feel a personal dignity, are conscious of themselves as individuals and as an ethnic group."

Observes William Leach, who also comes from Detroit's black ghetto: "The whole conception is wrong—the white man in the black community. This whole white government is preparing itself for a black rebellion. Mississippi is anything below the Canadian border. The white man down South is like a wolf, and the white man up North is like a fox. Down South you see them beating you. You know who your enemy is."

Some younger blacks follow the lead of Stokely Carmichael when it comes to fighting in Vietnam. Comments Mr. Leach: "Would I fight in Vietnam? No, sir! I'd only be fighting my own people in Vietnam, because I relate myself very closely to the Vietnamese and the other non-white races."

Mr. Steger expresses a growing skepticism:

"Until recently, I had been prowar in Vietnam. The press was responsible for this. But what I had read wasn't necessarily true. I am more and more inclined to believe that there are in fact racial overtones."

Observes Sam Love, student from Mississippi State University: "I don't think the war in Vietnam is a plot to exterminate the Negro. But I do think it's unfortunate that because of his economic deprivation and present draft policies the Negro is catching the brunt of the Vietnamese war."

#### POLITICS '68

The 1968 Presidential Campaign has been rocked about by three major events that have had the effect of unnerving

#### FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The push for gun legislation in Congress is backed by most impressive statistics which the gun lobbyists fail to encounter. The following facts offer food for thought:

Between 1900 and 1966, guns were involved in 280,000 murders, 370,000 suicides, and 145,000 deaths by accident. That comes to 795,000 since the beginning of this century.

Many thousands are wounded, maimed, or assaulted by firearms each year. In 1966 the estimated figure was 100,000.

In a study done by the Library of Congress, the rate of homicides by guns was found in 1963 to be 2.7 per

every 100,000 population.

By contrast, in Britain, the rate was 1/55th the American rate. In Germany, it was about 1/25th the American rate. In Japan, it was 1/65th, and in the Netherlands, it was 1/90th.

The suicide rate in this country by guns stands at 5.1 per 100,000 — roughly 10,000 a year.

Again, by contrast, this American rate is 15 times the rate for Britain, 6 times the rate for Germany, 50 times the rate for Japan, and about 55 times the rate for the Netherlands.

the nation's most astute political observers.

First, the impressive New Hampshire primary victory of Senator Eugene McCarthy who rolled up 42% of the Democratic vote. This coupled with the entrance of Senator Kennedy into the race provided the setting for what many thought was going to be a locked horns battle between administrative and anti-administrative forces.

The second wave that rocked the boat was the withdrawal of President Johnson from the race. The common foe was removed and his replacement, H.H. Humphrey was a much harder target to hit. The many faces of the vice-president have kept the real Humphrey well hidden and the candidates have yet to get a real shot at his political platform.

Finally, the assassination of Senator Kennedy left the Democratic choice between McCarthy and Humphrey with the latter apparently in the lead.

McCarthy's losses in California and South Dakota have hurt his campaign seriously. The victory in Oregon was no boost to his potential.

Instead, Humphrey continues to emerge as the man most likely to succeed in Chicago this summer. He has the broad base of support and with the assassination of Kennedy this support can only strengthen. Where Kennedy and McCarthy were once locked in a battle in the Ohio primary, most political observers expect that Humphrey will now pull an easy victory.

There is also the question, what becomes of Kennedy's support. Thus far the 1968 campaign has been marked by an inordinate degree of concern on the part of the candidates for the serious issues facing the nation. The fact that Kennedy's appeal was based on his positions on issues and that these positions

were similar to those of McCarthy suggests that Kennedy supporters may carry on the goals of their fallen leader under another banner. The degree to which Kennedy's supporters rally behind McCarthy will prove crucial to the Minnesota Senator.

On the Republican side, Richard Nixon is considered too far ahead for any can-

The Constitution says nothing about political parties, or conventions. Yet, since the days of Andy Jackson, political conventions and all the hoopla that surround them have been a part of the American political culture.

There is also a good deal of evidence that the founding fathers wanted no part of party conventions and the like. As historian James A. Beard points out; the framers "intended to remove the chief executive as far as possible from the passions of the masses" and therefore, "provided that he should be elected by a small body of electors chosen as the legislators of the state may decide."

George Washington denounced the "spirit of party generally" in his Farewell Address and warned that they were "potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people."

candidate to touch him. Rockefeller, belaboring under a slow and shaky start, is ranking high in the polls but low in persuading grass-roots America of his sincerity and capabilities. Even some of his advisors have suggested that he drop his bid and are pointing to the success of Nixon to show the hopelessness of his case.

(More on page 15)

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# An Introduction to Toyland

The UMass athletic department envisions a sportsmen paradise for an intercollegiate program that is already the most varied in New England.

By Tom FitzGerald

"Coming from Boston, I've always wanted to work on Commonwealth Avenue," said Warren McGuirk, the UMass athletic director, as he gazed out his office window at the road in front of the Borden Building.

Next year that's what the road will be called. But perhaps in five years, the "Yellow Brick Road" would be more appropriate. It will pass through a kind of Olympic Oz, a sprawling realm with dozens of baseball, soccer, lacrosse and football fields, the largest outdoor track in America, about 40 tennis courts, a hockey arena and Boyden, with its swimming pool, gymnasium and bowling alleys. Add another few years and a basketball fieldhouse to the horizon. Drive onto University Drive and behold Alumni Stadium, perhaps by that time expanded to 40,000 seats.

## Epicurean Delight

McGuirk is the figurehead of this budding Toyland. His stoical, slow-paced manner befits a powerful official who approaches mandatory retirement. It sometimes conflicts with the fervor of the coaches under his charge. And yet he relishes with almost epicurean delight in surveying the past successes of his athletic department and envisioning future ones.

To me, the most interesting aspect of the UMass sports scene are the problems of the intercollegiate program. As for intramurals, suffice it to say that thousands take part eagerly with questionable officiating but concerned and capable administrating. A full-time assistant will be added soon to the intramurals office; hopefully, he will be aware of modern medical advances to employ during touch football games.

As for general physical education, while other schools marvel at UMass' fully equipped lacrosse classes, some students here lead tortured existences because they must become acquainted with four different sports before graduating.

As for the much-maligned physical education curriculum, one distinguished journalism professor insists the only reason colleges offer the major is to facilitate academic matters for athletes,

thereby strengthening recruiting and thereby acknowledging the administration's reverence for the "athletic mystique." The professor of course finds the phrase "athletic scholarship" a curious juxtaposition of words.

## Rock 'n' roll Scholarships

I hasten to add at this point that it is silly to consider the subject matter of physical education, including zoology and psychology, less noble or trying than say the UMass journalism curriculum. Of course, arguments against university policies of hiring athletes for almost professional franchises are fetching. The point is that the rationale behind the whole idea of the passing of recommendations from coaches to the scholarship committee could easily be applied to a more openly ludicrous situation. Instead of coaches, why not hire talent scouts to search the nation for talented high school rock 'n' roll musicians. Pay their room and board, supply their amplifiers, call them the UMass Redmen and book them in shows at the Stadium or the Cage.

At any rate, the idea of "creeping athleticism" and the resulting scholarship predicament UMass faces as a result of its membership in the Yankee Conference will be discussed in later columns. As for now, the reader will have to settle for this cursory introduction to the UMass athletic department.

Some observers say the broad UMass sports program, the most varied in New England, exceeds the needs of the University. Others complain that it is not strong enough, especially in support of track and crew, perhaps basketball and even football. Bear in mind the tremendous following on this campus for professional sports. During the past year, by far the largest and most spontaneous demonstration by the student body was not over the war, or Dow, or the Dining Commons, or increases in room and board. It was the jubilant celebration after the Red Sox won the pennant.

## Seeking Radio Outlet

Despite adequate student support, however, attendance at home football games last fall was disappointing,

partly because of the lack of a major publicity outlet nearby. After all, the Amherst Record is only a small-town weekly, and the Hampshire Gazette must qualify as one of the worst city dailies in the country. More important, the Boston sports press persists in forgetting that the name Massachusetts State College was dropped twenty years ago. One autumn weekend, the Globe sent four writers and two photographers to the Harvard game and nobody to the UMass game. For years, McGuirk has been seeking unsuccessfully a radio outlet in the Boston area for UMass football.

"Let's face it," McGuirk says, "football is the core of our program." And, let's face it, gate receipts at the Stadium provide scholarships for other UMass sports besides paying for football's own heavy expenses. In the Yankee Conference, that ingenious alliance of six state universities who can't decide what level of sports they should achieve, UMass football teams have won 31 games and lost three, since 1961. That was the year, Vic Fusia, coach, statesman and guru, arrived. Those three losses, all decided by field goals, cost three Conference titles.

When one of UMass' prize prodigies, Milt Morin of the Cleveland Browns, returned from the 1965 Senior Bowl, in which he missed kicking two conversions, he mused, "I can't kick." Fusia can't either. Famed for uttering incisive quotes like "football is a war with rules" and ordering third-down punts, he nevertheless holds a 47-15-1 record at UMass.

While UM football continues to dominate a conference that frustrates, through a binding scholarship limit, UMass' ambitions of conquering bigger game, other sports enjoy more modest success in more amateurish surroundings. When basketball coach Jack Leaman leads a prospective recruit on a tour of the campus, he sooner or later ends up at the 37-yr.-old Curry Hicks Cage, the glass-roofed managerie that UM considers its home court. Water sometimes seeps through the roof. When the heat is turned on, some of the upstairs seats vibrate. When it's off, you can see your breath. Visibility is

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otherwise limited by the dim lighting. And a new facility is probably a decade away.

## First Since FDR

Home attendance last year was only fair, and UM support at away games was negligible. When the Redmen beat UConn at Storrs last season for the first time since Franklin Roosevelt's first term, the UM contingent was nowhere to be seen.

Baseball fans here enjoy a good brand of ball, often played in a numbing wind. Directions to the varsity field are simple: follow your nose to the animal farm in the northwest area and you can't miss it.

Trying to find the track presents a more difficult problem. There isn't one. To the consternation of a small but persevering group of athletes, its completion has been delayed another year. Dirt needed for present construction of other fields in the Boyden area was taken from the site of the proposed track, causing more months of delay. Then officials decided to let the base, whenever it is finished, set during the winter before applying the \$100,000 surface. All this, of course, comes after several years of delay in planning. McGuirk still promises that the track will be one lane larger than the 10-lane track at the University of Pennsylvania, which is generally considered the largest track in the country

An unfortunate sidelight to the track procrastination was the retirement of long-time coach Bill Footrick. He charged McGuirk with neglecting his athletes and added that while less experienced coaches were receiving normal raises, his salary was as undernourished as the track program.

One sport that may lose a place to play before long is tennis, coached by another redoubtable veteran Steve Kosakowski. The Tobin addition to Bartlett Hall is slated to wipe out most of the present tennis courts, and the 40 new courts across the street will not be ready for two or three years. So UM tennis buffs may lose, temporarily, their place in the sun.

The team that no one ever sees is the golf team. But if it takes inspiration from Dick Page, the UM sports information director who scored the first hole-in-one of his life soon after becoming golf coach, invisibility will be irrelevant.

Gymnastics is the only sport at UM that competes on the topmost national level. Under the gifted and idealistic Eric Kjeldsen, the team has attracted swarms of spectators although the sport is one of the least publicized at UM.

## Recruiting in the Badlands

Hockey and wrestling have both gain-

ed young, ambitious coaches recently and show early signs of prosperous futures. Hockey's John Canniff is scouring the badlands of the midwest and Canada for talent that established hockey schools leave aside. Maybe he'll have to learn the French expression for "UMass will have its own rink some day." Until that day UM will have to line the coffers of Amherst College with thousands of dollars each year for playing in Orr Rink. Wrestling's Homer Barr has centered his recruiting in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Next year he may have a New England title team to show for his efforts.

Lacrosse coach Dick Garber, perhaps the most popular coach at UM, has gathered several New England powerhouses in recent years but is reconciled to the fact UM may never rate on a par with teams from the Maryland hotbed. And New England lacrosse suffers markedly from a scarcity of newspaper coverage.

Another likeable but more outspoken coach, swimming's Joe Rogers, dropped a bombshell on the athletic department last winter when he publicly blasted the athletic scholarship system for bringing "idiots" to campus. His sport does not offer any grants, and Rogers says he doesn't want any. The journalism professor is still applauding.



## Freshman English: Something New

Freshman English, the biggest single teaching operation at the University of Massachusetts, is undergoing a face-lifting.

The traditional English composition course required of all freshmen departed from tradition this year under its new director, Dr. Walker Gibson. His new concept is that the act of writing can be looked upon as play-acting or drama, with the writer playing a role.

In his words: "Choices of language are dictated not alone by subject matter and not alone by audience but involve as well a self-creating act, the taking on of a role with a personality, an attitude and an identity."

As he sees it, writing or any act of communication is dependent on three variables: the character of the writer, the nature of the audience and the subject. All are interrelated but for students the first may be most important, he believes. "When students can be brought to realize that all their uses of language create a persona or voice which can be identified by a reader or listener, they can acquire a new sense of both their opportunities and their responsibilities as users of words," he said.

Gibson's own writings include two books of verse, a composition text, two anthologies and the recent book "Tough, Sweet and Stuffy: An Essay on Modern American Prose Styles." He taught English at Amherst College before becoming director of freshman English at Washington Square College of New York University. He left that post in 1967 to come to UMass.

He calls the concept of writing as dramatic role-playing "the one most useful breakthrough" he has encountered in his years of teaching English. In the classes he directs at UMass, the concept takes the form of encouraging students to take on various roles in their writing.

One assignment, for example, may require the student to convey information

in a highly formal style; another may require a lowly colloquial style. The result is the opening up of wide possibilities for self-expression, according to Gibson. "It shows the student he can express himself in more ways than one," he said.

Gibson said role-playing in writing not only helps students in learning to change and reverse roles so that they can see a situation from many perspectives, it is also the basis of writing style in a professional writer. He discounts the risk that beginning writers may use role-playing to the point of insincerity and cynicism.

"What we say to our students comes down to something like this: here are some choices of self-expression; adopt one tentatively, always aware that it's an expression and not a self, and recognize your opportunity and your responsibility for choosing and changing in the light of your argument, your audience and your developing definition of your own identity and values," he said.

Gibson's freshman English program stresses first-person writing and favors the student's own experience, particularly his current university experience, as a resource for writing. The mechanics of good writing are emphasized by stressing the damaging effects on the audience and the argument of poor grammar or bad spelling.

With a teaching staff of 70 graduate students and full-time faculty and a student body of nearly 3000, Gibson's freshman domain is bigger numerically than a fair-sized liberal arts college. He expends a proportionally large amount of effort in what he calls "teaching the teachers"—training graduate assistants and young instructors so they reach a level of skill and confidence as soon as possible. He does this with detailed memos, frequent meetings and an "open Class" policy. All staff members are invited and new staff members are requested to periodically sit in on the freshman English section that Gibson teaches.

## AMHERST TOWER

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this opportunity to  
welcome the Freshmen.

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- Subs
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Shop Bolles for the latest in  
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NINA

SOCIALITE

SPALDING

for women

9:00-5:30; 9-9 Friday

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## 5 MINUS 1 COLLEGE NEWS

### AMHERST COLLEGE

Ambassador Sol M. Linowitz, U.S. Representative to the Organization of American States, Friday (June 7) told 290 graduating seniors at Amherst College that they will best serve themselves and their nation by becoming "the generation of reconciliation" in America.

Speaking of the tragedy of this week, Mr. Linowitz told the graduating class: "Robert Kennedy's death was not his end. His beliefs, his ideals, his goals are the beliefs, the ideals, the goals of you—the youth of America. And as long as you fight for them, as long as you sustain them, as long as you work to make them the reality they must someday be, he will not die. And neither will John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Jr., nor any man who toils as they did to bring decency and hope into the lives of all people."

Ambassador Linowitz was one of eight recipients of honorary degrees conferred by Amherst President Dr. Calvin H. Plimpton.

### SMITH COLLEGE

"City planning as carried on today seems irrelevant. Urban renewal, underfunded and low on the priority scale, has never approached its potential. Public housing as we do it in America is almost better left undone. . . . The poverty program is nothing but a tease. The negative income tax is the final despair of the white intellectual. It says we do not know how to house the poor or to find him work, so let us sugar coat the dole," said Edward J. Logue in his address at the 90th Commencement at Smith College on June 2.

Mr. Logue, visiting Maxwell Professor of Government at Boston University, is president designate of the New York State Urban Development Corporation. In his address, "Fair Sharing," he told Smith College graduating seniors what they could do toward solving the "Negro problem which has moved to center stage in America."

### HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

Hampshire College has received a grant of \$250,000 from the Old Dominion Foundation of New York, President Franklin Patterson has announced. The grant is for construction of the Hampshire College Library which is to be constructed by 1970 at a cost of \$3,250,000.

Hampshire College, a new liberal arts coeducational college established in cooperation with Amherst, Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges and the University of Massachusetts, will open in 1970 with 250 students. The main goals of the new college are to experiment with innovative solutions to the problems of undergraduate education and to demonstrate the educational and financial advantages of cooperative activity among closely situated private colleges and a public

university.

The Old Dominion grant is the fifth grant Hampshire College has received from a major foundation. The Ford Foundation awarded Hampshire a \$3,000,000 challenge grant to be matched with \$6,000,000 from private sources during a three-year period. The Sloan Foundation granted \$5,000,000 for development of the science curriculum and the Fleischmann Foundation contributed \$200,000 toward the cost of the Hampshire Library. The Carnegie Corporation has given \$277,000 for the development of a student life program.

The initial funding for Hampshire College was a \$6,000,000 gift from Harold F. Johnson, an Amherst alumnus. The addition of the unusually strong foundation support of the Hampshire College plans has raised nearly half of Hampshire College's three-year financial goal of \$24,500,000.

### MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

"The very term 'coed' is a reminder of the still subordinate or ancillary status of women in American society, for stag universities talk about admitting coeds, while women's colleges talk about admitting men," David Riesman, lawyer, educator, and social scientist, told the Mt. Holyoke College Commencement audience Sunday afternoon, June 2.

Mr. Riesman devoted a good portion of his address to a discussion of single-sex, primarily women's colleges.

"Almost everywhere today, the viability of the single-sex college is being re-examined. Indeed, Pres. (Richard Glenn) Gettell (Mt. Holyoke) is rather unusual in stating in his ten-year report last fall that there should be room for diversity, and that since there were young women, and especially brilliant young women, who could profit from a single-sex institution, Mt. Holyoke College had no plans either to become a university or to go coed.

"Judging from comments in the Mt. Holyoke News, and from my general sense of things, I would surmise that some of the graduating seniors in the class of 1968 have more ambivalence than that, especially as you look forward to a future that for virtually all of you will definitely be coed," he said.

### SMITH COLLEGE

Pres. Thomas C. Mendenhall has announced the appointment of a new committee entitled Social Responsibility at Smith College. This organization, which is currently composed of nine faculty members and two undergraduate students, will coordinate the various plans and projects on the campus working toward the reduction of social tensions and the realization of social justice. Many of these programs were initiated by the faculty, students and the administration.

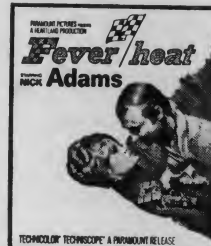
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(Continued from Page 7)

tory program, according to Dr. G. Dale Sheckels, department head.

One grant will buy microwave equipment sufficient to equip a number of laboratory setups with such modern test items as sweep oscillators, thermoelectric power meters and network analyzers.

The equipment will be used to instruct electrical engineering students in the latest microwave measurement techniques and to introduce into the undergraduate program such topics as swept measurements, scattering, coefficients, nonlinearity, and noise figure.

The other grant will provide laboratory facilities for both computer science and electrical engineering students to study the switching circuits used in digital computers. These facilities, which will utilize packaged logic elements, will provide for a wide range of switching circuit experimentation, including study of the basic operating characteristics of sequential circuits, and will permit the study of simple digital machines such as those used in information processing systems.

The project director of the microwave laboratory is Dr. R.E. McIntosh. He is engaged in the teaching of electromagnetic field theory and applications while conducting an experimental plasma program.

Dr. F.H. Edwards, who is the project director of the switching circuits laboratory, has had 13 years of teaching experience in the circuits area. In addition to teaching courses in power and switching circuits, he is writing an undergraduate textbook on switching theory.

## NEXT WEEK:

- The Statesman takes a look at Cable TV.

## IN THE FUTURE:

- UMass student as an undercover worker.
- An in-depth article on the Martin Luther King Social Action Council.

Any newly enrolled undergraduate who did not receive a copy of the 1967-68 Student Handbook may pick up a copy in the Office of the Dean of Students, 227 Whitmore Hall.

The Statesman

## MINI-STATE HOUSE

The move for a trimmed down state legislature is making headway. Edgar Mills of the Christian Science Monitor reports that the drive to cut the size of the Massachusetts House of Representatives has cleared its first major Beacon Hill hurdle.

Eighty-five lawmakers, 15 more than the minimum required, voted for the constitutional amendment, proposed by an initiative petition, to cut the House membership from 240 to 160 members.

But the battle is far from over. The really crucial test will come in either 1969 or 1970. At that time backers of this constitutional reform measure must again muster at least 70 legislative votes in favor of it to place the issue on the 1970 state election ballot for ratification.

## HIGH-RISE HOSPITAL

The UMass Trustees have given approval to a 10 story 400 bed hospital to be part of the University's \$75 million medical school complex in Worcester.

Plans for the teaching hospital were submitted to trustees on Nov. 17 by Ritchie Associates Inc. of Chestnut Hill, hospital architects. The proposed hospital will be connected to the medical sciences building of the medical school which will house classrooms, clinical laboratories and other academic facilities.

Trustees approved plans for the medical sciences building, library and student center last fall as phase one of the medical school construction schedule. Phase one groundbreaking is set for late next spring.

The school's first class of 16 students is scheduled to enter in the fall of 1970.

Plans for the proposed hospital approved yesterday by trustees will be submitted to federal officials by June 30. They will be reviewed along with the university's application for federal funds for the facility, at the November meeting of the National Advisory Council.

A Department of Health, Education and Welfare review committee has endorsed the latest application for federal

(Continued from page 13)

istration of Smith College after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Much has already been accomplished since the faculty issued its Statement of Concern in April. The Smith College board of trustees voted to spend \$300,000 within two academic years to permit a net increase in the proportion of qualified undergraduates, whatever their race or color. They also voted to purchase up to \$5,000 worth of shares in the Micah Corporation, a Northampton organization that seeks to provide rehabilitated housing for lower income

June 12, 1968

funds to help build the medical sciences building. Revised plans for this part of the medical school complex were submitted to HEW officials in March.

The review committee action is preliminary to submitting the \$24.8 million request next month to the national Advisory Council on Education for Health Professions.

Medical school offices have already been opened and several volumes of medical books moved in for a library. The medical school staff will make the building its permanent headquarters beginning in July.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME

The University Board of Trustees has been on a naming spree since regular classes let out and a number of new buildings now carry official titles.

The \$1 million dollar mall, now a dirt pile, that will stretch from between the Administration Building and SBA towards the Student Union has been named after John W. Haigis, Sr., a long time UMass Trustee and state official. His son John, Jr. succeeded him as a Trustee in 1956.

Also named was Machmer Tower, in memory of the late speaker of the house John J. Thompson of Ludlow, who was considered a "longtime friend" of the University.

A small mall near the stadium was named after Bernard Dallas, a football captain, student leader and class president from 1962-1966. Dallas was recently killed in an automobile accident in New Jersey.

Also named by the Trustees were the following: another athletic facility for Chet Gladchuck, assistant director of athletics at the time of his death last September; three new dormitories, for Alexander Cance, onetime head of the economics department, for Frank C. Moore, former head of the math department, and for Mildred Pierpont, scheduling officer and UM employee from 1919 to 1962.

Also, the area in front of the relocated 4-H facilities, for Horace M. Jones (Memorial Garden), director of Massachusetts 4-H for 16 years.

families on an economically self-sustaining basis.

The Martin Luther King Fund of Smith College which was established on Apr. 9, 1968 by the student committee of RACE has raised over \$11,000. RACE plans to provide \$10,000 for the Smith-Northampton Summer Tutorial Program and also support projects like Northern Education Service, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Friends of Mississippi. A \$1,000 check was sent by RACE to SCLC in May to support the Poor Peoples Campaign in Washington, D. C.

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## BOOKS



**PERMANENT POVERTY: AN AMERICAN SYNDROME** — The war on poverty is collapsing under the pressures of political power struggles, Ben B. Seligman, director of the Labor Relations and Research Center and professor of economics at UMass, predicts in his forthcoming book *Permanent Poverty: An American Syndrome*.

The book, scheduled for June 7 publication by Quadrangle Books of Chicago, traces the roots of poverty and examines major poverty areas such as Negro slums, the aged, unemployed youth, technological displacement, Appalachia, Mexican-Americans and American Indians.

Prof. Seligman charges in his book that the war on poverty was launched "as a substitute for an integrated society." Congressional niggardliness, bureaucratic rivalries, political power struggles on the national and local levels, as well as middle-class aloofness have all contributed to administrative ineffectiveness, he argues.

**FIGURES OF DEAD MEN** — The University of Massachusetts Press has announced the publication of *Figures of Dead Men* by Leonard Baskin, Smith College professor, a photographic study with a preface by Archibald MacLeish. The book, with 73 photographs by Hyman Edelman and others, is being published in a popular edition and in a limited edition. The limited edition of 200 boxed copies includes an original signed two-color woodcut by Mr. Baskin.

Archibald MacLeish writes in his preface that these forms are meant to show death—"not only death but a particular death, a death we can recognize, our own death... They are men like ourselves with bodies like ours, slack and sedentary, and faces, gross and Roman, like our own."



ROBERT FRANCIS

**SATIRICAL ROGUE ON POETRY** — The *Satirical Rogue on Poetry*, a collection of essays by Robert Francis, will be published by the UMass Press

this month. Francis, in this collection, reflects on life and times of a poet.

Poetry, according to the author, is something special because "no poem is so fine that a critic can't damn it if he has a mind to, yet you can never feel brutal toward a poem."

**AN INTRODUCTION TO GERMAN** — Willy Schumann, associate professor of German at Smith College, is one of three authors of *An Introduction to German*, published recently by The Macmillan Co. The 350-page volume containing 25 lessons on German grammar is intended for college use. The other two authors are Ellen S. Feld and Ellen D. von Nardoff, both of the Columbia University faculty.

A laboratory program to coordinate with the text has also been prepared, in the form of a workbook and tapes to supplement each lesson. Emphasized are drills on pronunciation, intonation and orthography.

**THE KOREAN DECISION** — The possibility of averting another Korean or Vietnam tragedy by specifying a "limit of violence" in war actions is propounded by an Asian expert in a new study just published by The Free Press.

In *The Korean Decision*, political scientist Glenn Paige offers the first "reconstruction" of June 24-30, 1950, the days leading up to U.S. entry into the Korean War. His study is based on previously unpublished interviews with major participants including Dean Rusk, Dean Acheson and Harry Truman.

As part of a three-point program for "crisis management" based on the events of Korea, Paige suggests: "Decision makers in crisis are advised to be specific about the limits of use of force in instructions to military commanders and to devise supervisory techniques for ensuring precision of application within these limits."

**EDWIN LAND ESSAYS** — Three new volumes of the Edwin H. Land Prize Essays will be published shortly by Smith College. These essays are theses written by undergraduates or grad students in their respective fields of study at Smith. These theses recently published are by summa cum laude graduates of Smith.

Essays published include three major works and four shorter essays. The longer essays are "Respectability and Responsibility in Tammany Politics," by Nancy Weiss '65, "A discussion of blood purity of 16th century Spanish poetry," by Diane J. Pamp '65, and "The Public Accommodations Law of 1964," by Leslie Carothers '64.

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# The Statesman

Summer Weekly of the University of Massachusetts/Vol. 1, No. 2



## Is This Another American Civil War?

A commentary on the Kennedy funeral and afterwards by Robert Johnston of the College Press Service.

**THURSDAY NIGHT FILM  
JUNE 20**

**Imitation of Life**

S.U. BALLROOM  
8:00 P.M.

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**THURSDAY NIGHT FILM  
JUNE 27**

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General Admission \$.50

Due to unforeseen circumstances, the order of the summer film series has been changed. The films remain the same.

6/20—Imitation of Life, 6/27—Fahrenheit 451, 7/11—Torn Curtain, 7/16—Tiger Boy, 7/18—Gypsy Girl, 7/25—My Little Chickadee, 8/1—Madame X, 8/8—Gambit, 8/15—Arabesque, 8/22—Beau Geste, 8/28—Death Takes A Holiday.

**SUMMER  
EXEC. COUNCIL**

**Commuter Elections**

**Friday, June 20**

**NOMINATION PAPERS  
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**Business Manager**

Charles W. Smith ..... 545-0311

**News Editor**

James Foudy ..... 545-2550

**Sports Editor**

Thomas G. Fitzgerald ..... 545-0344

**Contributors**

Jan Curley, Mark Silverman

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**COVER**

John Kelly again makes the cover with his surrealistic night photo of the Kennedy funeral in Washington.

**FOCUS 1968**

The Class of '68 had hardly returned to the hills and vales from whence they came before several hundred "swing-shifters" of the Class of '72 started classes. This group of enterprising young adults has begun the uphill fight from which their predecessors have just retired so honorably. But their fight has been made easier because this year's graduates and those of years past cared enough to push for reform.

Three years ago all women students were restricted by curfews. Thanks to the hard work of several reform groups and the cooperation of a progressive administration, this situation was remedied.

It wasn't until this past year that a liberal open house policy was passed for dormitories, and many of the students who fought the hardest for this change graduated without ever seeing it in action.

While the academic area of the University still needs a great deal of revision, great strides have been taken to abolish useless requirements, to institute more contemporary and useful courses, and to provide for more student involvement in academic decisions which will ultimately affect the student's learning experience.

These are some of the improvements. But there are many more which are needed.

It is a fact of life that the solution to one problem usually gives rise to another, and this could be applied to the "no curfew" system. No sooner was it instituted before students realized that there was nowhere to go on campus after midnight anyway. And after two years the situation hasn't changed—the Student Union, supposedly the center of

campus activity, closes at 11; the library, supposedly the center of learning, closes shortly after. Neither should actually close till 1 or two a.m. At most large universities they remain open constantly.

Of course there are always problems with the Massachusetts Legislature. It has never been too kind to the University, though the reasons why aren't too clear. Perhaps if a few legislators would take the time to ride up here some day they might see something totally different than the Mass Aggie they must envision each time they blindly chop our budget.

Then there will probably always be fiascos like the decision to put the med school in Worcester. Last week's *Statesman* carried a story about the 400 bed hospital which will be built there next spring. Logically it should be built across from the Southwest Residential College to provide adequate medical facilities for this new center of campus population. The infirmary is overburdened now, and the situation isn't likely to improve.

So take a look around, swingshifters. There's a lot going on. Much has been done and is being done. But much more remains for you to do.

As you proceed to become acquainted with UMass during the next few months, stop and think now and then of what it took to make things the way they are. Then decide what you can do to make things even better.

*J. Harris Dean*

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"... Nothing before like it!" —Saturday Evening Post

"It's a work of art..." —New York Times

"We can't say enough about it..." —Boston Record-American

This is what the press hasn't said about *The Statesman*. But the summer is young.

If you like the idea of working for an up-and-coming news magazine, stop by our office this Thursday evening at 6:30. We'll fill you with coffee and doughnuts and discuss what you would like to do for *The Statesman*.

Don't be shy just because you don't have any previous news writing experience. After all, William Randolph Hearst was once a novice — and he ended up starting the Spanish-American War.

We'll put what talent you have to good use. And for you Swing-shifters this is a great opportunity to learn all about UMass from the inside — where the gossip is.

See you this Thursday at 6:30 p.m. in *The Statesman* offices, second floor of the Student Union. And if you don't want to work for us, stop by anyway for a cup of coffee. We'd love to talk to you — and who knows, you might end up loving to work for us!



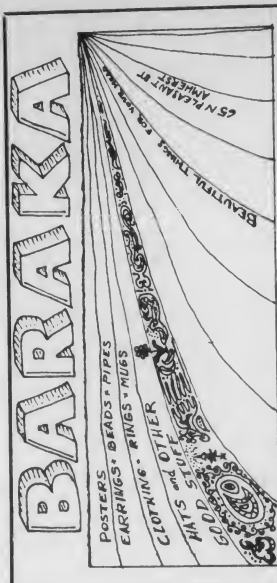
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## Letters



June 6, 1968

Tonight I sit in Vietnam, listening to the news announcement of the death of Robert F. Kennedy. I am no longer proud to be an American. I may never again be proud to be an American. The thought of bringing up children in a country where any depraved madman can obtain a weapon and murder anyone he so chooses, is frightening. I choose not to do so. Should I have children someday, I must strongly consider taking them elsewhere to mature.

I am a member of the armed forces of a nation I now deem unworthy of my service. Should I die at the hands of the enemy tonight, it will have been in vain, for I am no longer proud to be an American, and am not prepared to die for the United States of America.

An Alumnus

(Editor's Note: This letter appeared in our mailbox in an air mail envelope on June 12. There was no postage on it, no postmark, and no return address. It was unsigned. And comparing it to the other mail we receive each day, its general condition was better than any first class piece of mail arriving from South Hadley.

We'll let you decide for yourself whether or not this letter actually came from Vietnam.)

The Statesman welcomes letters on all subjects. All letters must be typewritten at 60 spaces, double-spaced, and signed with the writer's name and address. Letters not signed and/or typewritten in this manner will not be considered for publication. Names will be withheld upon request. The editors reserve the right to edit all letters for reasons of length or clarity. Address all letters to: Editor, The Statesman, Student Union Building, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002.

The Statesman

## BURYING BOBBY

### Is This Another American Civil War?

By ROBERT JOHNSTON  
College Press Service

Six a.m. Saturday morning—A dark orange sun just above the horizon is struggling with the relentless smog of Northern New Jersey. It glimmers and flashes on the shiny tracks of the Penn Central. We rumble through Princeton Junction, Metuchen, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Rahway.

This is the overnight train from Washington to New York. It is crowded with hundreds of blacks—young families returning from visits with parents and grandparents in the South, or grandmothers on their way to visit their children and grandchildren in the ghettos of New York, Newark, and Philadelphia.

Scattered through the train are maybe two dozen white faces. Most of these will be returning over these same tracks in eight hours aboard the funeral train of Bobby Kennedy.

The white faces are strained and distraught. Some of the black faces are tired from long train trips from Atlanta, New Orleans, or Florida; others anticipate a happy rendezvous with their kin in Penn Station; most are inscrutable.

Eight a.m.—It is full daylight in New York City; and it is mercifully much cooler than yesterday, when tens of thousands waited hours in 90 degree plus heat for a brief look at Bobby's casket in St. Patrick's. Stores are not open yet, and traffic on the streets and sidewalks is still light.



Three hours ago St. Patrick's Cathedral was sealed off to the public as elaborate security arrangements were initiated to prevent yet another public assassination. The Secret Service is out in force; President Johnson gives them free rein in the protection of his person, having effectively retired from any public exposure almost two years ago.

At the Commodore Hotel, Bobby's closest friends and staff are wrapping up details for the day's schedule. Thousands of invitations have had to be issued; hundreds of train cars, buses, and planes, found and chartered; schedules worked out and confirmed; VIP's codded; and the family cared for.

There is time neither for rest, grief, nor meditation.

Nine-thirty a.m.—In front of the Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue, a long, thick queue of the invited waits patiently to be admitted. They outnumber only barely the ubiquitous New York police, New York plainclothesmen, and Secret Service. Telegrams and letters of invitation are carefully scrutinized; ladies

handbags and men's briefcases are opened and their contents sifted in front of television cameras.

Nobody makes a scene; nobody has a chance to.

Inside, the honorary pallbearers stand over the coffin in turn—Nicholas Katzenbach, Laurence O'Brien, Prince Radziwill, Pierre Salinger, Arthur Schlesinger, Sargent Shriver, Andy Williams, and so forth. Everyone notices SCLC leader Rev. Abernathy in his affected blue denims.

Everyone also notices the heavy, hot glare of the TV lights, the section of newsmen craning not to miss a face or a tear, and the platform of photographers, cameras constantly clicking.

Ten a.m.—The immediate family enters from the back and sits just to the right of the coffin in front of the altar. They follow President and Mrs. Johnson by just a few minutes.

The Secret Service is everywhere.

Fifteen minutes later, and that much time behind schedule, the service begins.

Teddy Kennedy, in an unscheduled speech, speaks well and with emotion of his murdered brother.

"He saw war, and tried to stop it." The President shrinks a little inside, or at least one hopes so.

Cardinal Cushing's piercing baritone monotone is at least of a strength to inspire faith among the deviant, and to lend assurance that the soul of the deceased is at least in good hands.

Archbishop Cooke, delivering the eulogy, prefers to be optimistic. He urges the audience to look ahead to a better future—to return to its tasks with renewed vigor and a heightened sense of responsibility.

Otherwise, the service is generally lackadaisical.

The press releases explain that there are two general themes in the funeral Mass, "The dominant spiritual theme of joy rising out of the Christian conviction that death is the beginning of the full life of eternity with God" and "the theme of sorrow for the human condition of those who mourn his leaving of this life."

One is reminded of John Donne, "Ask not for whom the bell tolls. . ."

Eleven-thirty a.m.—The service moves ahead quickly, ending fifteen minutes early.

Cardinal Cushing has barely blessed the body and commended the Soul to God's mercy before the press is heading for the side door, and the President for the back door. It is fifteen minutes yet before the coffin is loaded in the hearse for the trip to Penn Station.

It is clearly a public spectacle—a last-ditch effort to paint a facade of stability over deepening social crisis. Ethel, Jac-

queline, and Teddy Kennedy know the symbolic reassuring importance of their absolute self-control in front of 200 million Americans and heaven-knows-how-much of the rest of the world.

Their composure is perfect—even to the point of dressing Bobby's daughters in white.

Now begins the ten-hour public journey to the burial site in Arlington National Cemetery. A select thousand are put on the funeral train; another 150 are taken to chartered planes.

The train is 21 cars long—very long by passenger train standards in this day and age. With three diners and three private cars, it is no doubt the best the Penn Central has to offer, but that isn't very much.



On board gloom and boredom mix into a thick pall of unease and disinterest. Abundant liquor and the more jovial of the press work hard, but unsuccessfully, at non-lethal conversation; and even this much never reaches the cars of guests and friends, who stare out the window at the passing, sad crowds, at each other, or at the seats in front of them.

The day drags on and on and on. By four o'clock, the press is set up and waiting at Arlington. By five, Washington's invitees are gathered around the gravesite—most of them standing in the area of John Kennedy's memorial.

Television marks the slow passage of the train through unending crowds and through a succession of stations. As it moves South, its very slowness seems to attract yet larger crowds, forcing still greater caution. In all the 225 mile trip takes nine hours.

Ten p.m.—From the gravesite, now dark except for TV floodlights, we have a commanding view of much of Washington, sparkling with a million lights across the Potomac. We can see the Washington Monument, lit up just across the river, and farther away the Capitol dome. The Lincoln Memorial, unlit, is barely visible at the end of the string of lights that mark either side of Memorial Bridge; and the White House, also unlit since the coming of President Johnson, lies invisible in the distance.

The coffin has been loaded at last into another hearse and is being borne in a caravan of 24 limousines to the Cemetery.

We see the lights of the caravan reach the Lincoln Memorial and pause for a choir's final songs. Radios among the crowd at the Cemetery connect the lights across the Potomac with the chorus voices. On one side of the Memorial the

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## HAPPENINGS

### ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF '72 ARRIVE ON UMASS CAMPUS

Arriving on campus last Sunday night were 355 "swingshift" freshmen, the largest class of summer freshmen yet to take part in the program designed to accommodate more frosh than the University would have space for ordinarily.

The newcomers, 186 men and 169 women, will attend the two six week sessions of summer school, taking first year courses in the humanities, sciences and social sciences. In September they will return home where many of them will work for five months and then return in January for the second semester. At this time they will be assimilated with the other members of the Class of '72 who were attending school from September to January.

The "swing-shifters" will be housed in the Southwest Residential College in James, Emerson, Patterson, Thoreau, Melville and McKimkie. The dorms will be a mixture of freshmen and summer school students.

The program, which is in its fourth year, has had much success, although initial reaction was mixed. When the program was initiated, the Administration was faced with the problem of accepting 2,600 freshmen from 8,000 qualified applicants. The figure has now risen to one in six. With the hope of helping as many of these qualified applicants as possible, President John W. Lederle agreed to the swing-shift program, and 180 interested candidates, then on the waiting list, were accepted. Of the 180 attending the first summer session, only two were dismissed for academic reasons.

The students, who were at first reluctant to give up their summer vacation and summer jobs, were less so when they realized they had an opportunity to work five months instead of the usual three. Many of them also welcome the smaller classes.

Despite the heavy load of classes followed by the swing-shifters, a number of recreational activities have been planned including live entertainment, movies and access to the swimming pools.

### CHRIST-JANER SPEAKS TO ANNUAL METHODIST MEETING

A man who knows a little something about student unrest, BU President Dr. Arland Christ-Janer, told a UMass audience last week that new answers are needed to the questions students are raising.

Speaking before the 172nd session of the New England annual conference of the United Methodist Church, Christ-Janer said that students are seeking intellectual equilibrium in face of a rapidly changing society.

Dr. Christ-Janer said the institutions of education and church must cooperatively develop an intellectual, moral and spiritual logic, centered in the life of spirit and faith, in leading the young generation to the confrontation of new problems in a changing world.

"Students know that old answers for new problems shatter on the hard ground of reality and feel destitute when adults continually apply the old answers," Dr. Christ-Janer said. "We must provide that intellectual equilibrium through the establishment of an individual and social value system acceptable to modern man."

He alluded to this spring's student demonstrations and sit-in at Boston University but once, stating, "When students ask us what are the commitments and the priorities of society, we at times take the fifth amendment, or at least seem to in their eyes. We must listen to their questions and attempt to find out what they are trying to say to us. Dr. Christ-Janer said.

### SOCIAL ACTION COUNCIL BEGINS BROAD PROGRAM

A University of Massachusetts faculty-student group, backed by a \$41,000 appropriation from the Student Senate, has begun a broad program of social action dedicated to the late Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Martin Luther King, Jr., Social Action Council plans tutoring help for Negro and other students, participation in a Northern Educational Service summer camp and other projects.

Council founder and board member Gilbert J. Salk, Springfield senior, said that the group started as a result of memorial services at UMass for the slain civil rights leader April 9. "It became clear after this that local action for better social relations was needed," Salk said. "The need for some central council to act as an initiating, activating and coordinating body quickly became apparent."

Rev. Ronald Hardy, UMass Protestant chaplain, is council chairman. The 11-member board of directors includes four students, three faculty and four other members.

A major council effort will be a campus tutoring project to help overcome the educational deficiencies of those freshmen who come to UMass in the fall from economically and culturally deprived backgrounds, particularly 125 specially-admitted Negro students.

The King council has earmarked approximately \$30,000 of its Student Senate appropriation for the tutoring effort. The council will hire qualified graduate students and pay them to work approximately 20 hours a week, each graduate student tutoring about 10 students. Un-

dergraduate and faculty volunteers will be recruited to work on a one-to-one basis with students as needed. Council board member Dr. William Wilson, as assistant professor of sociology, is chairman of the tutoring project.

The council will also help with the operation of a summer camp in Goshen which has been put at the disposal of Northern Educational Service of Springfield this summer. The council will work with Andy Griffin, NES director and King council board member, in setting up programs, recruiting counselors and other tasks.

The King council directors, in addition to those mentioned, include UMass Provost Oswald Tippo, Associate Dean of Students Mark Noffsinger, Associate Prof. Isidore Silver and Professor Robert Tucker, and UMass students Maryann E. DePietro of South Boston, Cheryl Eastmond of Boston and Ken Mosakow ski of Marion.

### UMASS TO HAVE A "FIRST" IN GRADUATE COMP LIT PROGRAM

The first graduate program in comparative literature to be offered by a public university in New England will begin at the University of Massachusetts this fall.

The program will offer M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in comparative literature. Courses by faculty from the program in comparative literature and from English and modern language departments will study western literature as a comprehensive whole, concentrating on cross-cultural problems in literary history and criticism.

Director of the program is Dr. Wolfgang B. Fleischmann, UMass professor of comparative literature. The author of 50 articles, reviews and translations in the field of comparative literature, he is the author of a book on Lucretius and English literature and general editor of a three-volume reference work entitled "Encyclopedia of World Literature in the 20th Century," of which Volume I appeared last December.

### UMASS PROF. RECEIVES CITATION; SOON TO TOUR SOUTH AMERICA

Ben B. Seligman, director of the Labor Relations and Research Center and professor of economics at the University of Massachusetts, was one of four distinguished Brooklyn College alumni presented Citations of Honor on June 12 at the college's 43rd commencement exercises.

Prof. Seligman, a 1934 graduate of the college, was honored for "outstanding contributions to the field of economics and inspiration as a teacher and writer." He is the author of more than 100 articles and seven books, the most recent being "Permanent Poverty: An American Syndrome," published June 7.

He was research and education director for the Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, before joining the

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"The students hanged the Dean in effigy—No, by George, that is the Dean!"

UMass faculty three years ago. He is a Guggenheim Fellow and an Associate Fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies.

Prof. Seligman will leave Amherst June 15 on a one-month assignment in South America for the Organization of American States (OAS). He will be a member of an international team of economists, three from Latin America and three from the U.S., who will visit universities in Costa Rica, Columbia, Chile and Brazil to study university curricula in the field of labor economics and make recommendations for their further development.

Approaches to be considered will include establishing labor libraries, encouraging labor research, setting up labor relations and research centers, establishing fellowships to train labor economists and obtaining grants for visiting professors from other nations, according to Prof. Seligman.

"It is hoped that the groundwork will be laid for courses in human resources, labor statistics, labor economics, collective bargaining, social security and employment problems at Latin American universities," he said.

The other members of the U.S. team are Lloyd Ulman of the University of California at Berkeley and Robert Ozanne of the University of Wisconsin. The mission was requested by the General Secretariat of OAS pursuant to a resolution of the second Inter-America Conference of Ministers of Labor held in May, 1966.

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cited for contempt of court and fined \$300.

In refusing to review the case, the Supreme Court upheld Mrs. Conard's conviction, which had been upheld in January by the Oregon Supreme Court.

In her defense, Mrs. Conard argued that the Constitutional provisions for a free press include the right of a reporter to withhold the identity of confidential news sources. The state maintained that her refusal to reveal the names constituted withholding information necessary for the arrest and prosecution of drug users.

Presently, only 13 states have a law which permits newsmen to refuse to reveal confidential sources, as doctors, lawyers, and ministers can.

### SUNDERLAND 250TH ANNIVERSARY TO FEATURE CHICKEN BARBECUE

A three-hour chicken barbecue for 5,000 persons is being planned to highlight the second night of the three-day celebration of Sunderland's 250th anniversary, July 5-6-7.

Serving begins at 5:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m., July 6, under canvas at the school playground. Music will be served by three bands, according to Ticket Chairman Lois M. Frey.

Tickets are now being sold by members of the fire and police departments, and members of the committee: Alphonse Adamski, Walter Bielunski, George Bolden, Mrs. Sophie Buccinski, Blanche Dzenis, Parker Hubbard, Mrs. Harold Hubbard, Eunice Koniegyzn, Bob Kowaleck, Stanley Matuszko, Michael Perchak, Ann Scudder, Roman Skibiski, Walter Soles, Anne Wasielewski, Ed Woznikewicz, Andrew Wroblewski, Al Zera and Joe Zera.

### NINETEEN ENGINEERING STUDENTS PARTICIPATE IN WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

A number of UMass students left school this past month to take jobs not as laborers or kitchen help, but as engineers in a variety of research, production, and management jobs at locations in Massachusetts and across the country.

These students are taking not ordinary summer jobs, but are enrolled in the UMass School of Engineering Cooperative Engineering Program, an experimental work-study curriculum that alternates semesters of classroom work with semesters in industrial employment and takes five years to complete.

One member of the group that has just left went to an aerospace firm in California, another to a missile company in this state, another to a combustion engineering firm in Connecticut and two others to work with the United States Coast Guard in Maryland.

Others have worked or will be working in a racing car design shop in New Jersey, for a railroad in Chicago, and at

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## INSIDE THE NEWS

News Editor Jim Foudy's compilation of the week's news highlights.

### CONSCIENCE, DISSENT, AND THE LAW

In 1918 an anarchist named Abrams protested the sending of troops to Russia by President Woodrow Wilson. Abrams was accused of interfering with the war effort against Germany when he advocated strikes by munitions workers in a pamphlet distributed in New York. He was found guilty.

Now, 50 years later, another guilty verdict has been handed down on the question of public dissent of government policy. Dr. Benjamin Spock and three others were found guilty of conspiring to counsel young men to evade the draft.

Marcus Raskin 34, co-director of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, was acquitted. But, Spock, the Rev. William Sloane Coffin, Jr., 43, chaplain of Yale University, Mitchell Goodman, 44, an author from Temple, Me., and Michael Ferber, a 23 year old Harvard graduate student from Buffalo, N.Y., each face five year jail terms, fines of up to \$10,000, or both.

Attorneys for Dr. Spock and three other defendants met Saturday to plan an appeal which may take their landmark case of conscience, dissent and the law to the U.S. Supreme Court.

In summation last week the defense attorneys reminded the jury that the charge the government leveled against their clients was conspiracy, according to the Christian Science Monitor.

Among the points emphasized by the defense counsels was the openness and non-violence of the defendants' actions. In such overt acts as the Oct. 16 Arlington Street Church service in Boston, the Oct. 20 demonstration in Washington, and the Dec. 5 Whitehall induction center sit-in in New York City, the defense defied the jury to find any resort to violence.

Another defense point was the apparent casualness of the defendants' relationship to one another. It was reiterated that Marcus Raskin, until an Oct. 2 press conference in New York City, had never met any of the other defendants. The jury was reminded that the Rev. Dr. William Sloane Coffin, Jr. had never met fellow defendant Michael Ferber until the Oct. 16 service in the Arlington Street Church, and that Dr. Spock barely knew Mitchell Goodman when both men participated in the New York sit-in. Yet all of these incidents occurred well into the alleged conspiracy, the defense attorneys said.

The defense counsels contended that what their clients did and said were forms of speech protected by the Constitution. All defense counsels freely

admitted that their clients had committed the various overt acts of which the government accused them. They maintained, however, that these acts were not the fabric of an elaborate conspiracy designed to disrupt the draft system, but rather were valid forms of expression motivated by the highest ideals.

The defense completed its final arguments in a Thursday morning session.

Assistant United States Attorney John Wall presenting the government's case, described for the jurors just what constitutes "conspiracy."

He told them that in a conspiracy it is not necessary that the defendants know each other. He said that each member of a conspiracy is liable for the acts of all the other members.

Mr. Wall also said circumstantial evidence could be admitted in a conspiracy case because the whole concept was so tied with the circumstantial concept of intention.

He said conspiracy was essential in law because it was a good check on organized crime. He said the best evidence of a conspiracy is the extent to which it achieved its goals.

Mr. Wall held that the government had proved the defendants had succeeded in violating the selective-service law and that their counseling was done with the interest to incite selective-service registrants to violate that law. He cautioned the jurors that before they reached a verdict they must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that such an agreement existed.

He further said that even if a defendant had urged those who had already made up their minds to resist the draft to do so—in the eyes of the law that was enough.

Mr. Wall reminded the jury that according to testimony every defendant except Michael Raskin had admitted that it was his intent to urge those who had already made up their minds to avoid the draft.

He said to the jury that Dr. Spock had more than convicted himself by saying that he tried to reach even those who were ignoring the issue of the war. He said that although there were some defendants whose testimony was less than creditable, Dr. Spock seemed to be the most candid and honest of them all.

The following are the arguments for appeal in the case of Dr. Spock as listed by the Christian Science Monitor.

Defense attorneys say they will contend that:

—There was no conspiracy.

—The defendants were within their constitutional rights of free speech and freedom of assembly as guaranteed by the First Amendment.

—The jury selection was prejudicial in that only nine women were among the 100 prospective jurors and that a jury selection system which results in a women-men ratio of 3 to 1 is prejudicial.

—The legality of the Vietnam War is an issue.

—The war legality question should have been ruled admissible as evidence.

—Certain portions of the Selective Service Act are an unconstitutional

interference with free speech.

—The defendants believed and acted in good faith that they were following the Constitution and, therefore, their acts were not criminal.

—The conspiracy trial was a test case—that is, if the defendants acted not for the sake of accomplishing evil, but to test the law, then that is not criminal intent for a conspiracy.

—The government did not prove what it had alleged in the indictment.

—Judge Ford should not have divided the charge "conspired to counsel, aid and abet" into three different crimes in his instructions to the jury.

If, indeed, there was one conspiracy, then there were, in fact, four or more.

Judge Ford should not have declared irrelevant whether youths had already made up their minds to turn in draft cards, and that the defendants are not guilty because the youths who turned in draft cards had already made up their minds to do so.

Resist, a national anti-draft and anti-war organization, "deplored" Saturday the guilty verdict returned against Dr. Benjamin Spock and three other men and said it would continue its anti-draft programs until the Vietnam war is ended.

"These men did nothing deceitful or hidden," said national director Paul Lauter, reading from a prepared statement. "Theirs was an honest expression of opposition to a war they, and we, see as illegal and immoral, and the root of much of the violence and horror gripping this country.

"The real 'conspirators' are the formulators of America's Vietnam war policy."

### LEVERETT GIRL REMAINS FREE IN DRAFT FILE PAINT INCIDENT

A 19-year-old Leverett girl remained free early this week, despite her violation of laws when she poured black paint on the Selective Service files in the Boston Custom House on June 4th.

Miss Suzanne Williams of Teawaddle Hill, who said she is a pacifist, described the act as one of "creative vandalism" designed to "interpose ourselves between young men and the conscription that sends them to their death."

### Says Stories "Distorted"

Miss Williams, active in nonviolent protests against the Vietnam war and the draft since graduating from Amherst Regional High School in 1966, said

## GOODELL LIBRARY SUMMER HOURS (June 12-September 8)

SUMMER SESSIONS (June 12-July 19, July 24-August 30)	
Monday - Thursday	8:30 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.
Friday	8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Saturday	10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Sunday	2:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

INTERSESSION and September 1-September 8	
Monday - Friday	8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday	CLOSED

HOLIDAYS	
July 4	CLOSED
September 2	CLOSED

she and Francis T. Femia, of Voluntown, Conn., were the "unidentified" couple that went to the 11th floor offices of Selective Service Board 30 in Boston June 4 and, without speaking, poured two cans of black paint on draft files.

Upset at news stories following the event that "distorted" the act, Miss Williams this week mailed a clarifying statement to news media to "communicate the straight facts to the public."

"We did not rush from the building after pouring the paint," Miss Williams said in her family's rambling white farmhouse Monday evening. "We spent approximately 10 minutes in the draft board offices, and when we were asked to leave, we did so without haste."

The slight pretty teenager, whose father, UMass. Prof. Schafer Williams is in Italy studying ancient manuscripts in his role as a medieval historian, said she is against all forms of violence and believes that war is wrong.

Defining violence as "any action that is harmful to human beings," Miss Williams said she fully expects to be arrested for her actions.

Two weeks ago, Miss Williams said she was "tear gassed and bruised" by Boston police during a melee at the Arlington Street Church when police removed a draft resister who had sought sanctuary there. Miss Williams said she was detained by police for one hour after she "got in the way" during the arrest.

A veteran of antiwar and antidraft stands during the past two years, Miss Williams said she has been arrested so often that she cannot recall the exact number. She served two months in jail in Washington after being arrested outside the Pentagon last fall, when she said, she attempted to "cool down the hot heads" in the antiwar demonstrations there.

### SUPREME COURT RULES ON TWO MAJOR ISSUES

The Supreme Court ruled on two major issues of Constitutional law last week in upholding the right of police to stop and frisk suspects and sanctioning a New York law that requires public school systems to lend textbooks to private schools.

The *New York Times* noted the ruling gave the police virtually the full range of powers that law enforcement representatives had asked of the Court. It rejected appeals by civil rights and civil liberties groups to limit the "stop and frisk" power of the police.

### Harassment Feared

The American Civil Liberties Union and the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., had argued that if the high court made such a ruling the power would be used to harass Negroes and other minority groups.

However, the Chief Justice laid down a rule of reasonableness that will permit policemen to search suspects when "a reasonably prudent man in the circumstances would be warranted in the belief that his safety or that of others was in danger."

Although the police in most communities have been stopping and frisking suspects for years, the question of whether the practice violated the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution was not meaningful until 1961. In that year the Supreme Court held that evidence obtained in violation of that amendment could not be used in state courts.

The Fourth Amendment declares in part that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause . . ."

This has been construed by the Supreme Court to mean that the police

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# The Twenty Formula: What Next For the Yankee Conference?

Consider the most significant peace treaties of the '60's. The nuclear test ban, the Space Rescue Treaty, the Nixon-Rockefeller Treaty of Fifth Avenue, the UMass med school compromise, the N.F.L.-A.F.L. merger. Suggest some more.

Then ask a UMass athletics official or coach or a sports-inclined alumnus what indeed is the most important peace treaty of the '60's. He'll reply, tersely and bitterly, "The Twenty Formula." He might also ask, "What's the nuclear test ban?" But that's irrelevant.

Now picture Alumni Stadium in 1966 as UMass wins the Yankee Conference title by beating New Hampshire. Only 6,000 fans show up in a stadium that holds 22,000. A light rain is falling and the students have left for a vacation. More important, the feeling is widespread that UMass football has achieved a boring level of invincibility in a Conference of weak sisters.

Now focus on a gentleman in a crowd emerging from the University of New Hampshire stadium on another rainy afternoon, this time in 1967. It was a close game but, ho-hum, UMass has just won another Beanpot. UMass President John W. Lederle, proud of his school's achievements in sports, is talking shop with the president of New Hampshire. "You know," he says, "we have a freshman coming next year who can run the hundred in 9.5."

## Cigaretts and Salvation

In the locker-room of the champion Redmen, who have just had to fight for their lives, Coach Vic Fusia is muttering, "The only thing good about this trip is the price of cigarettes."

Something is amiss in UMass sports, and it involves more than nearly losing Conference football games. It's called the Twenty Formula and as long as it remains intact UMass football teams may find it increasingly difficult to compete evenly with any major school outside the Yankee Conference. Coach Jack Leaman and his basketball teams may suffer hardships inside and outside Conference competition. So the athletic department is looking to Dr. Lederle, the UMass sports fan, for salvation.

The Twenty Formula is a pact, drawn up in 1964 by the six Yankee Conference universities, limiting the number of full scholarships each school can award to twenty per year, or the equivalent in partial grants. It covers football, basketball, baseball, soccer and track, and went into effect when the class of '70 arrived.

It immediately invoked a flurry of angry oaths by UMass coaches and the

## ON THE OFF-SEASON

By Tom FitzGerald

people to whom Alumni Stadium was dedicated. For if athletic director Warren McGuirk hates the adjective "big-time," there are those at UMass who hate the whole idea of "small-time." The football hawks have championed a two-fold proposition: tell the Yankee Conference where to deposit its Beanpot and revamp the schedule to consist, perhaps, of B.C., Connecticut, Holy Cross, Harvard, B.U., Buffalo, Rutgers, Dartmouth, Villanova and Colgate. Some would like to take on the big ones of the East, Penn State, Syracuse, Army and Navy.

### Memo from Lederle

UMass administrators, more dovish and probably more realistic, point to the mammoth scheduling problems that

Formula covering the original five sports.

UMass and Rhode Island appear to lean toward the second proposal, and burgeoning UConn is also likely to prefer a liberal revision. But the fact that a full scholarship at one school is not remotely close, in dollars and cents, to that at another may impede this reformist attitude. Vermont's tuition costs, in particular, are several times those of UMass, evidently because Montpelier is stingier with a buck than Boston. Vermont, as a result, is contemplating cutting its football program to the bone. New Hampshire officials, who have concentrated their athletic scholarship funds almost exclusively on football and hockey, might prefer a Twenty-five Formula for the five sports so that the other schools will be spreading their assets thinner. Maine professes not to give any athletic scholarships at all and this, of course, is exempt from Formulae and other mundane dealings.

Despite such complexities, when the Conference athletic directors held their own private festival at Newport, R.I., three weeks ago, the directors of the northern schools opted for an upward revision of the Scholarship limit, if only to stop the grumbling in Amherst, Storrs and Kingston.

### Aimed at UMass

From the UMass standpoint, as I see it, three facts point to the inevitability of a revise-or-else proposition: 1) UMass is rivaled by only one Conference school, Connecticut, in student numbers and sports enthusiasm; 2) UMass could muster far more funds for athletic scholarships than stipulated by the Twenty Formula or, for that matter, a Twenty-five Formula (the regulation has left vast alumni resources largely untapped); and 3) Vic Fusia wants to beat B.C.

At least some of the Conference schools have awakened from the delusion that the Twenty Formula is a symbol of strength and solidarity. The scholarship limit was originally aimed, of course, at cutting UMass' athletic ambitions down to size. One Conference official had been quoted as saying, "Wait til UMass (football) starts losing by some big scores. They'll come back down to earth." A more constructive spokesman had the nerve to predict that, even with the Twenty Formula, the Yankee Confer-



McGUIRK

Back down to earth.



FUSIA

would ensue if UMass suddenly jumped the league. Then, too, the other Conference members, angered at losing the consistently top gate attraction in the Conference, could conceivably band to boycott UMass in all other sports.

President Lederle stands center-stage in the dilemma. This week, when he meets with the other Conference presidents in Burlington, Vt., the Twenty Formula may just become the Twenty-five Formula. Even that revision, reportedly favored by most of the Conference athletic directors, will not appeal to everyone at UMass. A few weeks ago, Dr. Lederle sent a memo to his five counterparts recommending that one of a list of revisions be made. They included 1) complete abolition of the Conference scholarship limit, a reversion to the pre-Formula theory of every-school-for-itself but with detailed records of all athletic scholarships; 2) a Twenty Formula covering only football; 3) a Twenty-Five Formula limited to football and basketball; and 4) a Twenty-five

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ence could surpass the Ivy League in athletic quality and perhaps compete evenly with any school in the East. He evidently forgot that although the Ivies don't offer athletic scholarships, each school admits far more than 20 athletes a year on ample financial aid. The Ivies also have nation-wide hordes of alumni-scouts. And the phrase "any school in the East" suggests completion with one of the football factories.

Perhaps the presidents will do nothing this week but exchange scholarly pleasantries or discuss 9.5 sprinters. Then again, maybe the moment of truth has arrived. Even those among the UMass faithful who like me, would prefer a universal dissolution of the athletic scholarship system, should have, as Sen. McCarthy would say, a residual commitment to a policy in which UMass will seek its own level in sports, within or without the Yankee Conference. Dr. Lederle should convey that policy to Burlington.

### NEXT WEEK

Will Wilt Chamberlain be traded? Will major league baseball ever expand into Amherst? How will Greg Landry fare against the Green Bay Packers in Chicago? Will Gene Mauch find suitable employment? What's Jim Brown's latest adventure with the law? Will the American League's top ten batters include a .260 hitter?

Find out the answers and so much more when Tom FitzGerald's column "Looking Askance at the Week in Sports" begins next week in the Statesman.

### INTRAMURALS

Summer intramurals open today with softball on the intramurals fields. Basketball opens tomorrow in Boyden Gymnasium. Team rosters should be turned in to the R.S.O. office in the Student Union. Anyone interested in officiating should also contact R.S.O.

### NEXT WEEK:

- The Statesman takes a look at Cable TV.

### IN THE FUTURE:

- UMass student as an undercover worker.
- An in-depth article on the Martin Luther King Social Action Council.

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**Bass**



For Tennis-sneakers

By U.S. Keds  
B.F. Goodrich

**Mathews**  
SHOE STORE  
39 So. Pleasant

## INSIDE THE NEWS

(Continued from page 7)

cannot make an arrest or search unless they have objective evidence that a crime has been committed and the suspect did it.

In the textbook case the Court ruled in a 6-to-3 decision that the program benefits students and not parochial schools and thus does not constitute state support of religion.

### SUPREME COURT JUSTICE ASSAULTS GENERATION GAP

Supreme Court Associate Justice William J. Brennan last week made an attempt to bridge the generation gap.

Brennan asked the members of a graduate alumni luncheon at Harvard University to treat student protests with the same respect they have given the recent civil rights movement and called on them to act when action was necessary.

"There is substantial doubt, I know, that the techniques used to enforce Constitutional rights of Negroes are legitimately transplanted to the campus," Justice Brennan said.

"But can anyone realistically deny that a comparable phenomenon is taking place?"

"Students demand a voice in the decisions that affect their lives, and breathe defiance when that voice is denied them."

"Much that they have seen has also sparked anger in the rest of us; the difference is that they are more impatient to do something about it."

The eminent jurist, a 1931 Harvard Law graduate, noted that modern students are brighter and better prepared than his own generation.

"We must accept, then, that real grievances underlie the massive center of student anger. It is a challenge that warrants a sympathetic reception and the pressing matter now is to determine what is to be made of it," he continued.

"The critical question posed by resort to direct action is whether the system itself is responsible, whether there are in fact established channels, or meaningful ones, which the dissenters can justly be required to resort to?"

"I think that question is starkly posed

by student protest as much as it has been by the Negro Civil Rights movement, the current Poor People's Campaign, and others in our history."

"I do not suggest," he said, "that decisions on everything should be turned over to the students. That is the rhetoric of confrontation politics and cannot be taken seriously. I have no blueprint for an ideal structure of student participation, though many models are available."

But he added: If the reaction of society to violent protest is limited to the restoration of order, preservation of the status quo, then that social order has ceased to function properly. It is up to society to prove that the protestors are wrong."

### GARDNER COMMENCEMENT SPEECH TO BE AIRED ON 3 STATIONS

The commencement address of John W. Gardner, delivered at recent University of Massachusetts graduation exercises, will be aired over three educational radio stations on June 20 at 1:45 p.m.

Mr. Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and now chairman of the Urban Coalition, was honored at the UMass commencement with an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The address, which will be heard over WGBH-FM Boston, WPCR-FM (88.5) Amherst, and WAMC-FM Albany, is both a review of urban problems and an explanation of the Urban Coalition.

The coalition is an attempt to foster effective collaboration among all segments of leadership in the private sector and all levels of government in tackling the problems facing the nation's cities, and is led by outstanding citizens from all areas of American life.

### MENTAL HEALTH COLLOQUIUM SPONSORED BY PSYCH DEPARTMENT

The psychology department of the University of Massachusetts will sponsor a two-day colloquium dealing with community mental health and community psychology on Thursday, June 20 and Friday, June 21, 1968.

A presentation entitled "Community Mental Health and Community Psychology" will be given by Dr. Gershen Rosenblum, Ph. D., Regional Mental Health Director of the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health, on Thursday, June 20 at 4 p.m.

A film, "Bold New Approach," will be shown on Friday, June 21 at 1 p.m. The film is concerned with how a community plans and develops a comprehensive health center and will be followed by a discussion period.

Both the talk and the film will be presented in Room 61 of Bartlett Hall at UMass. All interested citizens are invited to attend.

### COLUMBIA REORGANIZATION PLAN PREPARED BY FACULTY MEMBERS

A plan to reorganize Columbia University and evoke positive new programs in the aftermath of last month's rioting has been prepared by three faculty members of the study committee named by the Independent Faculty Group.

According to the usually reliable *New York Times*, the proposal urges that a third of the board of trustees be members of the faculty, elected by the faculty, and that the head of the university, though appointed by the board of trustees, as at present, would be chosen with the advice and consent of the faculty.

The thrust of the new program would be to downgrade the importance of administrative work and increase the emphasis on teaching and scholarship. Thus, all deans would be elected from and by the faculty for three-year rotating terms and would have to do some teaching while deans.

Student-faculty committees would be set up for discipline, and to set up courses in contemporary social issues. The students would be in charge of regulating their dormitories. The dormitories are now governed by proctors, the dean's office and the students.

In explaining the proposal during interviews yesterday, Professor Melman and Professor Morgenbesser pointed out that at present there were no faculty members on the board of trustees, and spoke of the gap that had developed between administrators and faculty at the university.

"There are many colleges today where members of the faculty are members of the board of trustees," Professor Melman said.

And Professor Morgenbesser said that "a teacher-scholar should stay a teacher-scholar so that the university remains a community of teacher-scholars."

### For a Faculty Cabinet

Other points in the proposal call for the following things:

The top administrative body of the university would be a faculty cabinet, with the members serving two-year overlapping terms and continuing teaching. Two members would be from the junior faculty.

A faculty senate would be in charge of academic and regulation at each of the university's schools.

Purely administrative work that requires no teaching background would be in the hands of a permanent administrative staff that would be a sort of civil service. Administrative decisions would be subject to control of the faculty cabinet.

June 19, 1968

A student-faculty committee to set up lecture series, symposiums and similar "public occasions."

Of student discipline, Professor Melman said:

"We have to get out of the bind of worrying about how to penalize students. We want to create a university in which the students will have so much pride we will not have to worry about confrontations. There is a decided difference between 50 hard-core radicals demonstrating and 3,000 in motion."

### Briefly Told

The University of Massachusetts department of Germanic languages and literatures has received a large collection of handbooks, important critical tests, and other works for its seminar library from The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Council). The books are for research and study.

The University of Massachusetts has been cited "For significant assistance in providing employment for disabled veterans of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Northampton."

The Veterans Administration commendation for assistance in rehabilitation activities was given to UMass for its continuing effort to find jobs for disabled veterans on the UMass campus.

A certificate of commendation was accepted for the University recently by John L. Denyse, personnel director, and John B. Walsh, assistant director of personnel.

## CLASSIFIED

**WANTED TO RENT:** Visiting Professor needs 3 bedroom furnished house, September 1 to May 31, 1969. 2 children 9 and 14. Telephone 503-343-7888 or write John Shepherd, 1765 East 26th, Eugene, Oregon 97403.

**WANTED:** Female to share furnished 4-bedroom house in South Hadley through August. Available immediately. \$41.50 month. Call Dianne, 545-2526 or 1-532-2146 late evenings.

**THEATRE:** Registration still open for theatre and dance "sweatshoppe" at the Box Shop in Levee. Five dollars a week, production and studies. Call 584-7862.

### Welcome Swingshifters

Any newly enrolled undergraduate who did not receive a copy of the 1967-68 Student Handbook may pick up a copy in the Office of the Dean of Students, 227 Whitmore Hall.

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aesthetics

The Hillel Office is open Mondays 11-2 and Thursdays 12-3:30. Rabbi Kowal can be reached at Hillel 5-2526 and at home 549-0308.

(Continued from page 5)

textile and machine tool plants in this state.

"The program is intended to advance the professional preparation of undergraduate students by blending real-world experience with the academic and to provide industry with the opportunity for more direct engagement in the responsibility of educating and training its engineering resources," according to School of Engineering Dean Kenneth G. Picha.

Originally begun for majors in mechanical engineering, the program now includes majors in aerospace, civil, and industrial engineering. There are 19 students now taking part and many more training jobs available than students to fill them, according to Assistant Engineering Dean Joseph S. Marcus.

(Continued from Page 3)

Poor People watch with the same desperate quiet incomprehension as the thousands of faces lining the railroad tracks.

The lights start moving again, first onto the bridge, then into the woods beneath the Cemetery.

Suddenly, out of the blackness, the huge black cars pull up near the grave. Faces that have been waiting six hours turn expectantly. The coffin is borne quickly up from the hearse to the grave-



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site, about 40 feet, followed by the family, the President, and close friends. They stand in a close circle around one side of the gravesite, which is just beneath John Kennedy's in a clump of trees. The services proceed eerily in a small circle of light in the pitch black Cemetery. Thousands of candle-flames mark the limits of the immediate crowd and the dimensions of the public watching from behind police lines in the distance. The candle lights stretch for a half-mile up and down the Cemetery's roads.

There is a series of very short prayers.

There are last respects.

The flag on the coffin is folded up under John Glenn's direction, and it is presented to Mrs. Bobby Kennedy.

The children, daughters in white, kneel by the coffin.

Then limousine motors noisily start; the mourners move swiftly down the sidewalk and are soon off into the night.

Bobby is buried. It is 10:45 p.m. The Penn Central, the TV, and radio, the great, the powerful and the famous, and 200 million Americans go back to business-as-usual.

At least they try.

How long business-as-usual can be maintained is another question.

When John Kennedy was murdered, there remained to this country's government a vast pool of political leadership, and intellectual and financial resources for the continuation and expansion of the New Frontier. There are no such sources of strength now.

There are no billions readily available, and there is no leadership available to find them and use them, to accommodate the blacks' felt demands.

There is no evident way out, and there is no leadership available to find it or effect it, of a huge, self-perpetuating and self-defeating war in Southeast Asia.

Business-as-usual is becoming more and more a fool's game, played in the absence of thought and in the presence of both tragedy and revolution.

Reagan plays at Governor.

Nixon plays at perpetual rejuvenation.

McCarthy plays at Knighthood.

Rockefeller plays also-ran.

Johnson is getting off the ship.

Harriman plays spin-the-bottle.

The Pentagon plays, "How To Win The War Without Really Trying."

Congress just plays.

Meanwhile, the generals, the think tanks, the blacks, the maniacs, and the suburban whites play with guns. Escalation is a two-edged sword, at home as well as abroad.

Politicians, priests, and editorial writers exhort us to "erase this stain of violence from our country."

Who are they kidding?

The Statesman



In case you haven't heard, Gnomon Copy means the 5c-3c-2c people. We make the highest quality Xerox copies for the lowest prices anywhere—just 5c for the first copy of one page and 3c each for the 2-10 additional copies of that page and only 2c for each copy above 10 of that page. But that's not all. We have free collating and free packaging of your order. There's no extra charge for legal size paper and we also have several other types available at a slight extra charge. But most important, Gnomon Copy means service. We offer quick and efficient service for your small and medium size orders and we'll even do the largest order within twenty-four hours.

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and  
make us lose  
the good  
we oft might gain  
by fearing  
to  
attempt.

Shakespeare

A welcoming word of advice to Swingshifters:

Shakespeare must have had college freshmen in mind when he wrote this. Too often they miss out on the opportunity of a lifetime simply because they are afraid of failure.

If you want to make the most of your college years, then never be afraid to take a chance. Involve yourself in extra-curriculars as well as academics — round out your learning experience.

And right now you're being offered your first opportunity to become Involved — by joining the staff of **The Statesman**.

No previous experience is necessary. Just stop by **The Statesman** offices Thursday evening at 6:30 and discover the unlimited benefits that will follow.

The first will be free coffee and doughnuts.

Ape On Campus  
(Applied Physical Education)  
p. 10

# The Statesman

Summer Weekly of the University of Massachusetts/Vol. 1, No. 3



# The Statesman

will not  
publish  
next week.

# The Statesman



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of the  
University of Massachusetts

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CONTRIBUTORS: Jan Curley, John Kelly

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## BRING TANGLEWOOD TO UMASS

A small contribution to WFCR will help pay for the costs of broadcasting all the Boston Symphony Concerts live from Tanglewood this summer. An opportunity we can't pass up. Send tax-deductible contributions to WFCR, Hampshire House, University of Mass., Amherst.

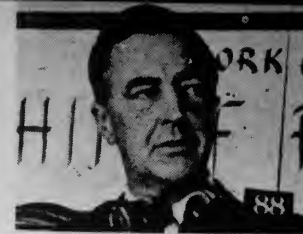
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## COVER

Two photos make up this week's cover. Our thanks go to Daily Collegian photographer Paul Chocki and the UMass Photo Center. We'll leave it to your imagination as to who took which.

# Focus 1968



Senator Eugene McCarthy

Pete Hamill, the writer of the following article, was with Robert Kennedy in Los Angeles when he was assassinated. He and columnist Jimmy Breslin were described in the Village Voice as "two gut journalists who never went to college, but who Kennedy sensed knew more about America than the erudite Lerner, Restons, and Wechslers."

The article first appeared in the June 20 issues of the Voice under the heading "Warning from RFK Camp: It's Got to Be McCarthy". It has a lot to say about our politics, our government, our people, and our future. —JHD

The letter was from my brother John who is 18 years old and a paratrooper in Vietnam. He wanted to know what had happened to America, what had happened to Robert Kennedy, what had happened to Martin Luther King, and what had happened to the rest of us, who seem so incapable of stopping ourselves from killing each other. On the back of the envelope he quoted a line from Dylan: "It's all over now, Baby Blue."

So I wrote back and tried to explain something about what had happened, and tried to say words that would make the kid want to keep himself alive. And was lying. Dylan was probably right.

It's all over now, Baby Blue, because 2000 men with silk suits and big cigars are apparently going to choose the next President of this country, and if that happens, then democracy is dead. If the citizens of this country are ignored, then we have become citizens of a totalitarian state, with those 2000 delegates serving as the equivalent of a Communist central committee. To them, it does not seem to matter that the primaries showed overwhelming opposition to the policies of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration. It does not matter that a lot of young people had walked away from the blind alleys of drugs and the desperation of nihilism to work inside the system for Kennedy or Eugene McCarthy. None of it matters to them. It doesn't seem to bother Joe Alsop, the only true competitor Art Buchwald has; he awarded the nomination to Humphrey before Kennedy's body was cold. It apparently doesn't bother the Times either.

And yet, those of us who supported Kennedy must now work for McCarthy because it is the only way we can come out of this desperate season with any honor at all. You can begin to break down the Kennedy supporters from this

day forward. Those who supported Kennedy for his ideas and his programs will go with McCarthy. Those who were for Kennedy because they wanted to suck around the roots of power will switch to Humphrey. And I hope that those who switch to Humphrey are reminded every hour of all the days of their lives that in doing so they are spitting on Robert Kennedy's grave.

I have only small hopes that McCarthy can stop the central committee from handing the nomination to Humphrey. But it must be made clear to them that the young people and the decent people of this country will not stand for Humphrey's nomination. If Humphrey is nominated, the young and the decent will make it impossible for him to campaign. If he is elected, they will make it impossible for him to govern.

That is why this is the greatest political crisis of our history; if Humphrey



He's been wearing it so long  
he thinks it fits.

is elected, in crass violation of the will of all those people who have had a chance to vote on the question, then there is a serious possibility that the American experiment will be over. The turmoil of the past three years will look like kindergarten.

I must say here that I have spent time with Humphrey, campaigning around the country with him in 1964,



## It's Got to Be McCarthy . . .

and once thought of him as an enormously likeable man. It is possible that he is still a likeable man. But in 1968, he has too much blood on his hands, and he has become the property of the most malevolent forces in American life. His supporters have said to me: "Hubert had no choice. He had to support the President." Rubbish. Humphrey was always free to resign in protest against the war; instead, he became an obsequious valet to Johnson, cheerleading the vicious effort in Vietnam with even more zest than Johnson himself.

In addition, Humphrey is now the property of George Meany and the other smooth-handed bigots who run the trade unions. He is the property of the Southern racists who are now his most energetic supporters (that was not Eugene McCarthy walking arm in arm with Lester Maddox). He is a prisoner of the big-city bosses, the very men whose stupidity, age, and backwardness have contributed so much to the crisis of the cities. He is the property of all those Washington wheeler-dealers, con-men, and hustlers who are so aptly symbolized by his cherished friend, lawyer Max Kampelman (take one part

Abe Fortas, one part Bobby Baker, mix thoroughly, and indict on sight). Even worse, Humphrey is also the property of all those icy cold warriors whose heart lies forever interred in 1953.

Eugene McCarthy is the property of no one.

Under Humphrey, it would be impossible to do all those things that are necessary to repair America. Revolution is out of the question; but with Humphrey, there is not even a possibility of reform. He could not recognize Red China. He could not lift the ugly blockade of Cuba and recognize that after 10 years in power Fidel Castro is worth more than threats. He could not begin the dismantling of all those stupid Protestant missionary alliances constructed by John Foster Dulles, one of which has already cost the lives of 25,000 Americans, and maimed another 150,000 more. He could not force the construction unions to integrate. He could not move to break up the military-industrial complex. He could not break up the beef trusts and bring the oil and gas people under some control. He could not put teeth into the regulatory agencies.

Humphrey could not walk Harlem

after walking with Lester Maddox. He could not say simply about Vietnam: "We were wrong. The war's over. We have better things to do with our blood and our money." He could not take the CIA out of the operations business, and make it an agency solely responsible for collecting information. He could not even fire J. Edgar Hoover, possibly the single most useless cretin in America (he could, perhaps, donate Hoover to the Smithsonian Institution).

Eugene McCarthy, after six months, remains a free man. Many of the Kennedy people don't like him, and don't think he would make a good President. As a Kennedy supporter, I think they're wrong. We've seen that he is intelligent. We know that he has courage. We know he has tenacity. More importantly, he seems to understand that if our democracy is to survive, radical change is mandatory. I think he'd make a hell of a President.

It is as simple as this: it must be McCarthy, because it can't be Humphrey. If the central committee gives us Humphrey anyway, then we know what must be done. We can leave the country, we can drift into quietism and tend our private gardens, or we can disrupt, disrupt, disrupt. Hubert Humphrey simply cannot be handed the Presidency of the United States by a few thousand men. If that happens, then it is really all over for all of us, Baby Blue.



## CLASSIFIED

**WANTED TO RENT:** Visiting Professor needs 3 bedroom furnished house, September 1 to May 31, 1969. 2 children 9 and 14. Telephone 503-343-7888 or write John Shepherd, 1765 East 26th, Eugene, Oregon 97403.

**FOR RENT:** 2 room apartment \$112 per month (utilities included) University Park (walking distance to campus) Apt. 29—call Cheryl, 665-2802 Sunderland.

**FOR SALE:** Stereo components—up to 50% off list. Factory sealed cartons—full warranties current special—Kenwood—AM/FM receiver, Garrard changer, Pickering cartridge, Kemp II wall complete. Also best buys on used equip. Write complete. Also best buys on used equip. Write Amherst Hi-Fi Club, Box 721, Amherst.

Any newly enrolled undergraduate who did not receive a copy of the 1967-68 Student Handbook may pick up a copy in the Office of the Dean of Students, 227 Whitmore Hall.

The Statesman

# LETTERS

## The Draft

Dear Sir:

Over the course of the academic year I have talked with dozens of young men concerning the draft and their attitudes toward it. Your publication's readers may be interested in my impressions.

First, it is a little depressing to me that students who oppose military conscription, and especially conscription for service in Vietnam, find it necessary to come to the Mental Health Service for counsel. Although many students who visit our Service are not deeply troubled or emotionally ill, there is still an irony in the implication that draft problems are mental health problems. Why should it be that opposition to killing casts one in the role of "mental health patient"? Since almost all of the intellectual, moral, and religious leaders of our country and of the world are deeply opposed to American militarism in Vietnam (Martin Luther King, Pope Paul, U Thant, Senators Fulbright, McCarthy, Kennedy, and Morse, the National Council of Churches, etc., etc.), it would seem as if the opposite ought to be true: that indifference to or support for America's arrogance of power is the real psychological disorder.

As it happens, those students who are best informed about world issues and most concerned with moral, social, and political problems are also those most opposed to the war in Vietnam. They face, like thousands of their fellow Americans of draft age, a genuine "crisis of conscience." They are, for the most part, dedicated to democratic principles and so feel an obligation to obey the laws of the land. Yet the burning of Vietnamese villages and the defense of a corrupt dictatorship in Saigon go against their deepest values. Staying in college on a student deferment is no real solution for these troubled young men: it simply prolongs their avoidance of the moral dilemma while others, less fortunate than themselves, are drafted for the killing and dying in a hopeless cause. It is sickening to them, as it is to me, to see callousness to human life considered "normal" while sensitivity, conscience, and idealism are written off as unpatriotic, cowardly, or "sick."

Second, there is a need for solidarity and mutual aid among students who oppose the war and faculty members (conveniently old enough to avoid facing conscription but nonetheless sympathetic to peace-minded students). The draft operates to divide and conquer, to make each man stand alone in his choice of militarism, jail, or emigration. Perhaps it is always so with moral decisions. But students at the University should know

that there are thousands of young men resisting the draft all across the country, refusing to violate their consciences, and that there are tens of thousands of older men and women supporting them in their decisions. Our faculty should join the ranks of enlightened academic communities by indicating its support of young men who take seriously the moral imperatives on which humane civilization and the human community are based.

Third, I am surprised by the lack of information most students have concerning Conscientious Objection. Many believe that C.O. status is available only to members of traditional peace churches—Quakers, Jehovah's Witnesses, and the like. This is most certainly not the case. The U.S. Supreme Court decision of 1965 broadened the draft law's definition of "religious objection" to include purely secular, ethical, philosophical beliefs; church membership plays no part in the draft board's decision now regarding "conscientious objection to participation in war," although of course religious training and belief continue to be valid grounds as well. In other words, C.O. draft status is available to young men whose opposition to participation in military training and war is grounded in such sincere convictions as belief in the universal brotherhood of man, non-violence, the sanctity of human life, and the power of love.

These are not simple matters to discuss, nor is it easy to arrive at a coherent moral position. And beyond being sure of one's own sincerity, the applicant for C.O. status must convince his draft board that his beliefs are deeply held, not merely expedient. Anyone considering the C.O. position should seek counsel from individuals or organizations familiar with the draft laws, and should certainly not wait until some other draft deferment is about to expire before applying for C.O. There are a number of faculty members at the University fully qualified to give advice concerning Conscientious Objection and other draft matters; their names may be obtained from me or through the Valley Peace Center in Amherst (phone 549-0219).

Dean A. Allen



## The Yankee Conference

Dear Sir:

Being a graduate of a so-called "powerhouse" football school, I would like to continue watching good football while I am at UMass. This, at present, seems impossible due to the Yankee conference. No one enjoys watching a losing team or, as the UMass attendance shows, a

team that continually wins against weaker opposition.

I would therefore like to see UMass break with the Yankee Conference and compete with schools its own size. True, UMass may get murdered the first few years but I think spectators would rather watch UMass lose to Syracuse or Penn State with a big drawing card, such as a Czonka, than win against U.R.I. A good team more than pays its own way in gate receipts and UMass would eventually get a good team. Perhaps Mr. McGuirk had better look out his window—he may see a big-time university with a small-time football team.

Thomas Armata  
Prince House



## The Kennedy Legacy

Dear Sir:

Political party leaders have again demonstrated their lack of ability to assess, with any degree of accuracy, the political pulse of the nation. Democratic party bosses have proposed that Senator Kennedy would be the ideal running mate for Hubert Humphrey. They reason that Kennedy would provide perfect balance for the ticket; Teddy is a rich Easterner, is a dove, is someone with whom Negroes, the poor, and students can identify, and is Bobby's brother.

The party leaders, however, neglect to take two things into consideration. First, Humphrey is not assured, at this point, of the nomination. While McCarthy's chances are indeed slim, it is impossible, especially in this year, to count him out. Ted Kennedy would make a poor running mate for McCarthy.

Second, it is extremely doubtful that Kennedy would agree to be Humphrey's running mate. Could Kennedy accept the still nebulous war stand of the Vice President? Could he work for a man who considered his brother little more than an opportunist? Could Kennedy, in the eyes of most of this country's minority groups, betray the legacy of his brothers? The answer seems quite clear.

Mark Silverman



The Statesman welcomes letters on all subjects. All letters must be typewritten at 60 spaces, double-spaced, and signed with the writer's name and address. Letters not signed and/or typewritten in this manner will not be considered for publication. Names will be withheld upon request. The editors reserve the right to edit all letters for reasons of length or clarity. Address all letters to: Editor, The Statesman, Student Union Building, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002.

## HAPPENINGS

### History of Revolution

Two participants in the student strike at Columbia University will speak in Hasbrouck 20 at 7:30 p.m., Monday, July 1. Mark Rudd and Juan Gonzales are representatives of the Columbia Strike Committee, made up of members of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Society for Afro-American Students (SAS), and other strike participants and supporters. Mr. Rudd was chairman of SDS when the strike began, and has been one of the main leaders and spokesmen for the demonstrators.

During the last week in April over 700 students occupied five buildings on the Columbia Univ. campus in New York City. The students had to be removed by force from the buildings, which were seized to gain negotiating power against the administration and trustees over the following issues:

- construction of a gymnasium in a community park
- Columbia's membership in the Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA), a warfare research project funded by the U.S. Defense Dept.
- an indoor demonstration ban
- student disciplinary procedures
- amnesty for all students occupying the buildings.

The administration and trustees have set up a six-man commission to study the situation at Columbia, but a full report will not be ready until next fall. Over seventy students have been suspended from the University, but the Strike Committee is determined to continue backing its demands.

Mr. Rudd and Mr. Gonzales will give a history of the student strike and will discuss the different issues in greater detail.

### Municipal Relations Review

More than 200 Massachusetts public officials are expected to journey to the University of Massachusetts in Amherst for the 19th Governor's Conference on State, County, and Municipal Relations this Thursday and Friday, June 27-28.

Called by Gov. John A. Volpe in co-operation with the UMass Bureau of Government Research, the two-day conference will focus attention on various levels of state government with emphasis on how the state, county, and municipality can help each other provide the citizen with better service.

Gov. Volpe will give the main address following the opening luncheon tomorrow. Registration will be held in the Student Union from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The public administrators will hold group sessions and panel discussions in four areas of public service designed to improve inter-departmental relations.

State Commissioner of Public Health Alfred L. Frechette will lead the open-

ing discussion on the state and local partnership in health services on Thursday afternoon at 1:30. Participating with Dr. Frechette will be Bernard B. Berger, director of the Water Resources Research Center at UMass, Dr. Edgar D. Bell, Jr., a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society's Public Health Committee, and Alphege Landreville, Director of Public Health in New Bedford.

### "Count Us In"

"Count Us In," symbolizing individual involvement in the problems of today, will be the theme of this year's state 4-H Club Conference, which opened Monday, June 24, at the University of Massachusetts.

Approximately 350 selected delegates, 4-H Club members representing 13 counties, will take part in the five-day program ending June 28. There will be three morning and afternoon workshop sessions. The workshops will cover such community service areas as recreation and helping the mentally retarded and aging and such other areas as photography, arts and crafts, music and drama, natural resources, personal appearance, health and equitation.

The 53rd annual conference, sponsored by the UMass Extension Division of 4-H and Youth Programs will hear a keynote address entitled "Count Us In," by David E. Matz, executive assistant to the president of Hampshire College, Monday at 3 p.m. in Bowker Auditorium, June 24.

Five International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates, from Germany, Sweden, Ceylon, Uganda, and Ecuador will present a special program Wednesday, June 26, at 9:30 p.m. Assisting in this presentation will be American IFYE delegates Margaret Brennan of Ludlow, Elizabeth Ezold of South Hadley, and Cheryl Woodger of Granville.

Charles Carver (center) Professor of Civil Engineering at UMass discusses the latest information on General Electric Company projects at the 25th GE Engineering Professors Conference held in Monterey, California.



The top 4-H clothing project winners will compete in the annual 4-H Clothing Revue, "Up, Up, and Away," on Wednesday, June 26 at 8 p.m. in Bowker Auditorium. A 4-H Key Award Banquet will be held Thursday, June 27 at 6 p.m. in the Commonwealth Room of the Student Union, followed at 8 p.m. by a musical pageant, "4-H Sing Out 68," in Bowker Auditorium.

The conference will conclude Friday, June 28, with an assembly to review conference results in Bowker Auditorium.

### Box Office and Your I.D.

Tickets to *Light Up the Sky*, *The Rivals*, and *The World of Sholom Aleichem*, three plays in repertory at the University of Massachusetts Summer Theatre, went on sale Monday, June 24, in the box office located in Bartlett Auditorium Lobby.

Hours will be daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. from June 24 up to and including July 4. Starting July 5, opening date of the repertory season, hours will be 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. weekdays and 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays. The box office telephone is 545-2006.

Reserved seat tickets to the repertory plays, which will perform Wednesday through Saturday evenings until August 10, are two dollars each. "Summer Camp" film series and Children's Theatre tickets will also be sold at the box office but on a general admission basis only. There will be no reserved seats for either the films or the Children's Theatre performances.

Certain time for all repertory plays and "Camp" films is 8:30 p.m. Children's Theatre times are Friday at 1:30 p.m. and Saturday at 10:30 a.m. starting July 26.

UMass Summer School students will be admitted once to each of the repertory plays upon presentation of the student I.D. card at the box office. The I.D. card will be punched and a ticket reserved. The card must be shown at the box office for this free admission.

### Dedication Set

The University of Massachusetts will rededicate Farley 4-H Club House and Bowditch 4-H Lodge at their new location near the UMass Alumni Stadium tomorrow at 4 p.m.

To be dedicated at the same time is Horace M. Jones Memorial Garden, a landscaped area and flagpole site in front of the buildings. Jones was state 4-H leader from 1942 to 1956. The observances are part of the 53rd Massachusetts 4-H Club conference, which ends Friday, June 28.

The Farley and Bowditch buildings were moved from their site near the center of the UMass campus last year to make room for construction of the ten-story addition to Machmer Hall.

Dedicated in 1933, the Farley building was named for George L. Farley, state 4-H leader from 1916 to 1941. Bowditch,



dedicated in 1949, was named for Nathaniel I. Bowditch, agricultural leader and long-time UMass Trustee.

Both have been used over the years as meeting places for 4-H Club members and other campus groups and as headquarters for Peace Corps trainees and visiting foreign students.

The ceremonies, sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service, will be opened by J. Richard Beattie, associate extension director.

The two 4-H Club buildings will be dedicated by Charles E. Eshbach, UMass associate professor of food science and technology and a former 4-H Club member. The Jones Memorial Garden will be dedicated by Merle E. Howes, state 4-H leader. The presentation of the flag and flagpole will be by 4-H Club leader John F. Sanders and 4-H Club members.

A scroll will be presented to UMass Trustee John Haigis, Jr., who will accept for the Board of Trustees, by Orrin W. Mason, Jr., 4-H leader.

The state 4-H Conference begins Monday, June 24 for 350 delegates representing 13 counties, with the theme "Count Us In." The keynote talk will be given by David E. Matz, executive assistant to the president of Hampshire College, Monday at 8 p.m. in Bowker Auditorium.

### UMass Granted \$60,000

UMass has been granted \$59,500 from the National Science Foundation for flame studies of the high-energy fuels and oxidizers used in today's rocket propellants.

The research will be by Dr. Marcel Vanpee of the chemical engineering department and will begin with a study of the characteristics of the hydrogen-fluorine flame under reduced pressure.

Dr. Vanpee said the project will study new oxidizers made from compounds of fluorine combined with nitrogen, oxygen or chlorine and new fuels containing boron, lithium or aluminum. Considerable effort has been made to evaluate the performance of some of these new propellants by testing them in actual propulsion devices, but only a limited amount of work has been done on the fundamental study of their flame characteristics, he added.

"The study of flames has intrigued scientists for many generations," Dr. Vanpee said, "and the results of their endeavor have found wide application in industry." In the past, however, most

flame studies have been confined to a narrow range of fuels and oxidizers used in reciprocating internal combustion engines and heating appliances, he said.

### UMass Prof in Colorado

University of Massachusetts professor of German Dr. Hermann J. Weigand was one of seven persons awarded honorary degrees at commencement exercises of the University of Colorado in Boulder.

Dr. Weigand is a leading Germanic scholar and a past president of the Modern Language Association. His many publications include a critical study of Thomas Mann's *Magie Mountain* that Mann himself termed the novel's best interpretation.

Dr. Weigand received A.B., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in German at the University of Michigan and was a faculty member at Michigan and the University of Pennsylvania before joining the Yale University faculty in 1929. He retired in 1961 as Sterling Professor of German and joined the UM staff. He has taught at the Univ. of Colorado Summer School for five years.

He received a Doctor of Humane Letters degree.

### Artist Exhibits in London

Artist Judith Wood Landland, wife of University of Massachusetts professor and poet Joseph Langland, will fly to London, Eng., for an exhibition of 32 of her paintings at the Alwin Gallery July 4-July 31.

Mrs. Langland earned her B.A. degree from UM and received her M.F.A. in painting from the University in 1966. In 1966 she studied stained glass techniques and collage constructions in London and did color lithography and drawing at the Piranesi Workshop and Academy of Fine Arts in Rome. Two of her lithographs produced at the workshop were juried into the Rhode Island Arts Festival currently showing in Providence.

She has participated in numerous group shows and has had several one-man shows, including in the western U.S. and several in New England where she has won prizes in oil painting, watercolor and printmaking. She is a charter member of the Eastern Cooperative Gallery in Provincetown and exhibited some of her new paintings there in Au-

gust, 1967. Her paintings are represented in private collections on both the East and West Coasts and in Italy and Germany.

### Revival of the 'common man'

An essay written by Dr. Jules Chametzky, Assoc. Prof. of English at UMass, is included in the recently-published *Proletarian Writers of the Thirties* in the Crosscurrents/Modern Critiques series of the Southern Illinois University Press.

Entitled "Edward Dahlberg, Early and Late," it is one of 15 original essays that revive the works and times of Josephine Herbst, John Dos Passos, Dalton Trumbo, Jack Conroy and others. The authors discussed in the 320-pg. volume presaged the current era of riots, protest and disorder, and had as their central theme the "common man" and his anguish.

Dr. Chametzky is co-editor of *The Massachusetts Review*, national quarterly of the arts, literature and public affairs and a founder and charter member of the Association of Literary Magazines of America. Former editor of the *Faulkner Studies*, he has frequently contributed fiction and criticism to American magazines and journals.

In 1962 he was awarded a Fulbright grant to lecture in American and English literature at the University of Tübingen in Germany. He spent the academic year 1966-67 on sabbatical leave from UM in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, completing a book on the literary work of Abraham Cahan.

Dr. Chametzky received his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota and later taught at that institution and at B.U. He is a member of the Modern Language Association, the College English Association, the American Studies Association, and the American Association of University Professors.

**The Statesman**  
will not  
publish  
next week.

## INSIDE THE NEWS

News Editor Jim Foudy's compilation of the week's news highlights.

### GUNS— BETTER THAN NOTHING

Lyndon B. Johnson wasn't the only person unhappy with the crime control law that he signed into effect last week. New England law officials agreed with the President that it is better than nothing for the time but also offered criticism particularly in the area of gun control.

Mass. Atty. Gen. Elliot L. Richardson expressed reservations about major provisions of the legislation, as did most state and local lawmen questioned in the Bay State, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

The section of the law that provoked most controversy would outlaw interstate mail order sales of pistols and revolvers to individuals. (A similar law to ban mail order sales of rifles, shotguns and ammunition is pending before Congress).

The Boston Globe reported last week that firearms manufacturers and gun dealers were particularly skeptical about how effective the crack-down would be as a method of keeping weapons away from potential criminals and assassins.

A dealer in Maine — where police said mail order gun sales constitute "big business" — snorted: "It's ridiculous. Criminals can always get guns if they want them."

Other provisions questioned by lawmen:

—Authorization of wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping by police armed with court orders.

—Making confessions admissible evidence in Federal criminal court trials, if the trial judge decides the confessions were given voluntarily.

The one provision which received unanimous approval would provide up to \$100 million in Federal aid as the first step in a five-year program to improve training and equipment of state and local police forces.

Atty. Gen. Richardson said "a weak feature" of the bill is its "inadequate provisions on gun control."

"I am hopeful that in this area, Congress will take prompt action and will enact the stringent regulations which are so clearly necessary," he said.

However, Staff Sgt. Edward J. Higgins, head of the State Police firearms records department, said he believed the handgun mail order ban would have "negligible effect" on the state's 1200 registered gun dealers because "they do a negligible mail order business."

He noted that because Massachusetts is "the seat of the U.S. firearms manufacturing industry," people who want guns "just go to the store and buy

them." They don't have to order them by mail from out of state.

Higgins disclosed that about 11,000 handguns were sold in Massachusetts last year. He also said that 43,000 handgun permits were issued in 1967.

New England firearms manufacturers — who produce about 80 percent of the

### MEANWHILE . . .

While Pres. Johnson was signing into law an anti-crime bill containing gun control provisions the Associated Press last week was making a tally on their week long survey of gun deaths in the U. S.

The total for one week in the U.S.: 109 homicides, 64 suicides and 16 accidents, all by guns. Things are looking up. The 1966 weekly average was 125 shooting homicides a week.

The AP survey, begun midnight Sunday, June 16, showed gunfire in Texas claimed 20 lives, the greatest number of any state, homicides there accounted for 14 deaths, almost double the next highest states—Illinois, 16, California, 13, Michigan and Ohio, 10.

Illinois had the most suicide shootings, 7, and Tennessee and Georgia the greatest number of accidental shooting deaths, 3.

Four homicides occurred Saturday night in Chicago — one of which police commented was "just one of those circumstances where a gun is too readily available."

Andrew J. Tuman, Cook County (Chicago) coroner, reported during the week that more persons died in the county from gun wounds during 1967 than died in auto accidents. He said 607 firearms deaths were reported compared with 591 traffic fatalities.

nation's total output of sporting guns and ammunition — were divided over the mail order ban.

The Fitchburg company that made the handgun allegedly used to assassinate Sen. Robert F. Kennedy urged Congress to enact a ban on all mail order sales of firearms to individuals, "unless specifically permitted by a state."

The recommendation was part of a four-point program suggested to the Massachusetts congressional delegation by Luther M. Otto 3d, president of Iver Johnson's Arms & Cycle Works, Inc.

William Gunn, president of Smith & Wesson Inc. of Springfield, which specializes in police specials (revolvers) and other handguns, said his firm did no

mail order business. But he commented on the ban:

"If this country enforced the laws we have we'd be a lot better off. A law is no good if it's not enforced."

Last week, a third large Greater Boston department store, Lechmere Sales, discontinued the sale of guns and ammunition because "lack of an effective Federal gun control law makes it impossible to keep weapons out of the wrong hands." Jordan Marsh Co. and Raymond's made a similar decision the week before.

Bay State lawyers and police officials interpreted the confessions provision of the Crime Control and Safe Street Act as an attempt to overturn controversial U.S. Supreme Court rulings that stipulate police must advise an accused person of his constitutional rights to remain silent after his arrest and to have legal counsel.

### YOUTH— FLOWERS IN BLOOM

The battle for the Boston Common is shaping up between "hippies" and the powers that be as the Hub becomes the summer stomping grounds for the alienated.

With Boston picked as this summer's "scene", hippies have been invading Bean Town by the droves and the city officials are up tight. The camping ground has been the Boston Commons.

At a meeting between "hippie" leader and councilman the Christian Science Monitor reported that the session, attended by 14 hippies and advisers, appeared to be little more than an exercise in frustration for both sides.

Throughout the confrontation City Councilor Timilty made repeated attempts to persuade the group they should direct their energies along what he considers more constructive lines. But they showed little interest in his suggestions, which ranged from going to work for the city to helping various public and private agencies in their programs for mentally retarded or physically handicapped children.

At the same time the hippies sought to explain their philosophy and the problems they have been encountering. They lashed out against what they described as "intolerance and brutality" by certain members of the police force in connection with their use of the Common.

Allegations of drug peddling and several misconducts on the historic parklands were vehemently denied.

Accompanied by the Rev. Royden Richardson, pastor of the Tremont Methodist Church in the South End, the hippies defended their use of the Common, which they say belongs to all citizens rather than just those whose views and appearances conform to "accepted patterns."

The Rev. Mr. Richardson said that city officials, in dealing with the hippie situation, should focus "not on the

physical property of the Common but on the human aspects." He contends that Boston has not provided the necessary leisure-time programs for young people.

Obviously disappointed with their meeting with Councilor Timilty and his response to their point of view, the representatives of the hippie community hope to arrange a meeting with Mayor Kevin H. White.

It is uncertain what they would hope to accomplish beyond persuading him to instruct the police to "lay off the hippies."

Meanwhile, at Mayor White's direction officials of the city's police, parks and recreation, and law departments and a special mayoral assistant assigned to study the hippie situation in Boston, have been meeting to map possible strategy for handling what many consider "the hippie problem."

### A NEW DOOR ON RACE RELATIONS

by Associated Press  
The Supreme Court ruled Monday that discrimination in all housing sales and rentals is illegal and suggested that Congress has the power to strike at any other "relic of slavery."

The far-reaching, 7-2 decision, announced as the court began its long summer recess, held that an 1866 post-Civil War law establishes an absolute ban on racial discrimination in the sale or rental of property, private or public.

**Green Light**  
Beyond that, Justice Potter Stewart's written opinion could be interpreted as a green light for Congress to act against any form of economic discrimination that is based on race. The source of such authority, the majority suggested, is the power given by Congress in the 13th Amendment banning slavery.

"At the very least," Stewart wrote, "the freedom that Congress is empowered to secure under the 13th Amendment includes the freedom to buy whatever a white man can buy, the right to live wherever a white man can live."

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D-Minn., chief sponsor of the open-housing provisions in the 1968 civil rights act, said the decision "closes the last legal avenue for racial discrimination in housing."

He said in a statement the court's ruling is "particularly significant because it reaches the sale of residences by individual homeowners whether they use the services of real estate brokers or not."

**Beyond Expenditure**  
The civil rights act exempted individual homeowners from the ban on discrimination if they handle the sale or rental of their property themselves.

The housing decision mushroomed beyond most expectations. Although President Johnson last April signed a law that bans bias in 80 per cent of the nation's housing deals, the court pushed

ahead with a ruling that one of the dissenters, Justice John M. Harlan, said made exemptions in the 1968 law academic.

While this year's law barred discrimination in stages and exempted some private, small deals from its reach, Stewart said for the court the 1866 law "bars all racial discrimination, private as well as public, in the sale or rental of property."

Justice Byron R. White joined Harlan in a dissent that said the court's finding that the 108-year old law applies to purely private action "is almost surely wrong, and at the least is open to serious doubt."

### POLLS— McCarthy LEADS

The following are the latest results of American Public Opinion released by the Institute of Public Opinion, better known as the Gallup Poll, as recorded by the Boston Globe:

In the two turbulent weeks between the California primary and last Tuesday's New York primary, Sen. Eugene McCarthy has made gains at the expense of both Richard Nixon and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

Rockefeller, while losing ground to McCarthy, has improved his position against V-Pres. Hubert Humphrey and now runs both Democrats a close race. Nixon, on the other hand, currently trails both Democrats by shall margins.

Two characteristics of the current period should be borne in mind when interpreting the latest figures: (1) rarely have political views shown such volatility as during the last two or three months; and (2) seldom have so many candidates been involved in such close contests.

The following question was asked of a sample of 1483 adults. Interviewing was completed on the eve of the New York primary.

"Suppose the presidential election were being held today. If Richard Nixon (Nelson Rockefeller) were the Republican candidate and Hubert Humphrey (Eugene McCarthy) were the Democratic candidate, and George Wallace of Alabama were the candidate of a third party, which would you like to see win?"

Here are the latest results of each trial heat based on 1145 registered voters.

Humphrey	Nixon	Wallace
June	May	May
15-16	25-29	4-8
42%	42%	36%
Humphrey .....	37	39
Nixon .....	36	43
Wallace .....	14	14
Undecided .....	7	8

Humphrey	Rockefeller	Wallace
June	May	May
15-16	25-29	4-8
Humphrey .....	39%	35%
Rockefeller .....	38	40
Humphrey .....	38	40
Wallace .....	17	16
Undecided .....	6	8

McCarthy	Nixon	Wallace
June	May	May
15-16	25-29	4-8
McCarthy .....	41%	38%
Nixon .....	39	40
Wallace .....	14	13
Undecided .....	6	9

McCarthy	Rockefeller	Wallace
June	May	May
15-16	25-29	4-8
McCarthy .....	39%	34%
Rockefeller .....	38	40
Wallace .....	16	17
Undecided .....	7	9

### NASA RETALIATES— WILL UMASS BE AFFECTED?

WASHINGTON (CPS) — The Senate has voted to deny National Aeronautics and Space Administration grants to any college or university where recruiters for the armed services are barred from the campus.

The ban was attached as an amendment to a bill authorizing \$4 billion for NASA during the 1969 Fiscal year. The amendment passed the Senate without dissent.

Most observers think the amendment will face little opposition in the House. In early May, the House overwhelmingly approved amendments designed to deny federal financial assistance to students who participate in campus disturbances or riots.

As approved by the Senate, the ban will apply only to NASA grants awarded in the future. An exception would permit renewal or continuation of a grant to an institution if NASA officials decide the grant would make "a significant contribution" to the nation's space activities.

Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) introduced the amendment. He said it applies only in cases where the college administration bars recruiters from the campus, and does not apply to colleges where students resist military recruiters.

Several college administrations barred military recruiters from their campuses last fall after Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey recommended to local draft boards that students who participate in disruptive demonstrations be drafted first. However, the administrations lifted their ban on recruiters after Selective Service officials assured them that the draft would not be used as punishment.

In discussing the amendment, Curtis said, "It boils down to a very simple proposition: Are we going to tax the men fighting for our country, and their relatives and friends, to pay their portion of a grant to a university that will not even let the recruiters of the U. S. Government come on the campus? I can conceive of but one answer to that: We should not."

Curtis said he has been informed by the Department of Defense that army and air force recruiters are not barred from any campuses at the present time. However, he said navy recruiters are barred from six and marine recruiters

(Continued on Page 14)



# T V: The Challenge of Cables



A good chunk of the future of the electronic media will rest with the decisions made about the legitimacy of its newest child, cable TV.

Community antenna television (CATV) or cable vision is running its wires to 23 million Americans and bringing with it a whole new world of entertainment and education.

Briefly, cable vision companies operate by setting up high powered antennas and receivers in a particular area. TV signals are then picked up from the air and relayed via cables into home sets. The facility allows for much greater and much clearer reception. One of its biggest advantages has been the boosting of educational network signals to provide coverage to a greater area.

## The Problem

The cable vision problem which has now entered the courts revolves around the question of the right of CATV to pick

up signals of commercial stations and cable them into the home of their subscribers.

The Supreme Court recently upheld the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to regulate community antenna television systems known as CATV.

In a 7-0 decision, the court held that Congress had given the commission "broad responsibilities" for the orderly development of local television broadcasting and that the commission had been reasonable in taking the position that "successful performance of these

stations or turn it all over to strict government regimen. CATV is already advanced well beyond the imagination stage.

A few years ago, cable lines were limited to the rural landscape where TV reception was poor or impossible. Today, some 23 million Americans are linked to cable systems, with experts predicting the number will swell to 110 million in ten years. Our biggest cities are now wiring up, not only for better reception but for wider choice of programs.

## The Fight

In an industry fight of enormous public implications, the campaign for recognition of CATV and its free growth is being led by Roger W. Clipp, chief executive of a prestige group called Triangle Stations.

A relative David among well-entrenched Goliaths, Clipp is pushing fellow broadcasters for a revision of their official position against the spread of CATV. Openly supported by another prominent owner, Fetzer Broadcasting Company, and silently endorsed by others, he moves from conference to board meeting to speech platform to convention hall with predictions that no longer seem startling.

He sees transmission of TV programs duction centers replacing many local by microwave via CATV, with key pro transmitters, and a rise from the present 5,900 cable systems to 23,700 in the next decade. He likens conservative broadcasters to "the cattleman opposing the Railroad."

## Public Good

With an average of 4,000 homes serviced by each cable system, the sheer weight of numbers can be the deciding factor that shifts the issue from an industry argument to an accomplished fact. The growing National Cable Television Association now has dozens of broadcasters in its ranks, including many who are still denouncing CATV from the other side of their pocketbooks.

As the public demand increases, so will their profits, which may quiet some voices. What put Roger Clipp in the forefront of the cable movement, however, is not money but a passion for progress.

Winner of the 1967 Liberty Bell Award for "creative vision," Clipp wants to go where the scientists take us. Like the viewers who have suffered through the growing pains of this electronic child, he is anxious to see what the next 21 years of television can provide in terms of maturity.

The Statesman

## Battle In The Bay State

In Massachusetts the battle over cable vision is well underway.

Massachusetts lawmakers are headed for a decision on how to provide uniform licensing and regulation of community antenna television (CATV) and whether controls should be established now by the state.

Before the Legislative Committee on Government Regulations is a measure, drafted by the Massachusetts Consumers' Council, for city and town licensing of the systems. However, the State Public Utilities Commission would be given the power to review, after three years' operation, rates set by the cities and towns and to set standards.

## State Control

The Consumers' Council is leading the drive for state legislation in the CATV field. It is strongly backed by Atty. Gen.

James Marlowe, systems manager, said that a letter is being mailed to each of several thousand Franklin County area subscribers asking them to write letters to legislators opposing the proposed laws.

Edward R. Willett, chairman, and Dermont P. Shae, executive secretary, both of the Consumers Council, said the nature of "exclusive franchise" licensing puts CATV into a monopoly position demanding regulation for the protection of the consumer.

Pioneer's letter, signed by Pres. Albert J. Ricci, states: "Cable television is not a public utility." It also cites the possibilities of increased rates and reduction of local programming under DPU regulations.

"We at Pioneer Valley Cablevision are



The impact of TV was never clearer, when millions of votes were affected by the Kennedy-Nixon debates of 1960.

Elliot L. Richardson, a number of legislators, and others. The Council wants the Dept. of Public Utilities to control CATV.

Fighting against the pending legislation are several municipal officials and representatives, as well as spokesmen for the systems, which receive programs on a central antenna and "pipe" them into the subscribers homes via telephone cables.

The outcome is up in the air at the moment. This week the government-regulations committee held a hearing at which both sides presented their views. The committee report will now be awaited.

## Amherst TV

In the Amherst area Pioneer Valley Cablevision, Inc., is taking a strong position in opposition to proposed state regulation of community antenna television service.

June 25, 1968

sonable rates possible. It is interesting to note, that wages have increased an average of 20% since 1960. During the same period of time the subscription fee for cable TV has increased only an average of 6% nationally.

"3. If the DPU does regulate us, we might be forced to curtail our local programming and other present or proposed service. We don't want to do that, either. We want to provide maximum possible local television service to the Western Massachusetts area.

"4. If DPU regulations were sufficiently stringent, they might force us out of CATV altogether."

## COMMENT ON FCC

By upholding the right of the Federal Communications Commission to regulate community antenna television systems (CATV), the Supreme Court has given the F.C.C. a green light to safeguard the public's interest in this new technology.

In effect, the unanimous Court has ruled that the cables are more than simply a means to improve TV reception in rural areas blocked by mountains or in city neighborhoods with intervening skyscrapers. CATV is an exciting extension of the whole broadcasting spectrum. The F.C.C. should now proceed with a major study of CATV ownership, anti-monopoly aspects, copyright protection of creative material that is transmitted, rates and other jurisdictional problems.

The only way CATV can be licensed properly is for the F.C.C. to move with facts and speed—something the commissioners have not done boldly in regulating radio and television...

from N. Y. Times





# Athletics on Campus: One President's Opinion

© 1968 Massachusetts Daily Collegian

The French government is still intact, the Paris peace talks continue and another meeting of the Yankee Conference presidents has passed without action on the controversial Twenty Formula.

The Formula, you'll remember, is the rule that means that UMass football teams may play against Boston College and Connecticut against Yale with strength comparable to what Vermont throws at A.I.C. and New Hampshire at Springfield. UMass, it is intended, will snatch a few losses from the jaws of victory as it plays schools about one-third its size.

Simply, the Formula prevents each member school from bestowing the equivalent of twenty full athletic scholarships a year in the principal sports. Clearly, it is more a product of Conference conservatism than of Yankee ingenuity. Alabama's Bear Bryant meanwhile does his thing with about thirty "full boats" a season.

The UMass delegate to the Conference policy talks, President John W. Lederle, would like the limit raised to twenty-five and has thus warmed the hearts of his constituents in the athletic department. Athletic director Warren P. McGuirk (spelled McGuirk in last year's Conference handbook) says if the other five presidents shared Dr. Lederle's view on athletics, "we wouldn't have these problems." Lederle, Jim McKay would say, knows the thrill of victory, the agony of defeat, et cetera.

## Staunch Defender

Students have called him President Leaderless, ostensibly because UMass doesn't offer a course on the New Left, and the Phantom, perhaps because he doesn't appear at dorm picnics. When he arrived in 1960 and saw UMass beat Harvard, 27-12, he was labeled the good luck charm of the football team. "The next week Connecticut took us, 31-0," he remembers. "But they haven't beaten us since."

A former Detroit attorney who once argued before the U.S. Supreme Court, Dr. Lederle staunchly defends the role of athletics in campus life and the role of a restrained athletic scholarship policy in athletics. One of the functions of the university, he says, is to establish "habit patterns" in sports as well as in education. "It's obvious academics come first and athletics second," he answered. "You can do things dually as long as you maintain the primacy of academics."

Dr. Lederle's concern for the athletic department includes root-root-rooting

## ON THE OFF-SEASON

By Tom FitzGerald

for the home team. He attends all the away football games too. He says of all the times he has seen Greg Landry play, he was most impressed by the star quarterback for his perseverance during the loss to B.C. last fall, when the only support Landry had was strictly grass-roots.

"The thing going for us is a fine physical plant," he says in comparing UMass athletically to other schools. "Our little stadium is a gem." But he is apparently training a watchful eye on the other sports. "We've got to get ourselves a rink in the near future," he says. "I think the whole student body would benefit from a skating rink, open from early in the morning to late at night, as on other campuses." He adds that the project would probably have to be self-liquidating because of a shortness of funds.

## Like "Cazzie's House"

On the need for a new basketball field house, he understates, "The Cage is not a very attractive facility." A product of the University of Michigan, where he received his B.R., A.M., LL.B., and Ph.D., he alludes to the new fieldhouse at UMich, which he says is considered "the House that Cazzie (Russell) Built." He envisions a fieldhouse, holding 12,000 to 15,000 seats, that can be used for concerts and, in case of rain, for commencements and convocations. Athletic director McGuirk, incidentally, favors a building divided into a hockey arena and a basketball hall.

Lederle agrees with McGuirk on the value of wide-ranging athletic opportunities for collegiates. "I don't know of a broader spectrum of intercollegiate or intramural sports," he says. With the addition of junior varsity to freshmen teams, he points out, "There's an opportunity for the mediocre athlete to participate." He feels, however, that breadth must encompass strength. "We've got a good young wrestling coach (Homer Barr)," he says with a smile. "We'll be up there with Oklahoma some day." And he feels the spectrum may have its limits. On the possibility of whole-hearted support for the Crew Club, he cautions, "That's about a \$60,000 proposition. But you talk about dedication. Those guys really put out."

Reverting to more touchy matters, he

expresses distaste for high-pressure recruiting of high school athletes (let's call it Bearbryantism). He recalls a Carnegie Foundation report back in the '30s revealing rampant professionalism in colleges across the country. "I don't see any danger of that in New England. I just don't see it as a major problem."

## Occasional Drubbing

As to UMass' position in this conservative recruiting picture, he says, "I'd



Lederle (right) with Coach Vic Fusta after '61 Tangerine Bowl loss in Orlando, Fla.

like to have us become the first choice athletically in New England." While the Redfans cheer in unison to that statement, he adds, "But I don't think we ever will. I think we should play good ball, taking our drubbings once in a while, but at least so that we are representative of the best in the Commonwealth."

The players are not the only ones to benefit from intercollegiate athletics, he says. A home football game, for in-

The Statesman

stance, represents "the one time when the whole academic community gathers in one place. There is virtue in the symbolic act." The fans can't have everything: "We have no intention of playing big-time like Penn State and Syracuse," he says.

Dr. Lederle points out that athletic endeavors have restraining factors other than simple ethics and regulations of the NCAA, ECAC and the Yankee Conference. "When we went to the Tangerine Bowl in '64, some faculty members were upset. What they didn't know was that we were invited to the Bowl the year before and we refused. We were later invited and again refused."

I might add parenthetically that suspicions were reportedly growing at UMass that a sizable share of the Tangerine gate was not being contributed, as was publicized, to charity. More important for UMass the Tangerine Bowl is only as "important" as a game can be that matches two small college powers on a high school field.

## No Predictions

Regarding the Yankee Conference, Lederle appreciates its coziness and the simplicity of scheduling. But he says (hawks, take heart), "There are some other pulls going on. We are a dynamically growing institution. You've also got to think of natural rivalries (a statement that excludes Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont)." He nevertheless sympathizes with the other Conference schools, especially Vermont, which is weighing de-emphasis of football because of economic troubles. "Maybe that's not a bad idea for them," he says.

While he opposes the Twenty Formula, he notes that some of the "aberrations" of Conference policy have been deleted, including a rule that if an athlete leaves school before completing his athletic eligibility, his scholarship cannot be transferred to another athlete. As for predicting further changes in Conference rules, however, he laughed, "I don't want to be like our friend at Maine." He was referring to Maine football coach Walt Abbott, who last fall said his team could go unbeaten. The Black Bears didn't win a game.

In defense of the athletic scholarship, he says, "I don't think it is a contaminating thing." Arguing against abandonment of UMass' relatively limited approach, he says, "Athletes should not be discriminated against." Financial needs constitute the prime factor in the grants, he says. "I came from UMich and I personally knew many lettermen and All-Americans. Many became leaders but for the fact they got their foot in the door through the athletic program. He said that when a writer in the Atlantic Monthly many years ago called for an end to the term "amateur" in collegiate athletics, a well-known coach replied, "Not everyone can write for the Atlantic Monthly."

If the point there is, as I think, that

(Continued on page 13)

June 25, 1968

## Looking Askance At the Week In Sports

BY JAN CURLEY

(For the vacationing Tom FitzGerald)

As baseball approached the all-star break, Boston's "Impossible Dreamers" played only .500 ball last week, dropping them into fifth place. Detroit and St. Louis held healthy leads in their respective leagues. In addition to an ailing knee, add a sore elbow to Jim Lonborg.

If the rain-deluged Sox think they have problems, how about their Pittsfield farm team, which must have had a first in baseball history when a game last week had to be called because the sun sets in the west—right in the eyes of the hitter, catcher and umpire.

The U.S. Open was captured by Lee Trevino, who netted \$30,000 with a 275 score, tying the record set by Jack Nicklaus last year. Trevino, a former \$30-a-week assistant pro, was almost broke a year ago.

Former Cleveland Browns fullback Jimmy Brown is a man of many talents. In addition to his violent exploits on the gridiron and, more recently, the movie set, he makes an occasional court appearance in Los Angeles. He was recently arrested in connection with the beating of a model who reportedly was seeking help in her aspirations to a movie career. The charges were dropped when she refused to sign the complaint.

Jim Brown in "The Dirty Dozen"



Arthur Ashe copped the West of England tournament by defeating Clark Greabner. Cliff Richey, aka Dennis Ralston, was disqualified for throwing a temper tantrum. Longwood officials decided not to play in the rain and postponed the U.S. Open which may not be played now until September due to prior commitments of some of the players.

Former heavy weight boxing champion Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali, if you prefer) was denied a new hearing by the fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans on his charge of refusal to be inducted into the Army. Perhaps Gaseous could lend his services to the Students for a Democratic Society, which is looking for 10,000 draft-age men to become plaintiffs in its collective suit against the draft.

Discension brewed the Patriots last week. Don Trull has been given the starting nod in the quarterback slot over the aged Babe Parilli. Former Pats' captain Tom Addison was miffed by his release from the club after eight years of service. Mike Holovak waited until Addison told him he had not received his contract in the mail to inform him that he was not being invited back. Addison criticized Holovak for a "lack of courtesy."

Harvard turned down Mayor Kevin White's request that the Patriots be allowed to use Harvard Stadium, and the stadium issue is becoming even more touchy. The future of the Patriots in Boston seems doubtful, and there are those who say it is an easy and graceful way to get rid of the Pats.

Tom Yawkey is talking about incorporating the Sox should there be a new stadium. Red Sox stock could do wonders for the Dow Jones average. But it is doubtful that Yawkey would hang the Sox on the Big Board.

Former UM quarterback Greg Landry could find himself starting in a flop Friday night. Not because of the talent playing in the East-West All-America game, but because Atlanta is not a "gate city." Last year's attendance was down 30,205 over the previous year. Opposing Landry will be Gary Beban, the quarterback for the West. The Washington Redskins acquired Beban from the Los Angeles Rams in exchange for their No. 1 draft choice. The former UCLA All-America signed for a reported \$200,000 no-cut contract.

## UMASS:

### Unlimited Machine Access from Scattered Site

At the University of Massachusetts, faculty and students used to come to the computer; now the computer comes to them through a new system of Campus-wide Teletype access points.

Direct access for on-line use of the UMass Research Computing Center's CDC 3600 machine is now available at 24 Teletype locations—in science laboratories, in the computer science classroom, at the School of Business Administration, the School of Education and other points.

Plans call for increasing the number of remote sites to 64 in the near future. As many as 100 or more sites can be accommodated with present equipment, according to Dr. Conrad Wogrin, computer center director.

The key advantage of the new system is that it extends to any computer user on campus the opportunity to work interactively with the CDC 3600—to communicate directly with the machine via keyboard and to interact with it as it works, Dr. Wogrin said.

"The intended effect is to make each person think he is in sole command of a moderately powerful computer," associate computer center director Robert Hambleton said.

The remote system is the product of over a year of planning and development by Hambleton, computer center systems analyst David Stemple, and Dr. Caxton C. Foster, the center's associate director for research now on leave at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland. The system has been dubbed UMASS — Unlimited Machine Access from Scattered Sites.

Users of UMASS can describe their problem in any one of four computer languages: FORTRAN or BASIC, common computer languages; OOGO, a civil engineering language; or SMALL, a language corresponding to the internal machine language used by computers. Programs can be fed in by typing directly on the Teletype keyboard or by feeding previously prepared paper tape into a tape reader attached to the Teletype machine.

Access to the system is gained by typing the user's code name on the Teletype. After the machine acknowledges him, the user feeds in his program and instructs the computer to run it. If the program has errors, the machine immediately types out diagnostic comments on them. If the program is "clean" the machine runs it and returns the results.

Each Teletype user is hooked into the main computer frame through a linkage that runs from the teletype console to a PDP 8 computer which is connected

to the 3600. A magnetic drum unit with a storage capacity of 1 million words is used to hold lines read from the Teletype.

The capacity of the CDC 3600 to run several hundred thousand operations a second keeps input and output signals from many Teletype locations moving without interruption. Teletype computer users wait at the most a fraction of a second for a computer response, according to Dr. Wogrin. The UMass computer center team figures it can run up to 100 remote access points on its present system without increasing the response delay time to an uncomfortable duration.

The new system is currently used only during certain hours of the day, the rest of the CDC 3600's time being allocated to batch runs, a term that refers to running programs with batches of punched data cards. Future plans call for simultaneous scheduling of Teletype and batch use.

Before the Teletype system, University computer users had access to the machine mainly through data card input, a method that involved putting a program on cards and often waiting through several trial runs while the errors or bugs were discovered and eliminated from the program.

With Teletype access, this process is not only speeded up but becomes an actual dialogue between operator and computer. "With an interactive system you put yourself in the processing environment," Hambleton said. "It expands the horizon of what you can do with a computer."

Ten of the Teletype keyboards are used in one classroom for instruction in a basic computer science course. Students learn computer programming by writing a sample program, going to the machines ranged along one wall of the classroom and trying the program and getting an answer back immediately on what's right and what's wrong. "A process that took three days under the data card system now can be done in a half hour," Hambleton noted.

Present locations of the UMass computer access machines include those in the chemistry, botany, physics buildings, two in the School of Business Administration and one each in two other classroom buildings, plus two for the teaching of computer science classes in the Orchard Hill Residential College.

Future locations will include many more on the Amherst campus, one or more on the UMass Boston campus and possibly in state colleges, community colleges and state-supported junior colleges, according to the computer center director.

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The Statesman

## On the Off-Season

(Continued from page 11)

success depends upon opportunity as well as educational achievement, why don't schools employ the same principle in other areas and subsidize talent in, for example, art or music? The answer of course lies in the money gained from sporting events, the school-spirit factor of watching them as a "team" of rooters and the ubiquitous love of sports. These are undeniable reasons, but, and here is where I disagree with Dr. Lederle, why should the administration itself respond to them with a financial double-standard for students and student-athletes?

Talented athletes are not the only ones who need a door to put their foot in nor have they cornered the market on poverty. While the athletic scholarship is not "contaminating" at UMass, there are cases, documented and undocumented, of such a state elsewhere. The University of Illinois "slush fund" affair a few years ago, which resulted in walking papers for three coaches, was unfortunate in that every major school is known to dispense substantial laundry money. Illinois apparently just had the most investigative administration, Niagara's basketball sensation, Calvin Murphy, is reported to earn more than just his college expenses merely by twirling a baton during Buffalo Bills games.

What all this means in UMass' future is not clear. As long as the Twenty Formula continues (who knows how long?), tension will grow at UMass over membership in the Yankee Conference. Perhaps UMass can now make an honorable withdrawal and at the same time escalate its competitive policies. On the other hand, perhaps it is time for UMass to reorder its priorities. Perhaps it is time for the admissions and scholarship boards to stop accepting recommendations from coaches. The "small-time" Yankee Conference, which has presented difficulties for UMass, may also present an ideal situation to cease competition in scholarship wars.

### Too Drastic

As President Lederle says, athletes who spend long hours on the practice field are entitled to special benefits. Certainly, if the university halted its athletic scholarships, the Varsity "M" Club and the Alumni Association would partially fill the financial void even though they of course lack the wealth of Ivy League groups.

Sadly, some coaches would undoubtedly pack their bags in disgust and extra Conference schedules would have to be revamped. A vitally concerned president and splendid athletic facilities could not stem the muscle drain.

The idea, then, is too drastic for UMass or any school with a similar sports program. So the only other path, it appears, as UMass ponders its position in the Conference, is out and up.

June 25, 1968



Potter Jack Masson, of Conway, demonstrates before a 1967 Summer Workshop in Ceramics at Leverett Craftsmen & Artists.

## Summer Arts and Crafts

Summer arts and crafts workshop courses in a country setting are being offered at the Leverett, Mass., center of Leverett Craftsmen and Artists, Inc. (LCA).

LCA's 100-yr.-old remodeled boxshop next to the Leverett town hall will be the scene of afternoon and evening classes through August 30. Subjects will include life drawing, watercolor painting, beginning and advanced ceramics, raku pottery, primitive weaving, sandalmaking and leather design.

There will be two 4-week sessions of a creative arts program for children from 8-13, held mornings three days a week, one July 8-Aug. 2 and the second August 5-30.

LCA is a non-profit regional group that seeks to promote excellence in the hand crafts and aids both young and established craftsmen and artists. The LCA center provides working space for craftsmen and their apprentices and is also the scene of biannual shows for craftsmen and artists from the western Mass. area.

The summer workshops run from 1 to 6 weeks, generally afternoons and evenings. Courses in Beginning and Advanced Ceramics and Raku respond to the growing interest in pottery as a satisfying creative outlet. Producing potters Muriel Walker,

of Montague, and Jack Masson, of Conway, teach, respectively, one-week raku and two-week advanced ceramics courses, while Don Markham, from Amarillo, Tex., teaches both a three-week and a six-week course in beginning ceramics.

Four Life Drawing workshops offer an opportunity to both the art student and the novice for live figure drawing. Two of these workshops last four weeks and provide instruction, under Mr. Markham, while the other two, coordinated with the two six-week summer sessions at UMass offer practice opportunity for the art student.

Well-known Amherst artist Steve Hamilton is teaching a three-week afternoon Watercolor Painting course. Master weaver Helen Klekot, of Northampton, offers a two-week evening workshop in Creative Weaving on the back strap primitive loom. Leatherworker David Bourbeau, also of Northampton, will lead two 2-week evening workshops, one in Sandalmaking and another in Contemporary Design in Leather.

Full details on courses, schedules, tuition and teachers is listed in the LCA summer bulletin, available free from Leverett Craftsmen and Artists, Leverett, Mass. Advance registration is required for all courses.

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## More Inside the News

(Continued from page 7)

from 16.

Of the 22 institutions, only seven presently have NASA grants. They are Columbia, New York University, Howard University, the University of Massachusetts, Syracuse, and Brandeis.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.), who was a co-sponsor of the amendment, said it is designed to put "the universities on notice that they cannot, with one hand, bar government representatives from the campus while holding out the other hand to obtain a government subsidy."

The amendment requires the Secretary of Defense to furnish NASA twice a year with the names of institutions barring armed forces recruiters from their campuses.

The NASA authorization bill presently is being reviewed by a House-Senate conference committee. The House bill authorizes \$10 million for NASA's sustaining university program, but the Senate version authorizes only \$9 million.

### OBSCENITY—

#### NOT MY MOTHER

You can't be arrested for selling obscenity if you don't know it is obscene. This was the crux of the ruling in Hampshire Court in Northampton last week that freed two local men arrested for selling the *Mother of Voices*.

Judge Samuel Tisdale presiding over the Superior Court session accepted the decision of the prosecution not to prosecute the cases on these grounds. The two men, Dave Bourbeau, 25 and John Norton, 24 both of Northampton pleaded

not guilty to the charges of selling obscenity and selling obscenity to a minor.

#### Greenfield Persists

Despite the decisions, police in Greenfield arrested youths over the weekend for selling the latest copy of the underground paper. A spokesman for the paper said that a lawyer had been brought in and expected no trouble in having the case dismissed.

He suggested that police there were either ignorant of the rulings or were pressing charges as a means of harassment. He suggested that the paper may bring suit against Greenfield officials.

#### Avitar Precedent

In an address to the court, Judge Tisdale said he had sat on obscenity cases involving the sale of Avitar, an underground Boston paper.

Twenty-six people were on trial two months ago but "the only defendants found guilty then were those actually on the staff of the newspaper, who were presumed to know what was in the newspaper," noted the judge.

Judge Tisdale also pointed out that "operators of a news store or salesmen of materials cannot be presumed to know the contents of every book, magazine, or newspaper that they handle. I don't believe the district attorney's office has any alternative but to not prosecute these cases."

Recent Supreme Court decisions have ruled that beside proving the defendants have knowledge that the literature in question is obscene, the papers themselves must be proved obscene and "this is very difficult to prove," according to Slawson.

#### The Mayor Too

Last Spring when the arrests in Northampton were made, Mayor Wallace J. Puchalski called the paper trash in open court. In a perfect squelch, the *Mother of Voices* ran an article the next issue enumerating the types of "pulp" that Puchalski sells in his spa on the Main St.

The paper said that a survey of the materials in the Mayor's store indicated that the contents were much more obscene than anything the paper had ever printed.

### DENTAL SCHOOL VS. VIETNAM

On largely partisan lines Tuesday, Gov. Volpe's proposal for a University of Massachusetts dental school was killed. The vote was 115-94 in the House, according to the State House News Service.

Population projections indicate a need for 1300 more dentists in the state by the year 2000, Minority Leader Sidney Q. Curtiss, R-Sheffield said, and the private dental schools are not beginning to produce enough.

#### Cities Lack of Figures

Majority Leader David M. Bartley, D-Holyoke, replied that Gov. Volpe had merely submitted the measure to embarrass the House and protested that no

figures on the cost of the school or the federal aid that might be obtained for it had been given.

Education Committee Chairman Joseph C. DiCarlo, D-Revere, said delays have been too many for the medical school now slated to go to Worcester. He said progress reports have been withheld.

Rep. Albert Gammal, D-Worcester, said the federal government is causing great delays because it does not have the money it is supposed to give toward a medical school. The reason there is no money, he said, is that funds must pay on the war in Vietnam.

#### Sees Task As Private

Rep. David Locke, R-Wellesley, said it was rare to be on the same side as Bartley, but that private schools should be allowed to do the job here in the "mecca of medical science."

### TAKES TWO TO TANGLE

The UMass Community will have a chance to hear all of the Boston Symphony Concerts from Tanglewood this summer and only for a small donation.

To permit live broadcast of all Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts at Tanglewood this summer, WFCR, the Five College radio station at the University of Massachusetts, must raise a special fund of \$1,270.00 to cover the cost of telephone lines.

The station is seeking donations of one dollar or more from all regular listeners, with the aim of reaching the fund goal by July 5.

On that date at 9:00 p.m., the 1968 Berkshire Festival will open with Erich Leinsdorf and the Boston Symphony Orchestra performing an all-Mozart program, including the overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," Violin Concerto No. 1, K. 207, and Serenade in D, K. 320. James Oliver Buswell IV will be the soloist.

A successful fund-raising campaign will assure Boston Symphony Orchestra broadcasts over WFCR every Friday, Saturday, and Sunday during the Festival, July 5—August 25.

Among the outstanding artists who will be appearing at Tanglewood this summer will be pianists Grant Johannesen and Gina Bachauer, soprano Rosalind Elias, and conductors Aaron Copland, William Steinberg, and Charles Munch.

Tax-deductible contributions may be sent to WFCR, Hampshire House, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002.

### FLYING FEET

UMass students are dancing to Greek, Israeli, Bulgarian, Serbian, and other national folk music every Friday evening from 8-11 p.m. on the patio south of Southwest Common No. 7. Everyone is welcome to participate either with dates or stag.

Generally each dance is introduced and taught by the individual who will

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serve as a leader and guide during the actual dance. The steps are easy to acquire with only slight variations of pattern in many dances.

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### OPEN HOUSING DISCUSSED

#### AT FIRST EXEC MEETING

by MARY PAULSON

The Executive Council of the 1968 Summer School convened for the first time Monday night in Dining Commons #7. Since many of the councilors were absent the meeting was mostly an organizational one. One piece of major legislation was passed.

Council Advisor Paul Silverman, chairing the meeting, announced that the Council would have to send any summer open house policy to Dean Field and the Board of Trustees for approval. The Board of Trustees meeting being this coming Friday, immediate action was necessary.

Through general debate a bill was formulated and passed unanimously. It reads:

"Moved: That the Summer School Executive Council recommend to Dean Field and the Board of Trustees that the Residence Halls be permitted to have up to 2 open houses per week during the summer. Residence Halls may be open on Monday through Thursday from 6 p.m. to dorm closing, Friday, Saturday and Sunday from 12 p.m. to dorm closing.

"Furthermore, the House Governments will establish and enforce rules concerning open houses."

Advisor Silverman commented that with house governments already elected and functioning within the Residence Halls there would be no real problem organizing the students to decide such matters as sign-in procedures and the frequency and duration of open houses in their respective dorms.


A Social Committee was formed to start planning activities for Summer School Students. Tentative plans call for dances throughout the summer, with the possibility of a concert at the end of the second term.

Election of officers will be held at the next regular Monday night meeting, July 1 at 6:30 in Dining Commons #7.

Following is a list of Executive Council members for the 1968 summer session:

Moville:	Chris Niemaki	James:	Berman
Gail Lipofsky	William Doyle	James Fox	
Helen O'Donnell	Paul Tumolo		
Debbie Mathews	Emerson:	Barbara Sparks	
McKimmie:	William Niemi	Bonnie Prochan	
Jay Murphy	Stanford Sheehan	Janice Wixon	
William Garrett	Theresa:	Paul Papalucia	
Karen Ackenoyd	Laura Simonian	Bob Skrok	
Susan Smith	Katherine Krohane	Peter Woodcock	
Cowidge Lower:	Sarah Walt	John O'Connell	
Diane Lopes	Richard Stampok	Cornelius James Ryan	
	William Crowe	Mickey Diets	
	Richard Staples		

VOLUME 1 ISSUE 13  
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**MOTHER OF VOICES**



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## SUMMER

IN

THE

CITY

This is the first of what we hope will be a weekly feature. Bill Dickinson is a UMass junior majoring in journalism-government. During the school year he is Specials Editor of the DAILY COLLEGIAN, and he always seems to find time to write for the BOSTON GLOBE.

by Bill Dickinson

"Oh, look, a love-in. Let's go over," says the girl walking down Charles Street with her boyfriend. "Great," and they skip over to join the crowd.

Every weekend when the weather's warm, the hippies take over the part of the Boston Common that runs along Charles and turn it into something like a three ring circus. Lots of brightly colored clothes and the jingling of the ice cream man's bells and his call "Hey, ice cream" and loud radios add to the carnival atmosphere.

All over there are knots of people gathered watching the "flower children," many of them gawking tourists. "Oh, Frank, they're so... so dirty," says a woman in a neat flowered dress to her husband as he lifts his camera to take another shot to show the folks back in Ohio.

The center of attraction in one crowd is a group of kids in Hindu costumes reciting chants and going through the accompanying contortions.

Another group surrounds a makeshift jug band playing Alice's Restaurant — off key.

But the largest crowd has encircled "John." John is a funny old guy in his sixties who has been something of a fixture on the Common for the last fifteen years. John is an evangelist of sorts. Like many other street corner preachers, John is pretty ragged around the edges and you suspect that he is slightly crazy. But he's harmless and really a nice old man.

He'll harangue a crowd for hours about the kingdom of heaven. And he'll be heckled. But that's part of the tradition of speaking on the Common. The heckling among the old timers is good-natured and part of the game and has been a source of entertainment on an otherwise dull Sunday for decades.

But the "love generation" has changed that. Today John is surround-

ed by about two hundred hippies. Bible in one hand, gesturing with the other, John says, "You shouldn't live for the flesh, you should live for the love of God." A clever little girl at his feet replies, "F---, f---, f---." The crowd breaks up. And her boyfriend with shoulder length hair starts blowing a horn which drowns John out. John just smiles.

"Jesus taught us to love our enemies," John goes on. A man with a child in his lap screams, "What about the children in Vietnam being burned with napalm?" His face is contorted with anger at this balding old man. The crowd starts yelling, "kill, kill, kill," and the horn is blowing again. John just smiles, a little weaker this time.

"You should be thankful for the freedom this country gives you," John tells them. Someone yells "facist." And again the crowd starts yelling "kill, kill, kill. In the midst of all this, a cute little girl, fifteen maybe, with strawberry hair and a freckled nose gets behind John, lights a firecracker with her cigarette and drops it at John's feet. It goes off and John nearly falls over one of his listeners. John looks bewildered now; he isn't smiling anymore. But these beautiful people, the love generation, think it is a panic and they're all doubled up with laughter. Now the boy with the horn starts dancing around John and blowing it in his ear. John looks scared now. He disappears into the crowd.

Someone starts playing a guitar and singing. "Puff, the tragic faggot lived by the Square, and frolicked in the morning mist with all the local queers..."

And the couple that had come across the street on this sunny afternoon looked at each other and the girl said, "Let's get out of here. This isn't a love-in, this is sick."

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# THE COLUMBIA DEMONSTRATION



**Mark Rudd & Juan Gonzales**

two participants in the student strike at Columbia University

will speak in

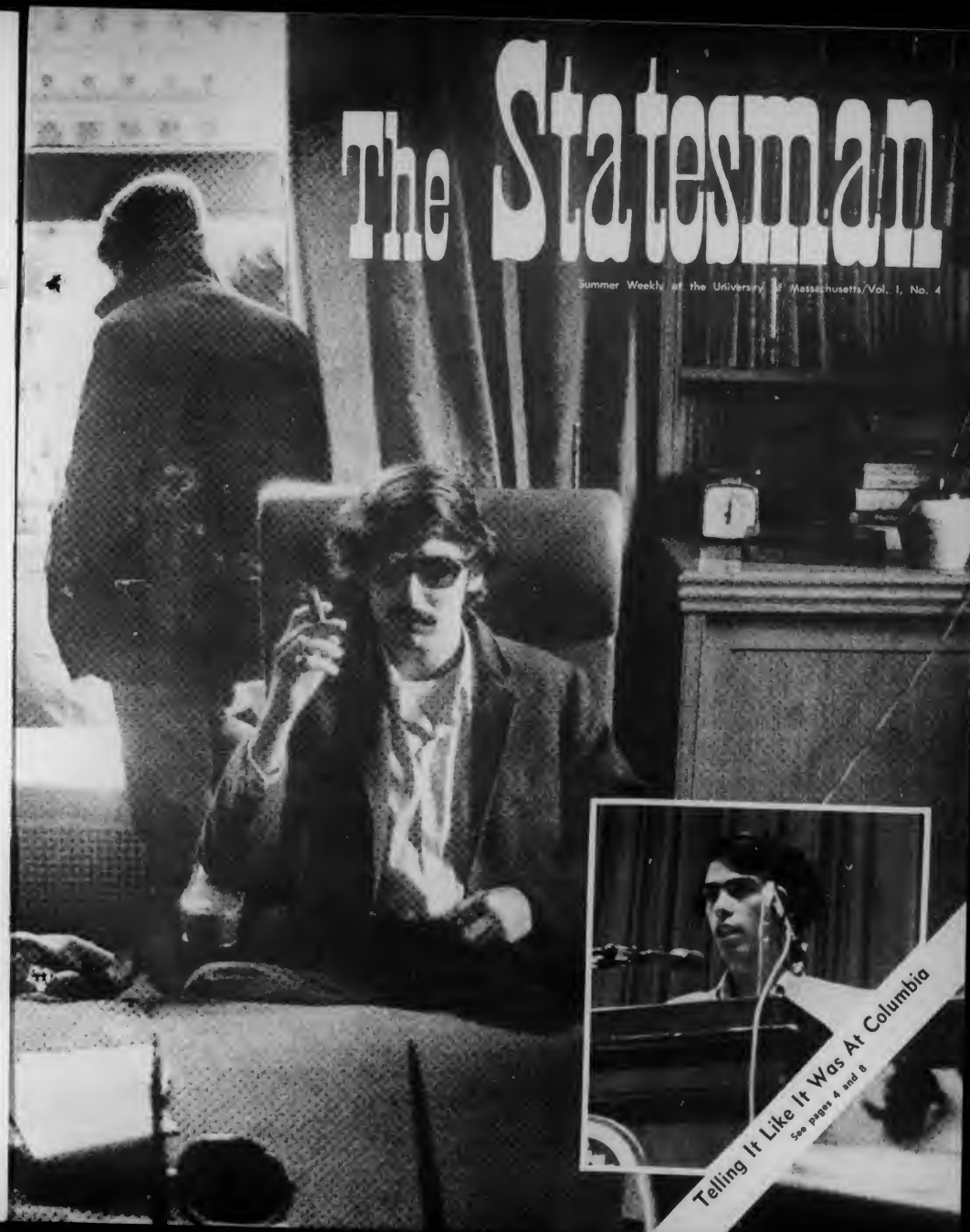
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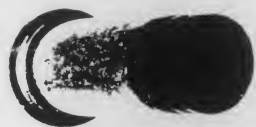
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Medgar Evers



Martin Luther King, Jr.



Robert F. Kennedy



NEXT?

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# The Statesman



Weekly Summer Publication  
of the  
University of Massachusetts

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EDITOR ..... J. Harris Dean  
BUSINESS MANAGER ..... Charles W. Smith  
NEWS EDITOR ..... James Foudy  
SPORTS EDITOR ..... Thomas G. Fitzgerald  
CONTRIBUTORS: Jan Curley, John Kelly, Kevin MacWilliam.

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## COVER

The cover photo is the combined effort of J. Harris Dean, Statesman Editor and a Time-Life photographer present at the Columbia demonstrations. The Columbia picture was taken in the president's office. The picture of Juan Gonzalez, a leader of the demonstration, was taken when he spoke here last week.

# Focus 1968

... The N.S.R.P. believes that every White patriot should own and possess sufficient arms and extra large quantities of ammunition. That is necessary because of the red and black revolution that the Jews have unleashed against America. The purpose of Jewish legislation against the right to bear arms is to disarm all law-abiding patriotic citizens so that they will be unable to defend themselves against criminals and revolutionaries. We are exercising our Constitutional right to possess firearms and ammunition and say, "Let the Jews be damned."

—National States Rights Party (The American Nazi Party)

It now appears that it is necessary to defend ourselves with guns and rifles ... Right now anyone over 21 can buy a rifle. We recommend buying M-v carbines or any other high powered semi-automatic weapon ... Every black person should own a rifle ... BUY YOUR RIFLE NOW!!!

—Rebellion News (A radical Negro newspaper)

In this most confusing of all election years, the debate over gun control legislation has helped add fuel to the political fires. There is little doubt in anyone's mind that it will be a major issue during this fall's campaigning.

The furor has produced some interesting results, though, one of them being a sudden decision on the part of television executives to avoid showing programs which feature violence. Last week, for example, one network dropped a war film from its schedule and substituted one about missionary nuns in India. Ridiculously enough, the climax of the story pictured one of the nuns falling off a cliff. In reality the philosophy seems to be "It's alright as long as there aren't any guns involved."

Another interesting sidelight is the group now issuing bumper stickers which read: "IF GUNS ARE OUTLAWED, THEN ONLY OUTLAWS WILL HAVE GUNS". They obviously aren't able to discriminate between "control" and "disarmament".

The argument has now boiled down to two viewpoints. Gun lobbyists object strongly to registration of all firearms, but are willing to go along with general licensing of 'fun' guns and a ban on mail-order sales. This is a far cry, how-

ever, from the legislation requested by those who want strict controls and mandatory registration.

Though it appears that the gun situation is too far out of hand to make any real progress in the foreseeable future—there are an estimated 200 million guns in the U.S.—at least such legislation will be a beginning. Whether it will improve the situation or actually have a reverse effect remains to be seen.



In Cold Blood

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## LETTERS

### A Difference of Opinion

Dear Sir:

I wish to take strong exception to the views of Mr. Hammill and Mr. Silverman on the Kennedy legacy (June 25). While I agree that the nomination of Mr. Humphrey would not be a satisfactory alternative to the present disastrous policies, I cannot support Senator McCarthy. Since Senator Kennedy's death in Los Angeles, I have spoken with many others who had been active in his campaign. The feeling among these people is that there has been no significant movement of Kennedy supporters to either Humphrey or



charge that we will be party to some monstrous act of immorality if we turn our backs on their candidate. They cannot know that we saw Senator Kennedy as the only candidate capable of changing American society. We did not give our support to Robert Kennedy lightly; it was a total commitment. For these reasons, most of us cannot support either Humphrey or McCarthy. Personally, I will hold a lasting bitterness and contempt for those professors and students who attacked Robert Kennedy so irresponsibly. I am not alone; there is deep resentment in the black ghettos as well.

The immediate efforts of many former Kennedy supporters will be directed at the establishment of a national Kennedy Action Corps. This group will consist of a political action branch and a poverty workers branch. The aim of the Corps will be to pursue the issues to which Senator Kennedy addressed himself during the campaign. We will remain faithful to his program in this way.

Philip Johnston '68



### When Will It End?

Dear Sir:

I am now in my senior year up here, and I am obsessed wondering what the campus looks like without bulldozers, cranes, and half-finished buildings. I can remember seeing pictures of rolling green lawns and brick buildings. During my three years up here I've watched the towers being erected as well as the other low rise dorms in Southwest.

I can remember walking through all the mud to get to campus when they were building the highway and the tunnel. Last night I was just very mad at all the construction and the roads that were there one day and gone the next. When is it going to end?

A tired Student



The Statesman welcomes letters on all subjects. All letters must be typewritten at 50 words, double-spaced, and signed with the writer's name and address. Letters not signed and/or typewritten in this manner will not be considered for publication. Names will be withheld upon request. The editors reserve the right to edit all letters for reasons of length or clarity. Address all letters to: Editor, The Statesman, Student Union Building, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002.

The Statesman

## THE POLITICAL SCENE

### A Lower Voting Age?

## Not For Awhile

By Walter Grant



Remember to vote in the 1970 election. "Well, if I can't bridge the Credibility Gap, how about the Generation Gap?"

WASHINGTON (CPS) — Despite President Johnson's support of a constitutional amendment to lower the voting age to 18, it is highly unlikely that young Americans will be truly accepted as participants in the political process before 1971, at the very earliest.

The President, in a special message to Congress this week, said the time has come to signify to the 12 million persons between the ages of 18 and 21 that they are "participants, not spectators, in the adventure of self-government." Johnson thus formally confirmed his support of a constitutional amendment designed "to grant our youth what we ask of them but still deny to them—full and responsible participation in our American democracy."

A proposal to lower the voting age already has been sponsored by 44 Senators. Most observers, nevertheless, doubt that Congress will approve the constitutional amendment this year since present plans call for adjournment the first week in August.

The Senate subcommittee on constitutional amendments has held hearings on the proposal, but a spokesman for the subcommittee said an effort to send the amendment to the full Judiciary Committee failed last week due to the lack of a quorum. He said the subcommittee will not meet again before the middle of July, at the earliest. Even if it approves the amendment then, it would be almost impossible for the Senate Judiciary Committee—which is overloaded with conservatives—and the full Congress to act on it in the busy two or three weeks before the expected adjournment date.

To be effective, the amendment would have to be approved by a two-thirds vote in both the House and the Senate, and then be ratified by three-fourths of the states. Since all but three of the state legislatures will be in session in early 1969, if Congress does not approve

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the amendment this year, many of the legislative bodies may not have a chance to ratify it until they meet in regular session again in 1971.

Governors of states where the legislature meets only biannually could, of course, call special legislative sessions to ratify the amendment, but this would be a great expense to the states, and therefore is improbable.

In addition to these obstacles, the amendment may face considerable opposition by some of the states, if not by Congress. Opponents of extending the right to vote to 18-year-olds are expected to emphasize two major arguments:

—The recent wave of student demonstrations indicates that young people between the ages of 18 and 21 lack maturity and are not ready for the political process. During the Senate hearings on the amendment, opponents argued that the demonstrations prove young people "are prone to take an extreme point of view and push their ideas to the exclusion of all others."

The states should retain the power to set the voting age.

Behind most of the opposition, of course, is the fear of politicians that they will be voted out of office if additional millions of young people are given the right to vote.

Some observers already have pointed out that President Johnson did not support the amendment until after he decided to drop out of politics, and he still waited so late that it is unlikely Congress will have time to act on it this year.

Presently, only two states—Kentucky and Georgia—have lowered the voting age to 18. Alaska and Hawaii, when entering the Union, set the voting age at 19 and 20, respectively. Proposals to lower the voting age have been intro-

duced at one time or another in most of the states, but have either never reached the ballot or have failed.

Most of the arguments in favor of extending the vote to 18-year-olds were outlined in the President's special message to Congress.

"Throughout our history as a young nation," Johnson said, "young people have been called upon by the age of 18 to shoulder family responsibilities and civic duties identical with their elders. At the age of 18, young Americans are called upon to bear arms" and "are treated as adults before many courts of law and are held responsible for their acts."

He also emphasized, "The age of 18, far more than the age of 21, has been and is the age of maturity in America—and never more than now."

The special message continued. "The essential stability of our system is not served, the moral integrity of our cause is not strengthened, the value we place on the worth of the individual is not honored by denying to more than 10 million citizens—solely because of their age—the right to full participation in determining our country's course."

The first proposal for a constitutional amendment to lower the voting age was advanced in 1942 by the late Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich.) In 1954, President Eisenhower urged the adoption of such an amendment in his State of the Union Message. Then, a Senate majority, but not a two-thirds majority, favored the amendment.

Support is growing, however. In the 90th Congress alone, more than 50 proposed amendments to lower the voting age have been introduced, many with broad bipartisan support, according to President Johnson.

Most observers think the voting age eventually will be lowered, but probably not in the near future.

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## HAPPENINGS

### 500 Hear Gonzales

"I think a revolution is necessary in this country, and I think that what we were fighting for at Columbia was the beginning of a movement."

This was the contention of Juan Gonzales of the Columbia Strike Committee as he spoke to 500 students in the ballroom of the UMass Student Union Monday, July 1.

Gonzales was one of more than 700 striking Columbia students who occupied five buildings on the university's campus during the last week in April.

During the hour-long talk, delivered in near 100° temperature, Gonzales touched on such topics as civil rights, equality in education, welfare, housing and urban renewal, American foreign policy in Latin America and Asia, police brutality and the Vietnam war. He also hit hard at press coverage of the strike, specifically referring to the NY Times.

"A lot of the papers called us hoodlums and rowdies," he said. "Some also called us revolutionaries. But to me the names aren't synonymous." He added that the term "anarchist" was also being used incorrectly to refer to the strikers.

He explained revolutionaries that "have a vision of a just society." That "it is organized, and tries to meet the needs of the majority of people."

"We can't accept the society as it is now," he said, "and we would rather be involved in a struggle to change it. It may be a violent struggle, but I'm not against violence when you're fighting

for something you believe in."

Gonzales decried what he considers to be a political trend toward the right of America, and said he "wouldn't be surprised if Richard Nixon wins in 1968."

In answer to charges that students have nothing to offer, but merely want to destroy the society, he said, "We do have something to offer: we have socialism to offer. We think that socialism is the best system that provides for the needs of the people. And that's what we're fighting for."

"Our job as revolutionaries," he concluded, "is to try to make people realize what's happening. To try to raise the level of consciousness of the people, and to try to organize them."

Eighty-five students have been suspended thus far, Gonzales among them. Gonzales stated he was informed that he will never receive his degree, even though he has completed his four years at the school.

The Col. Strike Comm. is composed of Students for a Dem. Soc. (SDS), Soc. for Afro-American Students (SAS), and other strike participants and supporters.

Mark Rudd, one of the main leaders and spokesman for the demonstrators, was originally scheduled to appear with Gonzales also but was unable to leave New York because of legal commitments.

### Johnson Promoted

Lawrence A. Johnson has been promoted to Assistant Dean of the School of Business Administration and from assistant to associate professor of marketing, effective September 1.

The director of the UMass Committee for the Continuing Education of Negro Students, Prof. Johnson was instrumental in initiating a special program this year to admit more Negro students into the University. The program began last year with the Five College Committee on Negro Education made up of 12 Negro faculty members from UMass and Smith and Amherst Colleges.

Their aim was to develop a tutoring program at the high school level to raise the academic ability of Negro students to the University's admission standards. About 120 Negro students are expected to enroll at UMass under the program next fall.

Prof. Johnson received his bachelor's and master's degrees in business administration from Boston University. He is presently working toward a Ph.D. from Stanford University. He is the author of "The Negro in America" which was published by the Stanford Research Institute.

Before joining the staff at the University in 1961, Prof. Johnson taught at San Francisco State, North Carolina and Arkansas A. & M. Colleges.

### People Against Racism

Frank Joyce of People Against Racism will speak at the Student Union Ballroom on Monday, July 15, at 8:00 P.M.

People Against Racism was founded in Detroit for the purpose of fighting white racism, cited by the Kerner Report as the number one cause of rioting in U.S. cities. The organization, begun by Joyce and a few other whites, is now about a year old.

With offices in Detroit, New York, Boston, and several other cities, People Against Racism sponsors programs which include seminars, workshops, sensitivity training and action to combat racism.

Joyce's visit is being sponsored jointly by the Amherst Human Relations Council, Martin Luther King Jr. Social Action Committee, and the University Summer Arts Program.

### Live and in Stereo

A successful fund-raising campaign has assured the broadcast of 24 Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts from Tanglewood, live and in stereo, over WFCR (88.5 mc), the Five College Radio Station at UMass.

Over 400 listeners contributed between \$1.00 and \$50.00 each to pay for the cost of telephone lines. A special grant also was made by the Amherst Savings Bank.

The broadcasts, which began Friday night (July 5 at 9:00 p.m.) with an all-Mozart program conducted by Erich Leinsdorf, will continue over WFCR every Friday at 9:00 p.m., Saturday at 8:00 p.m., and Sunday at 2:30 p.m. through August 25.

A Boston "Pops" extra is scheduled for late August.

WFCR Station Manager Al Hulsen, commenting on the fund drive, said, "We were amazed and pleased at the extent of listener support—from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and New York — for the Tanglewood broadcasts." Funds received in excess of the \$1,270.00 needed for audio lines will be used to underwrite the cost of Cleveland Orchestra concerts in the fall, Hulsen said.

### UMass and NASA

A new program of research to improve space vehicle communication systems has begun at the University of Massachusetts under contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The UMass department of electrical engineering has received a \$30,000 contract from the NASA Electronics Research Center for a series of information transmission studies that will include receiver circuit configurations.

The Statesman



A senior from Somerville in the urban and regional studies program was awarded this year's Peter Pan Scholarship given by Peter Pan Bus Lines, Inc., of Springfield. Shown at the presentation, left to right, is Robert L. Rivers, UMass associate professor of finance and transportation; Peter Pan President Peter Picknelly; Paul Papaluca, the scholarship recipient; and Dean Wendell R. Smith of the UMass School of Business Administration. The award is made each year to an outstanding student who demonstrates an interest in the field of passenger bus transportation.

signal design, including speech signals, signal distortion in plasma media, coding techniques, pulse frequency modulated circuitry, pulse code modulated systems, control systems and related problems in antennas and propagation.

### FELLOWSHIP

UMass has received a \$2000 grant from the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation for financial assistance to fellows who have enrolled for first year graduate study.

Cheeks totaling \$1,637,000 were sent to 72 university graduate schools in the United States and Canada. This will be the last year that the foundation will make these supplementary grants.

For the past 10 years, with grants from the Ford Foundation totaling \$52 million, the fellowship foundation has paid tuition and fees and a stipend for the living expenses of 9,873 Woodrow Wilson Fellows for their first year of graduate study. The foundation also made supplementary grants to the fellows' graduate schools, 75 per cent of each to be used for fellowships to students who had completed their first year of graduate study. One-fourth of each supplementary grant could be used at the discretion of the graduate school.

### Computers Receive a Grant

UMass has received a \$53,000 National Science Foundation grant for computer language research by Dr. J. A. N. Lee, head of the department of computer science.

A computer language is a set of symbols used to give a computer

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instructions. The most common general language is FORTRAN, or Formula Translation. There are a number of others used for special scientific, business, engineering and other purposes.

The UMass project will study the techniques of machine translation of computer languages and the execution by computers of the instructions contained in those languages.

The UMass computer science department, which specializes in computer language research, has originated a technique that will enable a computer user to define special purpose computer instructions for his own use.

"This will enable computer users to use terminology closer to that of their own research instead of being required to learn the specialized terminology of the computer," according to Dr. Lee.

A special feature of the computer language research will be its adaptation for use in the Unlimited Machine Access from Scattered Sites (UMASS) system (see June 24 Statesman). UMASS is a computer time-sharing network that permits use of the University Research Computing Center's CDC 3600 computer from a number of teletype and telephone remote access points.

Aiding Dr. Lee in the computer language research is David Stemple, computing center systems analyst, and Miss Susan L. Gerhart, computer science instructor.

### Special Film Program

Captioned feature motion picture films prepared especially for deaf people are being shown at the UMass School

of Education auditorium every Wednesday evening.

"Flower Drum Song" was shown June 26. Other films scheduled include "Icress File," "Waterbirds," "Cat Ballou," "Comedy of Terror," "Nature's Half Acre," "Father Goose," and "Captain Newman, M.D."

Made available by leading film producers, the movies are being shown as part of the U.S. Office of Education sponsored summer media institute for personnel at schools for the deaf. Deaf people caption the uncut films by condensing the dialogue from the original script so that it can be read quickly while the action is taking place on the screen.

Those with impaired hearing or interested in captioning problems and techniques are encouraged to attend the screenings. No admission charge or donation will be collected.

### Two Profs Off to London

Two members of the UMass department of plant pathology will present invited papers at the First International Congress of Plant Pathology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London from July 14 through July 25.

Dr. Francis W. Holmes, associate professor of plant pathology, will present a paper on "Phytopathological Translations." He is presently traveling to Moscow, Berlin, Prague, Paris, Bucharest and Amsterdam with a group of plant pathologists. The group will meet with their counterparts at research stations in the various countries before arriving in London.

Dr. Richard A. Rohde, chairman of the department of plant pathology, will present a paper on "The Nature of Resistance in Plants to Nematodes" and also act as a discussion leader for a symposium on host-parasite interactions. Plant disease specialists from 40 countries will attend the congress for two weeks of discussions and excursions to research centers throughout England.

### UMass Prof Honored

This year's Institute of Food Technologists (IFT) Award for Research has been presented to Dr. Herbert O. Hultin, associate professor of food science and technology at the University of Massachusetts.

This is the fourth year the award has been given to recognize "outstanding ability in research in food science or technology by an investigator 35 or younger." The award includes a \$1000 honorarium and an engrossed plaque.

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### AN APPEAL

For the second summer Belchertown will hold an Ecumenical Vacation Church School for children of all faiths from July 15th-26th. Last year this school was staffed by Protestant lay persons and Roman Catholic friars and novitiates. This year it was expected that staff would follow the same pattern as last year, but a sudden change has occurred: the Roman Catholic friars can not assist in the program.

Over 200 children are registered! We urgently need additional staff!

The school will be from 9-11:30 a.m. Monday-Friday for two weeks commencing on July 15th, at the Congregational Parish House, Park St., Belchertown. If you can spare 25 hours of your summer to assist in this ecumenical venture with children and youth the satisfaction gained will be most rewarding. Think it over. We need you, the children need you, and you need this ecumenical experience.

If further information is needed call Mrs. Walter Wadsworth at the Laymen's Academy for Ecumenical Studies, 253-3909, or leave your name as a volunteer.

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## INSIDE THE NEWS

News Editor Jim Foudy's compilation of the week's news highlights.

### Politics '68—

#### No Common Ground

Candidates for President '68 differed sharply last week over what the major issues of the campaign are. Sen. McCarthy said it was the war. H.H. Humphrey said it was the accomplishment of "civil order and civil justice at home." Richard Nixon continued to remain silent on the war and a number of other significant issues as well.

Reflecting his professed disenchantment with the Democratic Party's responsiveness to majority views, McCarthy said: "I think party leaders are setting the stage for some kind of new political alignment in the country" unless they face up to the gut issues of the day.

Such a realignment would be significant by 1972, he said.

Humphrey and McCarthy, both of whom appeared on television Sunday, restated their stands regarding each other. The Vice President said he would support McCarthy's candidacy if McCarthy won the nomination. But McCarthy again refused to pledge his support to Humphrey unless Humphrey modifies his views on the Vietnam conflict.

#### Le Grand Charles

Pres. Charles de Gaulle on Sunday won the greatest political victory of his long career, in national elections that gave his Gaullist Party the largest parliamentary majority of any party since the fall of France's monarchy in 1793.

The interior ministry said the Gaullists won at least 355 seats in the new 487-member National Assembly. In the out-going parliament, which de Gaulle dissolved exactly one month ago, the Gaullists had only 242 seats, two less than a majority.

The communists won 33 seats in the two weeks of voting, and their opposition coalition partners, the Leftist Federation, claimed 57 seats. The Centrists won 29 seats and 11 other seats went to candidates from minority parties.

The victory represented a smashing personal triumph for de Gaulle, who only one month ago was target of demands that he resign as president of France at the height of the "little revolution" of riots and strikes.

Premier Georges Pompidou, who won re-election in the first round of voting last week, touted the victory as "a

smashing defeat of those who wanted to impose their will on the nation through violence." Another Gaullist leader, Roger Frey, said the election results were "beyond our most optimistic expectations."

#### A Healthy Step

It was a good week for Soviet-American relations.

First came the signing of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty by the U.S., Russia, and Britain, and 58 nonnuclear nations. Then followed announcement that bilateral talks between the U.S. and the Soviet Union will begin soon on an end to the arms race. Finally, a Vietnam-bound U.S. transport, which may have strayed over Soviet air space, was forced to land by Soviet fighters, and then was quickly released after the U.S. issued an apology.

The incident, first viewed as a reversal in Washington-Moscow rapport, thus became another positive sign that the Soviets have turned a corner, are actively seeking areas of accommodation, and are anxious to proceed with a relaxation in their relations with the U.S. This is the widespread view in the Administration and on Capitol Hill as reported by the *National Observer*.

Still, even the optimism over the events of last week takes into account the fact that Soviet movement toward co-operation with the U.S. is based on Russian self-interest, and that isn't bad as long as American objectives are also served.

The signing of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, after almost five years of wrangling, is regarded as being in the interests of both superpowers. Although two nuclear powers, France and Red China, have refused to participate, the 25-yr. pact commits the non-nuclear nations that sign to refrain from producing or receiving nuclear weapons in the future.

#### James Earl Ray— Extradition Granted

After hearing testimony for two days, a British judge promptly denied the assertion that the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was a political crime for which extradition is forbidden by a treaty between Great Britain and the United States. He then

ordered James Earl Ray extradited to the United States.

It was not the last test for the political-crime argument, however. Ray's attorneys still can appeal to a higher court, the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. Failing there, they can appeal on certain grounds to the House of Lords, some of whose members serve as a court of last resort in Great Britain. But the crucial test was the initial one already made by London's principal magistrate, Frank Milton.

Mr. Milton also decided that the man before him, captured in London on June 8 with a Canadian passport identifying him as Ramon George Sneyd, was in fact James Earl Ray, an escapee from Missouri State Penitentiary. It was the first official finding on the identification. Fingerprints found on the weapon used to slay Dr. King have been identified by the FBI as Ray's, who had escaped prison in 1967 after serving 7 years of a 20-year, armed-robbery sentence.

#### Hippies— A Dream For Freedom

Boston hippies hope soon to abandon their haunts on the Common and establish a model "free community" on state land in the former Hingham Naval Ammunition Depot reservation.

The plan was made public Sunday in a new hippie publication, "The Common Newsletter," a mimeographed two-page sheet distributed on the common.

Hippie representatives have been in touch with the governor's office and the state Department of Natural Resources about setting up a permanent encampment on a 3200-acre site acquired from the Federal government last year, according to the *Boston Globe*.

The site—adjacent to an Army munitions complex—will eventually be developed into a state park. The land encompasses parts of Hingham, Cohasset, Scituate and Norwell. It contains two small ponds and a number of abandoned storage bunkers and dormitory buildings.

The Common Newsletter, which is written by the league, urges its readers "... to just sit and dream about the possibilities" of the South Shore site. "We can have our own stores, medical services, arts, theater, you name it.

#### Capital Punishment— A High Price To Pay

The Johnson Administration urged Congress to approve a bill that would abolish capital punishment as a penalty for Federal crimes. The death penalty

can now be imposed for 29 Federal crimes, including espionage, Presidential assassination, the sale of heroin to juveniles, and rape in maritime jurisdictions.

However, only one person has been executed under Federal law in the past 10 years and only one prisoner is now under penalty of death for commission of a Federal crime. Thirteen states have abolished the death penalty.

Testifying before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee considering a bill to abolish death as a penalty in Federal crimes, Attorney General Ramsey Clark pleaded last week for an end to capital punishment throughout the United States. He said:

WE LIVE in days of turbulence. Violence is commonplace: murder an hourly occurrence.

In the midst of anxiety and fear, complexity and doubt, perhaps our greatest need is reverence for life—mere life: our lives, the lives of others, all life.

When the state itself kills, the mandate "thou shalt not kill" loses the force of the absolute. . . .

Our history shows the death penalty has been unjustly imposed, innocents have been killed by the state, effective rehabilitation has been impaired, judicial administration has suffered, crime has not been deterred. Society pays a heavy price for the penalty of death it imposes.

#### UM Upward Bound Given Follow-Up \$

Congressman Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass) announced today that the Office of Economic Opportunity has awarded UMass \$19,498 for follow-up of its Upward Bound Program, one of the projects contributing to fighting the nation's War on Poverty.

Conte had been in contact with Thomas A. Billings, National Director of Upward Bound, on behalf of UMass which had urgent need of the money to supplement the \$154,637 of the original grant awarded in April.

Dr. Billings informed the Congressman today that the UMass request was one of three supplemental grants being awarded by the Office of Economic Opportunity for Upward Bound.

Upward Bound is an educational Program that has been in operation for two years and aims at boosting the educational chances of high school youngsters with potential who have been handicapped by education, economic, or cultural deprivations.

The pattern at UMass is a seven-week summer session on the Amherst campus, with concentrated counseling, class work, and cultural programs

alternated with a follow-up of counseling and tutoring throughout the school year to make the program most effective.

The follow-up is considered crucial to maintaining the student's interest in college and to promoting him to make maximum effort for getting the most out of his remaining secondary education.

#### Law School Passes; 1969 Budget Tight

Although not funded in the 1969 operating budget for the University of Massachusetts, the State House of Representatives has approved a bill establishing a law school at the Amherst campus.

Its actual establishment awaits approval by the Senate. The House vote last Friday brought favorable action there after a 106-102 roll call. Protests were made by Reps. David Locke, R-Wellesley, and Charles Long, R-Westwood, both attorneys, that there are already "too many lawyers."

Locke contended that to reject a dental school and approve a law school is senseless, but ran into solid opposition from some other lawyers who said good lawyers are still very much in demand. Rep. Allan McGuane, D-Greenfield, carrying the bill for House Ways and Means, said law school deans say they cannot handle more students. UM trustees support a law school as does the Board of Higher Education, and low-cost law school education is still needed, he said.

Locke said such a school would cost \$10 million, but McGuane said no construction is indicated. Figures were given that annual cost for 500 students would be some \$500,000 and \$139,000 would be needed to plan a library and start a faculty.

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University trustees meeting Friday, heard the 1969 operating budget described as one which offers "no prospect for quality improvement," but re-allocated it nevertheless.

Pres. John Lederle told the trustees the budget is tight and offers no new programs. He said no new funds are available for educational television and the law school, and that unless money is provided, summer school may have to be cut by up to 1,000 students in 1969.

Lederle said that sufficient teaching personnel will be hired to meet projected Fall enrollment increases of 1,500 at the Amherst campus and 600 at UMass-Boston.

The trustees found it necessary to reassign funds because of cuts made before the budget was approved by the legislature.

The operating budget provides \$33.2 million for the Amherst campus, \$5.2 million for UMass-Boston, and \$339,200 for the Medical School at Worcester. Each area noted an increase, ranging upwards to \$3.2 million for the Amherst facility.

The board approved the establishment of a doctoral program in anthropology.

In other action, the board approved the establishment of a center of educational innovation at The School of Education in Amherst and a center of international agriculture at The School of Agriculture.

The board was told that the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Redevelopment Authority have mentioned the possibility of locating the permanent site of UMass-Boston on a 20-acre site in the North Station area. The board will study the proposal.

#### Decentralized Deans

Snuggled in the lobby of John F. Kennedy Tower are four of the most important rooms in Southwest. They belong to the Southwest Student Affairs Office.

The office, the home of Area Coordinator, Dr. Paul W. Brubacher and Asst. Area Coordinator, Mr. Donald T. Tepper, Jr., provides the traditional Dean of Students functions on a decentralized basis for the Southwest Area. Also on the staff are Asst. Area Coordinators, Mr. Thomas Trotman and Mr. John Messenger.

In an attempt to better serve student needs, they have their offices located in the lobby of John Quincy Adams and Patterson respectively. The Southwest Office, in conjunction with the Heads of Residence, plans and directs all Student Personnel administrative activities for the residence halls in Southwest and has as its concerns the maintenance and security of each building and the supervision of a staff of over 200 employees.

In addition to supervision of facilities and staff, the office advises elected officers and committee chairman in each residence hall and performs individual and group counseling services.

This service, often overlooked by students, is a key one as far as the Student Affairs Office is concerned. A full-time guidance counselor has recently been hired to handle the ever increasing need for such a service.

The summer school session has been an area of particular concern to the Southwest Student Affairs Office. Appointments are usually not necessary. (The Office is open 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday).

## The Columbia Press Coverage

# How Not To Report A Strike

By RICHARD P. ANTHONY  
College Press Service

At 5 in the afternoon on May 2, according to the New York Times, 82 students gathered in front of the Manhattan home of Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, president and publisher of the Times, and a member of Columbia University's board of trustees. The students picketed for about 45 minutes, the Times reported. In the course of their demonstration they chanted, "New York Times—print the truth."

Sulzberger replied to their injunction indirectly, by issuing a statement to the effect that not his opinions, nor the opinions expressed on the editorial page nor the opinions of members of the paper's staff have any effect on the Times' news coverage.

"In the coverage of the Columbia situation," Sulzberger concluded, "the Times has used its resources to provide full, accurate and dispassionate coverage and we shall continue to do so."

But the Times did not provide such coverage, and neither did two other New York dailies, the New York Post and the Daily News. The Daily News is a right-wing tabloid, and not much could

have been expected from it: the Post, though also a tabloid, is a liberal paper that takes its reporting seriously.

The defects of much of the Columbia press coverage were of two kinds. First, the papers more or less consistently tried to minimize the significance of what the protesters were doing, and to discredit them. This they accomplished by a variety of expedients, including: emphasizing the disruptive aspect of the protest; understating the number of protesters, and passing over the fact that this number grew precipitously during the week the buildings were occupied; raising the charge of vandalism against them; more or less ignoring the issues they were raising; foregoing stories based on interviews with individual protesters; and giving the impression that only students were standing in the way of a settlement, while the administration was making concessions.

The second broad category of the press's failings in its Columbia coverage has to do with the question of power. More than one commentator has condemned the demonstrators for making a "power play," and clearly they were trying to assert their own power. Yet the press never really clarified what the shape of the power struggle was. The papers carried reports of mediation efforts, by a faculty committee, for example, but failed to make clear what power, if any, the committee had to enforce a settlement on the opposing sides. The papers reported the comings and goings of officials and demonstrators representing various interested groups, but failed to make clear how much power each of the groups could wield in the situation. And beyond that the press largely failed to explain what some of the groups, the mayor's office, for example, were doing to end the dispute.

Finally the press did hint that fear of a community uprising against the university figured in decisions made by Columbia officials, but never really explained why Harlem was presumed to be so hostile toward the university.

The AP, in a story sent out for afternoon papers Thursday (Hamilton Hall was taken Tuesday, April 23), neglected to say that new groups of protesters had taken Fayerweather and Avery Halls, saying instead that demonstrators blocked entry to those buildings. The story went on to report that the protest involved "only a few hundred of the 27,500 students enrolled." According to the Columbia Spectator, there are 17,545 students enrolled at Columbia,

yet all three New York dailies joined the AP in giving the larger figure. Furthermore, as Michael Stern pointed out in a Spectator article, a "few hundred" students is one hell-of-a-lot of students to risk expulsion and arrest by occupying a building, particularly in view of the fact that political activists at Columbia have traditionally come from the undergraduate body. There are just 2,800 undergraduates at the school (although, after the initial occupation, graduate students did become heavily involved in the protest.)

The Daily News, in its April 25 issue, picked up the vandalism theme. It stories said that the office of Columbia President Kirk had been "ransacked and looted" by the demonstrators and turned into a "shambles." It quoted a university spokesman who said the office was "a complete mess," and who went on to remark that "Waste-baskets were filled with water and banana peels, and other litter thrown around."

The Spectator carried a story on Thursday, April 23, which said that damage to Kirk's office had been minimal. It was written by a reporter who had been in the office, as the Daily News reporters evidently hadn't.)

The Times, in an editorial on April 25 entitled "Hoodlums at Columbia," also touched on the vandalism theme. The editorialists condemned the "intolerable undemocratic nature of dictatorial student minorities, at Columbia and elsewhere, who undermine academic freedom and the free society itself by resorting to such junta methods as wrecking the university president's office and holding administrators and trustees as hostages."

If the editorial writers had not been so intent on phrase-making, they might have pointed out, in passing, that Columbia doesn't operate anything like a democracy. They could also have checked the Times' lead story on the protest, by David Bird, to find out what had happened to Kirk's office. Bird reported that the students had "hurled papers and books to the floor, damaged fixtures in the private bathroom, helped themselves to a supply of cigars and pasted to the windows signs saying 'Liberated Area, Be Free to Join Us,' which scarcely amounts to the 'wrecking' of the office.

Toward the end of the week, the press was given the chance to take up the "generous administration, pig-headed students" theme. The Post's Friday edition had a banner headline that read:

Columbia Yields a Point but . . .  
Followed by the subhead:  
Student Rebels  
Won't Give Up

The lead, next to a picture of a faculty member who had blood on his hand from a head injury inflicted by a policeman's club, disclosed that Kirk had called a temporary halt to the gym construction. Neither the Post's story nor the AP's day-late story indicated that the decision had been made at the request of Mayor Lindsay. Both stories implied that the administration had given in completely on the gym issue, while in fact the demonstrators had called for a cancellation of the gym project, not a temporary halt.

The very clear impression given by the Post and the AP was that the administration had made a magnanimous gesture, which only failed to bring about a settlement because the students stubbornly insisted on amnesty.

Pushing on into the Post's story, one learns that the injured faculty member pictured on the front page received his wound when "50 plainclothesmen" scuffled with two dozen faculty members. Over on page 3 is the report that "about 100 faculty members pledged last night to resist any attempt to eject demonstrators by force and arrayed themselves in front of four campus buildings where sit-ins were underway." Finally, it becomes clear that the police had tried to break through the faculty lines in front of Low.

So, it turns out the administration had called in the police and had begun sending them in after the students—not a very conciliatory gesture, to my way of thinking.

The Saturday Times filled in some of the gaps in the Post's account. Its lead that day was about mediation efforts by a faculty committee (efforts that were doomed to failure, by the way, because the faculty had alienated the demonstrators by blocking their entry into Low).

Much further along in the story (which ran about three full columns worth on page 18), is the report about the police rush on the faculty early Friday. The reporter omits what must have been a dramatic scene, when one of Kirk's assistants announced at a faculty meeting that night the police were coming in, and the faculty responded with cries of "Shame, shame" with some of them rushing out of the room to block entry to the occupied buildings. The account does say, though, that after the initial confrontation between police and faculty Kirk gave in to a faculty demand that the police not confront the students. (In the same story, at the very end, is the report that Kirk's decision to halt construction of the gym had been made "on the advice of Mayor Lindsay.")

In a small side-bar, also on page 18, is the report that police had occupied all buildings not held by the demonstrators (following the police assault on Low). The headline, though, seemed calculated not to draw attention to this

rather interesting development: "Police Guarding Gates to campus," it said. Only the subhead mentioned that police had occupied the university's buildings.

If the editors didn't think much of the story its author, David Burnham, seemed to recognize that the police action was somewhat unique. "The police moved masses of men onto the campus of Columbia University and occupied every open building that had not been taken over by demonstrators," he began, and then went on to note that the university had never been "so embraced" by police.

The administration, apparently, was not at all loathe to call on the police, which would seem to raise questions about its eagerness to negotiate a settlement.

On Friday, both the Post and the Times ran articles about the history of the gym controversy. Defining the nature of that controversy was obviously crucial if the papers were to illuminate the forces that underlay the Columbia dispute, because the gym issue was the one that brought black students' into

## SON ENLIGHTENS STAR

In the May 5 edition of the Washington Post there is a story about Columbia by Nicholas Von Hoffman and Jesse W. Lewis, Jr., two reporters whose coverage was consistently better than that of most New York journalists. In this story there is a quote from Terry Noyes, son of Newbold Noyes, the editor of the Washington Evening Star.

The younger Noyes is quoted as saying, "You wouldn't have believed what happened, what the police did. I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it. I was on the phone with my father for two hours telling him what's happening here. He has the straight story now, and they're going to print it."

The same day, on the front page of the Sunday Star, there is a long analytical piece about Columbia by Haynes Johnson, which concludes that the police eviction involved a "brutal and unnecessary show of force."

alliance with the whites, which in turn broadened the base of support for the demonstration on campus. Their participation also made university and city officials wary of sending police into Hamilton Hall, the black stronghold. In addition, the history of the gym controversy could not easily be divorced from the whole history of Columbia's relations with Harlem.

Regrettably, neither the Times' nor the Post's account of the gym controversy cited instances of Columbia's handling of its Harlem tenants, which would have put the gym controversy into a larger perspective. The Post's account, though, made it a lot clearer why the gym had become an issue. To understand how this was so, consider the difference in the way the two papers dis-

cussed the swimming pool that was added to the proposed community section of the gym after a meeting between black leaders and Columbia officials last May.

The Post's story, by Arthur Greenspan, noted that when Percy Sutton, borough president of Manhattan, and other black politicians met with Kirk and some of his assistants, they said they wanted half the gym to be set aside for community use; the university representatives offered to build a swimming pool instead.

Peter Millones, who wrote the story for the Times, introduced his history of the gym controversy with the following paragraph:

It (the gym) has become the focal point now for the many individuals and groups who have opposed various Columbia policies over the years for many reasons, including personal gain, politics, conservatism and self-preservation.

Much of the remainder of his article was similarly vague (Millones did not provide the name of a single opponent of the gym — if he had wanted some, he might have chosen Thomas Hoving and August Hecksher, the past and present New York Parks Commissioners). When he got to his discussion of the swimming pool, Millones began by saying that the gym's opponents had not denied that "community youths could make valuable use" of such a pool. Two paragraphs later he wrote, "The swimming pool was not originally a part of the project, and there have been modifications of the basketball court after demands by community groups." This last was the only hint about how the swimming pool came to be included in the plans for the gym.

Besides giving less than satisfactory coverage to the gym controversy, the press, I've noted, failed to explain why university officials felt they had so much to fear from the community. There were only scattered hints to suggest that Columbia's handling of its community relations might have been less than generous. On Friday, Jimmie Breslin broke through this politeness barrier in his column in the Post.

The protest is a "good thing," Breslin began, "but not good enough, because probably the whole city should go on strike against the university . . ." He went on to say that "Columbia, like most universities in urban areas, has spent the years making distinct contributions to the troubles we're in."

Breslin didn't cite specifics, but the reader could find a few in the May 6 Newsweek. Much of Newsweek's article was an attack on the demonstrators, but it did provide the following brief note on Columbia's handling of its community relations:

Until the early 1960's, the university too often carried out its evictions impersonally, cutting off heat and water and stopping mail service while tenants were still in its buildings . . . More than 70 local organizations have fought Columbia's expansion. Last month, 70 faculty members asked the university to revise its "oil slick" building program.

It appears that the university might

(Continued on page 16)

# Track Looms on Horizon But Too Late for Footrick

Director of Athletics Warren McGuirk was introducing each new member of the UMass coaching staff to the student body when he came to his new track coach. "Bill . . . Bill . . . uh," he stuttered.

"Fleafoot," another coach suggested promptly. "Bill Fleafoot," announced McGuirk, and snickers. That was in 1954, Fleafoot's first year at UMass.

Years later McGuirk was introducing the coach at an athletic department banquet. This time it was simply "Bill." That was in 1963, after Bill had put together six championship cross-country teams and just as he was building track powerhouses.

One UMass track buff thought McGuirk's introductions must have had Freudian undertones. "After all," he mused, "in hockey there's the hat trick. In baseball there's the hidden ball trick. In track what else but the Footrick?"

## Storm over "Nothing"

The past decade in UMass track affairs has been shadowed by the feud between Warren McGuirk and Bill Footrick. Enter Freud. The boss-employee uneasiness would have had little significance except for an electrical storm over "nothing": since 1964 UMass has not blessed itself with an outdoor track nor has it held a home indoor meet. So instead of Dagwood and Mr. Dithers, it was Ben-Hur and Messala or, if you will, John Wayne and Ho Chi Minh.

McGuirk himself, in his vision of Redman supremacy, lured Footrick to UMass. The new coach, who had built a reputation for success at Gardner High School, had also been something of a track phenomenon at Springfield College. He narrowly missed making the 1932 Olympics in the javelin and would probably have gone to the '36 Olympics in Hitler's Germany but he was tied to a summer camp in Maine.

Footrick was given limited scholarship-power during his first few years but soon relinquished it, fearing possible discord on the team unless every member was on a grant, a philosophy that remained untarnished during his 14 years at UMass.

Apply for academic scholarships, he advised his boys, so "you won't have to worry about Warren McGuirk." The word "worry" referred to cases, none of them documented, of course, in which athletes were reportedly threatened with disfranchisement unless they "cooperated" in thought, word and deed, whether or not they were in fact impoverished. UMass certainly would not be unique in that respect if such reports were matters of record.

## ON THE OFF-SEASON

By Tom FitzGerald

### Steaks Were Cheap

"I got along very nicely without scholarships," Footrick says. His athletes did too, winning seven cross-country championships and the indoor and outdoor Yankee Conference track titles in 1966 and 1967. His cross-country teams totaled a 75-42 record; indoor track, 37-24, and outdoor track, 36-37. Footrick won more friends than dual meets. He used to hold parties for his athletes and cohorts in the athletic department. He would get the steaks cheap from the butchers, whom he had coached at Gardner High.

His boys were fiercely loyal to him and were united by their adversary, who was considered McGuirk. Several of them would besiege the athletic director's office to express disgust with their track-less university. They wrote bitter letters to the Collegian. One even wrote lengthy reports of the team's meets, usually spiced with such phrases as "the home-less wonders."

Unless he was lying on an operating table, Footrick never missed practice. When he announced his retirement last year, he received words of support and congratulations from his former athletes. The letters came from across

the country, South America, Europe and, of course, Asia. One letter from Vietnam to the Collegian cited his "ability to instill in his men the desire to win while always requiring the highest standards of sportsmanship and conduct. He has continually taken a group of inexperienced athletes and molded them into championship caliber." Trite, but enthusiastic.

McGuirk seemed less moved by the moment; he sent nothing. For as Footrick jogged across campus in sneakers, always smiling (For years he played a clown, in bona fide Emmett Kelly make-up, for March of Dimes shows in Gardner), he personified "the small-time." The conflict between the two men was based on economics as much as their differing views of the track situation. Despite the granting of fiscal autonomy to UMass in 1961 and frequent merit raises for the newer coaches, Footrick put his hands on little more than the relay baton.

### Avoiding Philipps

At his retirement dinner, as during his years at UMass, Footrick refused to conceal his opinion of McGuirk: "Mr. McGuirk has stated on many occasions that he didn't want to be surrounded by

Footrick (right) posed in 1969 with football coach Charles Stedley, whose team had won the Conference title, and President John W. Lederle, holding the Beanpot. Footrick's cross-country team was also Conference champion that year. Note his plaque is upside-down.



'yes-men.' He prefers to have people in the department who can tell him when he is wrong. Therefore, on many occasions when my conscience dictated, I approached Mr. McGuirk to get my idea across. I soon learned that I was wrong. What Mr. McGuirk really needs around him is someone who will build up his confidence by making him feel right whether what he has done is right or wrong."

Footrick, however, wanted to avoid desultory philippics amid the shower of gifts and praise heaped on him. He insisted he was leaving UM with "a good taste in my mouth."

Today he spends his time working in the shady backyard of his Gardner home, from which he made the 45-minute drive to Amherst for 14 years. The lawn, shrubs and flowers need as much persistent care as athletes. He has some 75 medals from his own track days but values even more the mementos from his UM chums to "Bill Fleafoot."

His crew-cut gray hair is not getting any darker since his retirement from UM although the summer-time life of leisure is a far cry from the affairs of the Boyden Building. In the fall he and his wife will journey by car and trailer to Mexico City for the Olympics. In the spring he will take over as track coach at Cushing Academy.

While the largest track in America is being built at UM, with a \$100,000 surface coming in the spring, Footrick recounts what his views were after the old track and Alumni Field were deleted in favor of Fort Lederle, the impregnable administration building. Those views were: 1) There was adequate time to plan for a new track; 2) He should have been consulted on the new facility; 3) The track should have been built around Alumni Stadium, with starting and finishing lines for distance runs inside its walls; and 4) Funds for track were actually included in the allocation for the Stadium, which was completed in 1965.

### Loud and Clear

As for indoor track meets, Footrick's teams basked in the glass-roofed luxury of Curry Hicks Cage until 1964, when the bleachers were erected at the ends of the famed "court of the last resort," making track competition unfeasible. The last indoor track season brought out the Footrick-McGuirk conflict, literally loud and clear. During a meet with UConn, McGuirk noticed that UM was running only one man in the mile, against several from UConn. "Do you mean to say we have only one miler?" McGuirk demanded. When Footrick expressed confidence that one man would win, McGuirk warned sternly, "Don't get cocky." The point of the story that Footrick still laughs at is not that the UM runner won the race but that the brief conversation was carried by a nearby microphone to a large, appreciative audience in the stands.

Footrick says that the only reason UM could not hold track meets after

(Continued on page 13)

July 10, 1966

## Looking Askance At the Week In Sports

BY JAN CURLEY  
(For the vacationing Tom FitzGerald)

### NFL or AFL-CIO

Unemployment lines could become even longer this fall with the football players on strike and the bookies out of work. Negotiations between the National Football League owners and the NFL Players Association are still hung up on the pension plan.

The players, who average \$22,000 for six months work, are encountering harsh public opinion, particularly from the fans who may will face a sharp hike in ticket prices if the players' demands are met.

Training camps, scheduled to open last weekend, have been delayed until some agreement is reached. General Manager Vince Lombardi of the Green Bay Packers said that the lack of progress in the talks raises the possibility that the All-Star Game with the college greats may be cancelled Aug. 2. Another possibility is that UMass Greg Landry may be holding a sign instead of the pigskin for the Detroit Lions this fall.

### Tigers by the Tail

"Don't let the stars get in your eyes" was a hit song about 15 years ago, but it might apply to Red Sox fans right now. Percentage-wise the Sox are better than they were last year at this time. They are now four games above the .500 mark compared to last year when they were only two games above.

Winning eight straight games has been a big morale booster for the club, but last year they won 10 straight after the All-Star break. The Sox are still 11½ games behind the league-leading Detroit. The Tigers have the biggest lead of any team in 21 years. The Tigers will probably still get their chance at St. Louis even if it is a year later than they expected.

During the All-Star break the Sox, minus the stars, headed for the Cape for some fishing and golf. The best act there, they say, is at the club in Yarmouth, where Tony C. croons "The Impossible Dream." And with Lomborg out, Santiago with tendonitis, Howard with a sore elbow, Scott in a slump and Yaz drawing more walks than a city planner, Boston will need another miracle finish. On the other hand, the Sox may leave the first division faster than the hippies left Boston Common.

### The Eyes Have It

Sonny Liston went into the ring Saturday without his birth certificate to prove he is 36 and not 50 as many suspected. But Liston, who has lost only three fights in his career, scored a sev-

en-round TKO over young Henry Clark. The referee called the bout when Clark's eyes had a glassy stare (probably one of disbelief). Maybe the comeback trail for evil-eyed Sonny won't be as long as his police record after all.

### The 20 Formula

The All-Star break marks the halfway season for most of the teams, and it's time for some end of the season predictions. It has been a pitcher's season so far partly because of the increased number of night games and the slider. Strictly on the basis of the first half, there will be six 20-game winners in the Nationals, Gibson and Bries (St. Louis), Marichal (San Francisco), Fryman (Philadelphia), Drysdale (Los Angeles) and Kosman (New York). The Mets are leading in the E.R.A. column.

The American League stands to have only three 20-game winners. McLain (Detroit), Stottlemire (New York) and Pasqual (Washington). There may be no American League hitters above the .300 mark in a few weeks.

### L.A. Freeway

Wilt Chamberlain reportedly has been traded by the Philadelphia 76ers to Los Angeles. This time "The Stilt" overpriced himself when he tried to name the coach for the 76ers and asked for a \$1 million contract over three years. But he had been with them for three years, so his average tenure was up. Wilt combining with Elgin Baylor and Jerry West on the Lakers, the Celtics may not be able to pull the championship out of the fire next season.

### Two of a Kind

Baseball isn't a forever game as two players proved on nationwide television. Yankee great Mickey Mantle and Joe Garagiola, catcher turned comic, were playing the "Match Game." The sentence was "John wants to play a game." While the other contestants were breaking their pencils to write "baseball," Mantle and Garagiola both scribbled "cards."

### Death or Taxes

According to Art Modell, owner of the Cleveland Browns and President of the National Football League, "Pro football faces a long and disastrous strike." It makes things seem even gloomier for Patriot fans and their flagging stadium hopes.

Of course a season without them might only prove to the proper Bostonians that they do not need the Patriots as much as they hate a tax increase.



**WFCR Program**

**THURSDAY, JULY 11**

7:00 MORNING PRO MUSICA Stereo.  
 12:00 VINCENT BRANN READS  
 12:30 MUSIC FROM THE NETHERLANDS  
 1:00 READING ALOUD Bill Cavness.  
 1:30 CALL FROM LONDON  
 1:45 COMMENT  
 2:00 FRED CALLAND PRESENTS  
 5:30 CASPER CITRON: VIEWPOINT  
 6:30 VINCENT BRANN READS  
 7:00 LOUIS LYONS: NEWS  
 7:15 NEW ENGLAND VIEWS  
 7:30 LISTEN HERE! "Broadcasting and Public Responsibility." Fred W. Friendly.  
 8:30 ELLIOT NORTON REVIEWS  
 9:00 LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY  
 10:00 TONE ROADS  
 11:00 LOUIS LYONS: NEWS  
 11:15 NEW ENGLAND VIEWS  
 11:30 CASPER CITRON: VIEWPOINT

**FRIDAY, JULY 12**

6:45 JAPANESE PRESS REVIEW  
 7:00 MORNING PRO MUSICA Stereo.  
 12:00 VINCENT BRANN READS  
 12:30 MUSIC FROM THE NETHERLANDS  
 1:00 FRENCH PRESS REVIEW  
 1:45 JAPANESE PRESS REVIEW  
 2:00 FRED CALLAND PRESENTS  
 5:30 CASPER CITRON: VIEWPOINT  
 6:30 VINCENT BRANN READS  
 7:00 LOUIS LYONS: NEWS  
 7:30 WAMC LECTURE HALL  
 8:30 PANORAMA OF THE LIVELY ARTS

**ARTS**

8:00 BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA  
 11:00 LOUIS LYONS: NEWS  
 11:15 BACKGROUNDS

**SATURDAY, JULY 13**

6:45 UNITED NATIONS SCOPE  
 7:00 THE CONCERT STAGE Stereo.  
 12:30 CONVERSATION "Putting the Human in Human Development"  
 1:00 FIVE COLLEGE LECTURE HALL "Vietnam: Problems and Alternatives"  
 5:30 PEACE, LOVE, CREATIVITY: THE HOPE OF MANKIND  
 6:30 LONDON ECHO  
 6:45 MUSIC FROM LAWRENCE  
 7:00 THE ORIGINS OF KNOWLEDGE  
 8:00 BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA  
 10:30 THE REAL NEW ORLEANS JAZZ  
 10:30 JAZZ FORUM  
 11:30 PEACE, LOVE, CREATIVITY: THE HOPE OF MANKIND

**SUNDAY, JULY 14**

6:45 BBC WORLD REPORT  
 7:00 THE CONCERT STAGE Stereo.  
 12:30 COMMENT  
 1:00 TOWARD A NEW WORLD  
 2:30 BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA  
 4:30 COLLECTOR'S CORNER  
 5:30 THE SEARCH FOR THE NEW  
 6:30 NEGRO MUSIC IN AMERICA  
 6:45 ACCENT ON ANTIQUITY  
 7:00 SOUND OF PIPES Stereo.  
 7:30 THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMMUNISM  
 8:30 MUSIC FROM ROCHESTER  
 10:00 COMMENT  
 11:30 THE SEARCH FOR THE NEW

**MONDAY, JULY 15**

6:45 GERMAN PRESS REVIEW  
 7:00 MORNING PRO MUSICA Stereo.  
 12:00 VINCENT BRANN READS  
 1:00 READING ALOUD Bill Cavness  
 1:30 GERMAN PRESS REVIEW  
 1:45 INDIAN PRESS REVIEW  
 2:00 FRED CALLAND PRESENTS  
 5:30 CASPER CITRON: VIEWPOINT  
 6:30 VINCENT BRANN READS  
 7:00 LOUIS LYONS: NEWS  
 7:15 NEW ENGLAND VIEWS  
 7:30 PITTSBURGH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA  
 10:30 SINGER'S WORLD Wayne Conner  
 11:00 LOUIS LYONS: NEWS  
 11:15 BACKGROUNDS

**TUESDAY, JULY 16**

6:45 ITALIAN PRESS REVIEW  
 7:00 MORNING PRO MUSICA Stereo.  
 12:00 VINCENT BRANN READS  
 1:00 READING ALOUD Bill Cavness  
 1:30 BRITISH PRESS REVIEW  
 1:45 ITALIAN PRESS REVIEW  
 2:00 FRED CALLAND PRESENTS  
 5:30 CASPER CITRON: VIEWPOINT  
 6:30 VINCENT BRANN READS  
 7:00 LOUIS LYONS: NEWS  
 7:15 NEW ENGLAND VIEWS  
 7:30 A SOCIALIST LOOKS AT AFFLUENCE  
 8:30 MUSIC FROM OBERLIN  
 9:30 COLLECTOR'S CORNER  
 10:30 YALE REPORTS  
 11:00 LOUIS LYONS: NEWS  
 11:15 NEW ENGLAND VIEWS  
 11:30 CASPER CITRON: VIEWPOINT



## 5-MINUS-1 COLLEGE NEWS

William Henry Hastie, chief judge of the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, has been elected a life trustee of Amherst College. His election took place at the June meeting of the College's board of trustees.

The Alumnae Fund of Smith College announced a total sum of \$1,100,000 for the year in annual alumnae giving. The sum represents the largest annual gift from the fund in the history of the college. The purpose of the fund is to provide expendable gifts for the current operation of the college.

The appointment of Robert A. Ward as dean of students at Amherst College has been announced by President Calvin H.

Plimpton. A graduate of Amherst in 1957, Ward has served for the past two years as assistant dean and director of student activities at the College.

Twenty-two new appointments have been made to the Amherst College faculty for the 1968-69 academic year. They include the College's first sociologist, five visiting scholars, and two part-time members.

Named to begin the program of studies in sociology voted last year by the faculty was Norman Birnbaum who, as professor of sociology, will offer courses that include an Introduction to Sociology, Social Classes in Modern American Society, a study of the Universities, and the Sociology of Religion.

## Summer Distractions

### WEDNESDAY, JULY 10

#### Theater

8:40-Williamstown—Iphigenia at Aulis  
 Music  
 Lenox—Musical Satire, Festival. Evening of Contemporary American Music, Tanglewood.

#### Exhibits

Photos of Donald Witkoski, July 1-19, 9 a.m.-11 p.m.

### THURSDAY, JULY 11

8:30-Amherst—The Rivals, Richard Sheridan's 18th Century comedy of manners. UMass Summer Arts Program. Bartlett Aud.

2:30, 8:40-Williamstown—Iphigenia at Aulis. Discussion of the play following matinee.

8:00-Film—Torn Curtain, Paul Newman, Julie Andrews. UMass Summer Arts Program (S.U. Ballroom)

8:30—Netherlands String Quartet, Sage Hall, Smith College. Haydn: Quartet in B-flat Major, op. 76 #4. Debussy: String Quartet, op. 10. Beethoven: Quartet #8 in E-minor op. 59 #2.

### FRIDAY, JULY 12

#### Theater

8:30-Amherst—Light up the Sky, Moss Hart play about show business, UMass Summer Arts Prog. Bartlett Aud.  
 8:40-Williamstown—Iphigenia at Aulis

#### Music

7:00-Lenox—Weekend Prelude, Baroque Organ Program, Tanglewood.  
 9:00-Lenox—Boston Symphony Orchestra, David Inman conducting. Bach: Violin Concerto in A, opus 1. Bach: Violin Concerto in E Major. Handel: Concerto Grosso, op. 6. Haydn: Syph. No. 93. Tanglewood

#### Entertainment

8:30-Amherst—Folk dancing to Greek, Israeli, Bulgarian, Serbian and other music. Instructions. Patio, Southwest Dining Commons #7, UMass.

### SATURDAY, JULY 13

#### Theater

8:30-Amherst—The Rivals, Bartlett Aud.  
 Music  
 5:00, 9:00-Williamstown—Iphigenia at Aulis

#### Music

10:30-Lenox—Open rehearsal, B. S. O., Tanglewood.  
 8:00-Lenox—B.S.O. Eric Leinsdorf conducting. Bach: Jauchzet Gott, Cantata #51. Haydn: Lord Nelson Mass. Tanglewood.

### SUNDAY, JULY 14

#### Music

10:30-Lenox—Chamber Music. Ensembles of B.S.O. Tanglewood.

2:30-Lenox—B.S.O. Eric Leinsdorf conducting. Telemann: Triple Concerto for flute, violin, cello. Bach: Cantata #35, Handel: Suite from The Water Music. Tanglewood.

### MONDAY, JULY 15

#### Theater

8:40-Williamstown—Black Comedy, Peter Shaffer

### TUESDAY, JULY 16

#### Film

8:00-Amherst—Tiger Bay, S. U. Ballroom, UMass.

### WEDNESDAY, JULY 17

#### Theater

8:30-Amherst—The World of Sholem Aleichem, Arnold Perl. UMass Summer Arts Prog. (Bartlett Aud.)  
 8:40-Williamstown—Black Comedy

#### Music

8:00-Lenox—Jazz-Folk Concert, Judy Collins, Modern Jazz Quartet, Don Ellis Orchestra. Tanglewood.

The Statesman

(Continued from page 11)

that season was that McGuirk refused to allow the endline bleachers to be taken down. "That hurt me more than anything else," Footrick says.

At times it was Footrick's concern for youngsters that brought on his trials in the athletic department. In 1960 he tried to recruit a star high school athlete from Springfield, Freddie Lewis, to UM until he found that the football-track star's board scores made him doubtful academic material for UM. He advised Lewis of two small schools that he thought would better suit him and (curse the thought) explained his advice to the press. But Charles Studley, Vic Fusia's predecessor, had also been hot on the trail, so Footrick was then forth anathema to the football staff.

Often, however, Footrick's plight had genuine comic appeal. After the old track was removed, the joke was that with Warren "McGrid" and UM construction being as they were, Footrick would be long gone before a new track was finished. And indeed he is, long gone.

### INTRAMURAL BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

#### Time Court Tennis

July 11

6:30 1 Colts vs. Celtics

2 World Shakers vs. Upward Bound

7:30 1 Bums vs. Mauders

2 Upward Bound No. 2 vs. Least Squares

July 15

6:30 1 Mauders vs. Upward Bound No. 2

2 Upward Bound vs. Celtics

7:30 1 Celtics vs. World Shakers

2 Least Squares vs. Colts

July 16

6:30 1 Upward Bound vs. Least Squares

2 Bums vs. Celtics

7:30 1 Upward Bound No. 2 vs. Colts

2 Mauders vs. World Shakers

July 23

6:30 1 World Shakers vs. Colts

2 Celtics vs. Upward Bound No. 2

7:30 1 Least Squares vs. Bums

2 Mauders vs. Upward Bound

INTRAMURAL SOFTBALL SCHEDULE

#### National League (Time—6:30)

Field Teams

July 10

1 Middle Rangers vs. Upward Bound

2 Dean's Team vs. Allen's Raiders

3 Clams vs. Varico Seals

July 15

1 Mike's Westview vs. Bit Busters

2 Varico Seals vs. Dean's Team

3 Allen's Raiders vs. Middle Rangers

July 17

1 Upward Bound vs. Mike's Westview

2 Clams vs. Upward Bound

3 Varico Seals vs. Allen's Raiders

July 22

1 Mike's Westview vs. Bit Busters

2 Allen's Raiders vs. Clams

3 Upward Bound vs. Dean's Team

July 23

1 Mike's Westview vs. Middle Rangers

2 Varico Seals vs. Bit Busters

American League (Time—7:30)

Field Teams

July 10

1 MacKimmie vs. Colts

2 The Pugs vs. The Fugs

3 James Mustangs vs. Bean Ballers

July 17

1 Bean Ballers vs. MacKimmie

2 Colts vs. Patterson

3 The Pugs vs. Hunkies

July 22

1 James Mustangs vs. The Fugs

2 Bean Ballers vs. Colts

3 Patterson vs. Hunkies

July 23

1 Colts vs. James Mustangs

2 The Pugs vs. MacKimmie

3 Hunkies vs. Patterson

Bean Ballers—bye



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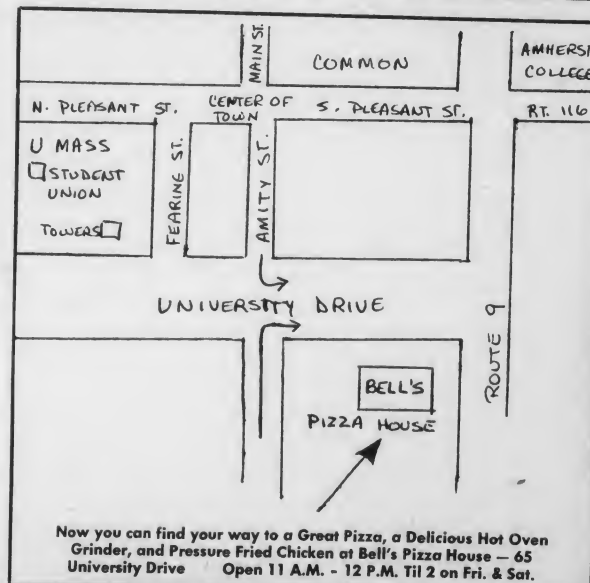
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# King Council Embarks on Broad Program

by Kevin MacMillan

"There are too many people in this university who, upon hearing the term 'social reform' visualize a bunch of hippies and radicals intent on blowing up the administration building. We must work to overcome this deficit." This is the initial goal of The Martin Luther King, Jr., Social Action Council as described by founder and board member Gilbert J. Salk.

Spontaneously generated as a result of Martin Luther King's assassination in Memphis last April 4, the Council is still in the process of organizing itself. There are now only 15 active members on campus. Another 150 students are presently working independently prior to their return here in September.

The Council's board of directors, which was chosen, according to Salk, "... as a solid, stable core around which the Council could form," has as its chairman Rev. Ronald Hardy. The directors include Provost Oswald Tippo, Associate Dean of Students Mark Noffsinger, Professors Isidore Silver, William Wilson, and Robert Tucker, and students Maryann DePietro, Cheryl Eastmond, and Ken Mosakowski. Each board member is an active member of one or more committees.

With the aid of the \$41,000 Student Senate appropriation, the Council is already beginning to achieve some impressive goals. During the course of this summer, \$30,000 will be utilized to finance counseling of 125 specially admitted negro students. These students were administered aptitude tests to determine their qualification for this project. A majority come from ghettos such as Roxbury, where, as Mr. Salk noted, "Schools are considered to contain kids, rather than educate them." Some are potentially capable of the University of Massachusetts, but academically deficient. These students will be intensively tutored by chosen graduate students on a one-to-one basis, with the ultimate goal of neutralizing their deficiencies.

The Council is not restricting its aid to potential college students. In coordination with Andy Griffin of the Northern Education Service, The King Council is attempting to recruit counselors, recreation directors, and funds for a summer camp. The camp in Goshen, which has been donated, is designed to allow the financially unable to enjoy a vacation. Whole families will inhabit the camp on a weekly basis. Provisions will also be made for weekend or daily visits.

On July 15, the council will finance a speech by Frank Joyce here at UMass. Joyce is the founder of the People Against Racism, an organization which operates in Detroit and Boston. He will be the first of a planned series of speakers who will attempt to elucidate social injustice in America. His speech is entitled "A History and Definition of Racism in the United States." A subsequent workshop on the control of racism is planned the following week.

The Council has been active locally as well. It has proven instrumental in the employment of Negroes in downtown Amherst. As late as three weeks ago there was not one Negro employed in shops or businesses patronized by students from UMass. There are now a number of businesses with black help. One bank has a black teller and is

seeking a Negro officer, all as a result of peaceful negotiations.

Latest efforts have been channeled toward the campus itself. A Council committee has met with representatives of the notorious construction companies who are reshaping the campus. A small investigation revealed the fact that there was only one black construction worker employed by them. After these conferences, the companies took a genuine interest in employing Negro help. Representatives for O'Connell have agreed to recruit directly from the primarily black areas. The council has now set its sights on the construction unions over the lack of black apprentices.

Among the Council's future goals is the establishment of a library comprised of literature pertinent to social problems—racism, poverty, and war.

## THE BLACK POWER REVOLT

### Black Power Means Black Action

"One of the most meaningful tributes to the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., has been action.

"And that's good. Because it's black action. And that's what Black Power means."

Speaking was young playwright Floyd B. Barbour. Barbour is editor of the recently published **THE BLACK POWER REVOLT**, a collection of 36 essays examining Black Power as a concept and a movement.

Since publication two months ago by Porter Sargent's *Extending Horizons Books*, the book has been acclaimed nationally by reviewers and commentators.

The latest review, by Robert C. Maynard of the Washington Post, called Barbour's book on Black Power "the best to date."

In a recent conversation, Barbour was discussing the possible impact of his book on events now taking place in America. Since the assassination of Dr. King, a chain of "black action" events has caused a faint glimmer of hope among some black leaders.

As examples, Barbour cited recent occurrences in Boston, where the young writer moved from Washington, D.C., to compile **THE BLACK POWER REVOLT**:

- Sit-ins protesting the existence of parking lots on land that once held low-income housing. Demolition of existing dwellings has been halted. Spurred by Thomas I. Atkins, only black member of the Boston City Council, a "conflict-of-

interest" probe of the parking lots is shaping up.

- Formation of a Small Business Development Center in Boston's Roxbury section to aid development of black-operated businesses in black neighborhoods.

- Gift of a former synagogue and school to Boston's black community for development of a drama and art center. The facilities—values at more than \$1 million—were sold by Jewish organizations to the Elm Lewis School of Fine Arts for \$1. The scope of the donation and plans for future development of the cultural center are believed to constitute historic firsts in the nation.

- Announcement by Avco Corporation of plans to build a printing plant in the heart of the Roxbury-Dorchester Negro section. Employment will be predominantly black. It is believed to be the first instance of a white-run corporation building a major branch in a black community and turning over management and operation to blacks.

- Black student protesters at Boston University asking for higher numbers of blacks among students and faculty and increased scholarship aid for black students. The University President called 10 or 11 student demands "reasonable" and promised they would be met.

Essays in **THE BLACK POWER REVOLT** show just how significant these events are. For example, Dr. Nathan Wright, Jr., author and one-time freedom rider and CORE field secretary,

The Statesman

There is also a film program planned for this fall. A weekly coffee hour in dormitory lobbies is being considered.

When asked to describe the student body's attitude toward social problems, Gilbert Salk could only say, "There's no way to get around the word ... It is apathy." He pointed out the fact that thousands turned out for a spontaneous demonstration when the Red Sox won the pennant, while the much publicized memorial service for Martin Luther King, Jr., drew approximately 500 people. Salk also noted that the table which is set up in the lobby of the student union every Tuesday and Friday has been virtually ignored. The table is there to disseminate information and to recruit volunteers. He offered an analogy: "The thing I most vividly remember about my first year of college was waking up in the morning and hearing on the news that the hurricane had passed. I never knew it was approaching."

The Martin Luther King, Jr., Social Action Council offers the students of UMass an opportunity for peaceful involvement in their own world.

defines Black Power in terms of community leadership. In his essay, Dr. Wright states:

"However wise it may be, no outside leadership has that crucially significant ingredient of that inner drive and urgency to be free which can come only from one who is a part of the oppressed."

Most black programs, however their particular objective or approach may vary, stress this question of leadership—black leadership with black support.

As Barbour points out: "Black leadership does not necessarily exclude white cooperation. On the contrary, white cooperation can be important if America is to be saved from chaos."

"We're seeing signs of black leadership and white cooperation in Boston. There are indications that segments of white society finally understand the problem and, more important, are ready to let blacks act, on their own, toward solutions."

"This is the kind of white cooperation that is needed. It encourages black action. Not white leading black, nor black leading white, but black leading black. These are all good signs. We can only hope they continue and that many more follow."

**THE BLACK POWER REVOLT**  
Floyd B. Barbour, Editor  
288 pages, \$2.95 paper, \$5.95 cloth  
April 1968

July 10, 1968

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## Columbia Strike . . .

(Continued from page 9)

have had reason to fear Harlem after all.

### AND THEN CAME THE BUST

A lot of attention has been given to the press coverage of the police bust, and rightly so, because much of it was pretty bad. Furthermore, there's no doubt at all that the police were brutal: big-city mayors don't admit that some of their police used "excessive force," as Mayor Lindsay did, unless the evidence is pretty overwhelming. I am foregoing a lengthy analysis of the bust coverage, however. I have two reasons for doing so.

First, this article can't go on forever. Second, I feel the coverage of the bust followed a pattern that was pretty much predictable. One would have expected the Post, with its basically civil libertarian outlook, to become much more sympathetic to the student point of view after the police violence, and the Post did. The Times is also protective of civil liberties, but apparently the need to defend Kirk's decision overrode the orientation, and the Times underplayed the police violence. The Daily News, never very concerned about the civil liberties of those with whom it disagrees, remained solidly opposed to the demonstrators.

The AP was on middle ground in its bust coverage. It mentioned the police violence in the lead of its story on the bust, and later on, it reported that Kirk's office was found in "relatively good condition" with no damage except for a "bent Venetian blind." In the same story, though, the AP announced that Kirk had accepted a four-point peace plan before the bust, and implied that the demonstrators had prevented a peaceful settlement by insisting on amnesty as a precondition for negotiations. In fact, though, the plan proposed by Kirk fell short of the faculty's recommendations, and thus could hardly have been acceptable to the demonstrators.



There is one more story that I want to mention, an AP analysis of the Columbia protest that was sent out for the Sunday, May 12 editions of AP's subscribing papers.

The analysis is based largely on a "step-by-step play for campus rebellion" written by Mark Rudd, chairman of Columbia SDS, last October. The plan called for a program of organizing, propaganda and research that would lead eventually to "Phase V: Mass Action. April. A sit-in at Low Library which, after one day, turns into a general strike. University capitulates."

I don't doubt the document is authen-

tic. I don't doubt that somewhere in SDS there is a fiery-eyed zealot who has drawn up a step-by-step plan for the conquest of the universe. The point is, though, that any one familiar with the recent history of the SDS chapter at Columbia would know how absurd it is to imagine that Mark Rudd and his plan were responsible for the upheaval there. SDS's campus support was on the decline throughout the year. The administration ignored the chapter's demonstrations, and so SDS failed to generate the same kind of ferment as it had the previous year. The night before the demonstration that led to the take-over of Hamilton, many members of the chapter opposed holding it because they were afraid it would be another flop.

But none of this matters. The point is that millions of readers will see the AP's story, and be able to say, "Ah ha, just as I suspected — that one, lousy, conniving bastard caused it." And the more sophisticated readers of the Times will be able to say "Ah yes . . . it is the destructive few, reared on Lenin and Marcuse, who are responsible." And they'll all be wrong, but they'll feel better.

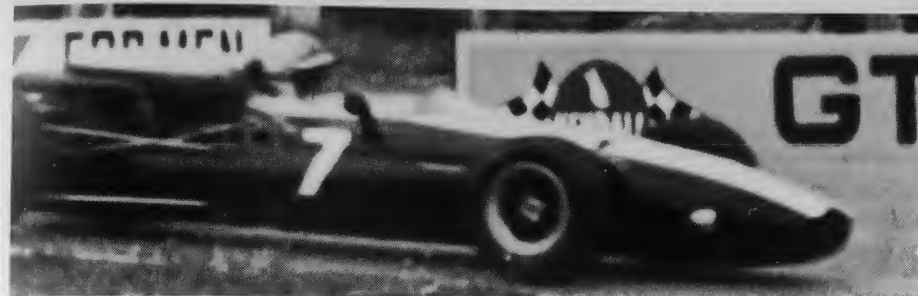


In this analysis I haven't tried to distinguish between slanting that appears to have been deliberate and that which is more likely by inadvertence. It may well be there was pressure from the higher echelons of some papers — particularly the Times — to make sure the coverage was not too favorable to the protestors. Jack Newfield has written in the Village Voice that the Times was given the police "battle plan" for evicting the students long before the bust, and that may well be. My own feeling is that if so, it doesn't matter, nor does any pressure that might have been exerted by Times executives.

To my way of thinking the Times was bound to be against the demonstrators just as surely as the Voice was bound to be for them. Like its less prestigious competitors, it has always been essentially a guardian of the status quo. Columbia only revealed this alignment more clearly than usual.

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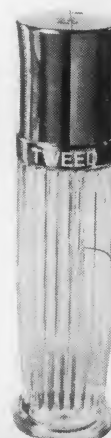
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## The Statesman



University of Massachusetts  
Weekly Summer Publication

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## Focus 1968

DURING THE 1964 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, President Johnson stressed that he wanted "this era to go down in history as a period when young people and the government belonged to each other."

The President, at the time, had considerable support from students, and his statement was a plea for more young people to get on his bandwagon. Johnson's opponent, ultra-conservative Barry Goldwater, also thought it was essential to have student support, and he rallied more than 30,000 members of the Young Americans for Freedom and 100,000 members from the high school Young Republicans to his cause.

Today, it is clear that President Johnson's ambition to involve young people in government has not been realized. In fact, during the last four years young people have become more alienated from the political process than ever before. Had Goldwater been elected, the same probably would be true, perhaps to an even greater extent.

But a new Presidential campaign is underway, the candidates again are trying to sell themselves to the student population, and young volunteers again are playing a central role in the campaigns. Student involvement in politics was a major news story almost every day during the primaries this spring when Sen. Eugene McCarthy and the late Sen. Robert Kennedy, with the help of students, piled up thousands of votes against President Johnson. Now, as both the Democratic and Republican conventions approach, all of the candidates, major and minor, are depending on students to demonstrate that they have widespread popular support.

Even third party candidate George Wallace has a small army of loyal student followers. Last week, Wallace chartered two planes to send about 150 college students, mostly from Alabama, to Massachusetts to gather signatures for a petition drive to get his name on the November ballot there. Tommy Gallion, national coordinator for the Wallace campaign, boasted that he "filled up the planes in less than 24 hours and we had to turn hundreds away."

Gallion added, "These are sharp college students, too. We have many college fans, a lot more than we realized earlier."

Although most of the candidates' staffs are reluctant to estimate how many students are working for them, most observers agree that McCarthy still has the largest body of student volunteers. The emphasis on students in the McCarthy

campaign has decreased, however, because McCarthy is trying to demonstrate that he is not merely a spokesman for young radicals, but that he appeals to businessmen, educators, poor people, and almost all other segments of society.

Sam Brown, the Harvard divinity student who managed McCarthy's student canvassing in the primaries, said, "We have come to realize that the student distinction is not a real one. Younger people are capable of doing all the things other people are capable of doing. What we actually have is a group of volunteers for McCarthy in which students are an important part."

In the next few weeks before the Democratic convention, McCarthy's supporters will be trying to persuade delegates to the convention that McCarthy has popular support. Brown said thousands of young people across the country will be circulating petitions of endorsement and organizing mass meetings on the local level to demonstrate McCarthy's widespread popularity.

Brown thinks more students are working for McCarthy now than during the primaries, "but it's not so evident because we don't have the massive concentrations."

Vice President Hubert Humphrey, the leading Democratic candidate, is trying desperately to gain support from large numbers of young people. His problem is that he is considered too liberal by conservatives, and at the same time he is rejected by many liberal and radical students because of his support of President Johnson's policies in Vietnam.

Richard Davis, a coordinator of a group called Young Citizens for Humphrey, said students on college and university campuses will be flooded with special literature about Humphrey this summer and in the fall. The literature will contain the Vice President's views on such topics as alternatives to military service, the role of students in university decision-making, and expansion of the Peace Corps.

"Our greatest difficulty is ignorance," said Davis. "Students simply do not know anything about the Vice President other than about his stand on Vietnam, and most of that is misinformation. We want to present the record of this man, which really has been fairly radical."

(Continued on Page 2)

# LETTERS

## Jazz vs. Shutterbugs

Dear Sir:

I don't know how many students have heard the Elysian Time Machine due to circumstances such as: their concerts are never given recognition, the red-tape echelon doesn't believe in jazz, or that perhaps administrative what-nots live in a world of poor taste.

Last Saturday night this jazz-rock group appeared in the Cape Cod Lounge at the request of Camera Club Convention officials. As tax-paying students of this state-supported University, I and about 60 other students found ourselves in a rather embarrassing position. The audience and the performers were accused of destroying a valuable photograph collection. (Was it that we were breathing too heavily and the humidity was doing in Artistic Achievement?)

Under the janitors' directions, the leader of the jazz group and a local student artist had moved the exhibit board aside in order to position the piano. Things were swinging into a 6/8 when the melee began. The same man who suggested the concert be held in the

exhibition lounge (i.e. President of the Convention), now ran in accusing the audience of being a tribe of wild apes.

Well, those musicians, I think, are no apes—unless you've decided Brubeck is a chimp. If a group of musicians can't play in their Student Union without harassment, where can they play? There is so little talent and so much noise; why add rage and obviously inept planning to the mess? The Elysian Time Machine has been aired over WFCR and WMUA, has WGBH-TV in the future—but was closed down Saturday night halfway through a concert.

(Continued from Page 1)

Davis said he could not estimate the number of young people supporting Humphrey, but he added that "the amount of student support has increased five-fold within the last two weeks." United Democrats for Humphrey issued a news release this week saying it has 150 workers with an average age of under 35.

On the Republican side, New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller is making the biggest play for student support. Bob Harris, national chairman of the New Majority for Rockefeller, a group composed of young people under 27-years-old, estimates that more than 50,000 young people presently are "actually working" for Rockefeller.

"Our basic program is one of canvassing and street corner petitioning," Harris said. Student groups in the nation's major cities are going into neighborhoods, passing out Rockefeller literature, and attempting to sell Rockefeller to the public on a grass roots, person-to-person basis. "We have an extensive program reaching into the black neighborhoods," Harris said. "We are attempting to reach and bring black young people into the campaign. There has been very, very little of this by any of the candidates, except maybe by Kennedy."

Members of the New Majority also are organizing a massive letter-writing campaign to the delegates to the Republican convention. The students are trying to sell the theory that Rockefeller is the only Republican candidate with enough support to win in November.

Unlike most candidates, former Vice President Richard Nixon is not making "a direct appeal to youth, exclusive of other factions of the society," says Mort Allen, Nixon's student coordinator. Nixon, he explained, "is appealing to a cross-section of the American public."

Nevertheless, Nixon has a youth organization, and Allen says the goal is to have Nixon clubs "on every college campus in the country when school opens in the fall." Allen says the Nixon strategy goes far beyond the convention.

California Gov. Ronald Reagan, the unannounced Republican candidate, also

When will jazz fans get to hear a jazz concert on campus?

Carol Fisher  
71 S. Prospect St.

The Statesman welcomes letters on all subjects. All letters must be typewritten at 60 spaces, double-spaced, and signed with the writer's name and address. Letters not signed and/or typewritten in this manner will not be considered for publication. Names will be withheld upon request. The editors reserve the right to edit all letters for reasons of length or clarity. Address all letters to: Editor, The Statesman, Student Union Building, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002.

has student supporters. "We have about 1,000 members (\$1 each for membership dues), and we think that's pretty good for a non-candidate," said Bruce Weinrod, executive director of Students for Reagan. "We have chapters on about 200 campuses." Weinrod said at least 300, and probably more, students for Reagan will attend the Republican convention to show there is widespread support for Reagan's nomination.

In addition to the thousands of students who are participating in the Presidential campaign, however, thousands more are not involved. Many of these find McCarthy unacceptable, and the other candidates even more so. Some supported Kennedy, but have dropped out since the assassination.

Jim Flug, student coordinator for Kennedy during the primaries, says he thinks most of the Kennedy students have picked up other projects. "A lot of students who helped us are working for gun control legislation, or just trying to keep the momentum going in terms of working for the ideals Sen. Kennedy worked for."

Both McCarthy's and Rockefeller's student leaders claim many of Kennedy's followers are helping them.

Of all the student organizations which have been formed in support of presidential candidates, the group working for former Minnesota Gov. Harold Stassen may be the most unique. "I used to work for McCarthy," says Christopher Simpson, a volunteer worker for Students for Stassen, "but they didn't give me much to do and it was all busy work. But virtually everybody who works for Stassen can participate in the creative work."

Simpson is the only student co-ordinator who admits that his candidate has only a small student following. Most of Stassen's student support is in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and New York.

"One thing about Students for Stassen is that we are more established than any of the other student groups," says Simpson. "We date back to at least 1948."

Walter Grant  
College Press Service

The Statesman

## THE DRAFT

# Steep Rise In January Call Predicted

By Richard Anthony  
College Press Service

The Paris peace talks have so far had no visible effect on the course of the Vietnam war, nor on certain of the more disruptive by-products of that war, such as the draft.

Shortly after President Johnson proposed the talks, the Defense Department announced that draft calls for May would decline sharply from the previous month. Although the two appeared to be connected, they in fact were not, according to a Washington expert on manpower distribution.

Mrs. Betty Vetter, an official of the Scientific Manpower Commission, a private research organization in Washington, has explained that draft calls run in 18-month cycles. According to Mrs. Vetter, the period of high draft calls from January to April of this year corresponds to a similar period 18 months earlier, July-November 1966.

She predicts, therefore, that draft calls will undergo another steep rise in January, 1969, unless there is a major cutback in the size of the armed services by then.

What this means in terms of the college student facing the draft is that relatively fewer college graduates are likely to be inducted before January than after, although Mrs. Vetter believes most of the draftees from September on will be college graduates.

The Defense Department's projection for the fiscal year 1969 is that 62.5 per cent of its 240,000 draftees will be college graduates, compared with 3.8 per cent of its 240,000 draftees will be according to Mrs. Vetter, that percentage may be approximately correct if the Department can hold its draft calls to the level projected. She warns, though, that the Department consistently has underestimated its draft needs in the past, and that if the draft total is higher than predicted more college graduates will be taken.

There are various alternatives besides going into the service for the students facing induction this coming fall, and for the many others who will be receiving induction notices when the draft calls rise in January. A brief examina-

tion of what has been happening to conscientious objectors and draft resisters so far should illuminate what college graduates who choose one of these alternatives can expect.

Applicants for conscientious objector status may find more difficulty in being recognized as a C.O. than has been the case in the past. Harold Sherk, executive director of the National Service Board for Religious Objectors, says he and others on the board believe there have been more rejections than usual recently.

No one has any statistics to back up this claim, however, and according to a spokesman for the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors (CCCO) in Philadelphia, the great majority of C.O. applicants who are turned down and subsequently arrested for refusing induction are Jehovah's Witnesses. (According to Government records, almost 80 per cent of the 748 men now serving prison sentences for refusing induction are Jehovah's Witnesses.)

If the prospects for C.O. applicants in civilian life are somewhat ambiguous, though, they are clearly poor for C.O.'s in the military. The services permit C.O. applications, but traditionally they have not allowed such an application to interfere with a serviceman's orders. If a C.O. applicant is ordered to Vietnam, therefore, and refuses, his application has not forestalled a court-martial.

Once involved in a court-martial, a serviceman cannot defend himself against any charge by saying he is a C.O. Under military law, such a claim has no legal standing. The military courts, however, recently have shown an inclination to reduce arbitrary restrictions governing C.O. cases.

For potential draftees who decide to refuse to serve, a primary concern is the emphasis being placed on draft cases by the Justice Department. Over the past three years, the number of cases involving draft law violators has risen sharply, from 642 in the Fiscal year 1966, to 1,424 in 1967, to 1,655 in the first 11 months of Fiscal 1968. These figures are likely to undergo another

sharp rise during the present fiscal year as a result of the infusion of a great many college graduates into the draft pool.

Nevertheless, there are certain factors working in favor of draft resisters at least for the present. First, the number of defendants adjudged not guilty has risen relative to the number charged with violations. In Fiscal 1966, just 11 draft law violators were found not guilty, while in the first 11 months of the Fiscal year 1968 the number was 56.

Second, the Justice Department apparently is still reluctant to speed up the handling of draft cases. After prosecuting a handful of cases that involved draft card burnings, the Department has decided to give up doing so, and to prosecute only cases involving induction refusals. Needless to say, those who burn draft cards are likely to refuse induction as well, but the Department policy at least provides some delay for draft resisters who have burned or turned in their draft cards.

Finally, Attorney General Ramsey Clark recently told Melvin Wulf of the American Civil Liberties Union that he doesn't plan to speed up prosecutions of draft cases. Clark has been under pressure from Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey and some members of Congress to crack down on draft resisters.

In spite of these factors, the number of cases involving draft law violators will undoubtedly rise in the coming months, and there is good evidence to indicate that those convicted will face stiffer jail sentences than draft resisters have in previous years. The average sentence for a draft law violator rose from 25.4 months in 1966 to 32.1 months in 1967.

There is considerable variation in the length of sentences imposed in different parts of the country, however. In Oklahoma, 10 of 11 men sentenced under the draft law were given five year sentences in the Fiscal year 1967. The percentages also were high in Kentucky and Michigan. In California, by contrast, 22 out of 173 defendants in draft cases were placed on probation.

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## INSIDE THE NEWS

News Editor Jim Foudy's compilation of the week's news highlights.

### Politics '68

#### Post Time

The following are some of the developments in the world of politics last week as candidates jockeyed for positions prior to the opening of the nominating conventions in a few weeks.

#### ROCKY'S PLAN

Nelson A. Rockefeller Saturday offered a four-stage plan to end the war "within six months" and to guarantee the Viet Cong a role in South Vietnam's political life.

#### Withdrawal at Start

The Rockefeller proposal would start with the withdrawal of 75,000 U. S. troops in exchange for a North Vietnamese pullback. An international force would supervise the withdrawal and serve as a buffer.

Next would come a ceasefire, free elections, complete North Vietnamese withdrawal and the removal of the bulk of American troops. Those Americans remaining would be confined to fixed bases.

Finally, through negotiations, Hanoi and Saigon would decide whether to unify the two Vietnams.

#### CHANCE TO SPEAK

John M. Bailey, the Democratic National Chairman, said last week that he expected Senator Eugene J. McCarthy to be given an opportunity to speak at the party convention in Chicago next month.

Questioned by reporters, Mr. Bailey said that Senator McCarthy, as a mem-

ber of the Minnesota delegation, would be entitled to participate in debate as long as his remarks were germane.

Asked whether he thought Mr. McCarthy might be permitted to address the convention in the debate over a Vietnam plank in the platform that his followers have promised to bring, Mr. Bailey replied:

"I would assume he'd be recognized."

In mid-June Senator McCarthy proposed that he and Vice President Humphrey be invited to speak to the Democratic convention before the delegates voted on the Presidential nomination. Traditionally, candidates do not speak to the convention except to accept the nomination or withdraw.

#### JAIL FOR GUNMEN

Richard M. Nixon called on Congress to strengthen gun control legislation by fixing a mandatory jail sentence "for any felon" using arms in committing a serious Federal offense.

Urging similar enactments in the 50 states, the former Vice President declared such legislation "would fall with decisive impact upon the estimated 115,000 professional criminals in this country...who are responsible for most of the crimes of violence and brutality."

#### "NATIONAL DISGRACE"

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy charged the Johnson administration had the power and the money to do more to feed millions who "today are starving."

In a position paper McCarthy contended that the Johnson administration's "failure to make full use of federal funds or federal power" has left hunger unallayed.

"Millions of Americans today are starving," he said. "Hunger in America is a national disgrace."

His charge echoed those made by the Poor Peoples' Campaign in Washington last month. He contended that Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman could have spent \$527 million for food for hungry Americans, but refused to do so.

#### WHO'S SICK?

George C. Wallace took issue Tuesday with the findings of the Kerner commission on civil disorders.

"They're trying to tell all of you that you're guilty," he said. "The country's not sick, the Supreme Court is sick."

The former governor of Alabama said the Supreme Court is "handcuffing the police," and added that he "stands with the police."

Wallace drew mixed boos and cheers from an audience of 350 in the town of Methuen when he criticized protests and unrest among campus youths.

### 007 Goes Overboard

#### Over Spying

A House subcommittee reported last week that spies for the United States were collecting information so fast that their chiefs did not have time to read it. The backlog, the panel said, may have contributed to recent intelligence failures such as capture of the intelligence ship—U.S.S. Pueblo off North Korea.

The Defense Appropriations subcommittee said unprocessed reports on Southeast Asia alone recently filled 517 linear feet of file drawer space at the headquarters of the Defense Intelligence Agency. The agency was created in 1961 five months after the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Committee members, in published testimony on D.I.A. operations, said the un-

digested information might have contributed to the Pueblo seizure, the Israeli attack on the Liberty, another intelligence ship, and the lack of advance information about the Communist Tet offensive in Vietnam.

### On The 20th Day

Rev. Ralph David Abernathy has vowed to resurrect the Poor Peoples' campaign from the smoldering ruins of Resurrection City. Abernathy made this promise to a group of supporters that met the civil rights leader following his release from prison last week.

Abernathy ended a 20-day sentence imposed for leading a demonstration on Capitol Hill June 24.

"I have now been in jail for freedom and justice 20 times and I expect to go again, as long as America still tortures her poor people," he said.

"I know my having gone to jail was not in vain. I know I was there for a noble cause."

He spoke again about carrying his antipoverty campaign "across the nation" and to the Democratic and Republican national conventions, but he gave no details about his specific plans.

Most of the demonstrators who had come to Washington in May to join in the campaign have left the City. Except for peaceful Sunday marches, chiefly by white sympathizers, the campaign's demonstrations stopped a few days after Abernathy was jailed and the demonstrators' hut village, Resurrection City, was torn down by government workers.

### Gun Laws Help Reduce Murder Rate

Although the United States leads at least 14 other nations in the rate of murders committed with firearms, federal figures show that the percentage of murders committed with guns varies widely within the nation—generally the lowest in states with some form of gun control laws.

President Johnson cited the comparisons with 14 other nations recently when he called for congressional approval of a national plan for gun registration. The proposal would require registration of all firearms to start six months after enactment.

Although primary responsibility for registration would rest with the states, the federal government would take over registration in any state whose standards do not meet those set up by Congress.

The President, in his message to Congress, said the United States is "without the gun control laws that other nations accept as an elementary need and condition of life."

He noted that the United States ranked last among 15 nations with a rate of 2.7 gun murders per 100,000 popula-

July 17, 1968

### A Case Of Genocide

There is a small war being fought in Biafra, the eastern region of Nigeria. Like most wars it is senseless. Unnecessary. But it is unique in its own horrible way.

The people of Biafra are starving, at the rate of 200 to 300 every day. Red Cross Officials expect it will climb to 1000 a day by the end of the month. Some people say that the war is over a question of territorial rights—a disagreement between the people of Biafra and Nigeria. But really it is a question of genocide.

Nigeria has cut the Biafrans off without food and while a few nations have managed to send some supplies a senseless squabble is taking place in the United Nations as to what can be done and by whom. The kind of squabble that takes place when nobody really cares about life and diplomatic maneuverings are more important than helpless starving children.

The following is an excerpt from an eyewitness account of the conditions in Biafra written by members of the North American Newspaper Alliance:

In the town square a thousand people languish in silence, motionless. Even the battle that had raged around them did not stir them. They are watching themselves die of starvation. It is too late to save them now.

But for sheer obscenity there is the place around the corner, the place of the vultures. It used to be the local prison, but it is shell-shattered and the prisoners have long escaped. Now it is called a "relief center" for refugees—but death is the only relief.

We found it to be hell on earth. Outside, we thought at first there were children sleeping by the walls. But when we went close we found all were corpses, swollen in the heat, yellow-faced, beginning to decompose. They

tion. This compared with rates of .03 per hundred thousand population in The Netherlands; Japan .04; England .05; Wales .05; West Germany .02; Italy .70; Canada .52; Belgium .26; Australia 1.56; Denmark 1.3; France 1.3; New Zealand .17; Scotland .06 and Sweden .11.

Recent figures for individual states show that those with some form of gun control laws generally have lower percentages of murders by firearms than states that have no such laws.

According to figures from the Uniform Crime Reports compiled by the FBI, 56.9 per cent of all murders in this country during the 1962-66 period were committed with a firearm. Yet, the Northeastern states during this same period had an average of 37.3 per cent gun deaths.

This relatively low percentage is credited to the fact that Massachusetts,

July 17, 1968

## Exec Council President Has Many Plans

By Mark Silverman

"The council has no written history, therefore we can't find any previous legislation to follow." With these words, Summer Executive Council President Stafford Sheehan cited the council's major problem in passing effective legislation for this summer.

Because there is no written record of past summer governments, this year's council is forced to set its precedents as it goes along. This problem is more serious than it may sound, since, according to Sheehan, the reason there can be no open house policy this summer is because there was no previous policy on which to base any legislation this summer.

Sheehan explained that, because of this problem, the Executive Coun-

cil must create a basic legislative program that will provide future summer governments with a basis for action, and will also pass needed legislation for this summer. Four Council Committees have been formed to channel legislation. They are service, legislative, finance, and social. All committees are open to all Summer students.

Some of the immediate legislation being considered by the Council includes uniform constitutions for all houses, the granting of portions of the Council's 1,500 special concert budget to various houses for social activities, and the initiation of a filing system for this Summer's legislation.

One of the council's problems to date is that only about two-thirds of its members attend its meetings. To

remedy this problem, a roll-call will soon be initiated because, in the words of the Council's President, "Summer government is serious enough to warrant attendance." However, he was "very optimistic" in regard to the council's ability to meet its responsibilities.

"The Senators in the Executive Council this summer are taking their positions seriously. If this seriousness of purpose can be backed by their fellow student's support, the Council can become an effective legislative body."

Officers of the Executive Council are President Staff Sheehan, Vice President James Fox, Secretary Chris Naminski, and Treasurer Paul Tumolo. The Council's advisor is Student Senate President Paul Silverman.

### Columbia Liberty vs. License

A Federal judge refused yesterday to enjoin Columbia University from disciplining students who took part in campus disorders in April and May.

The judge, Marvin E. Frankel, also declined to halt the prosecutions of more than 700 persons arrested on such charges as criminal trespass, resisting arrest, disorderly conduct, inciting to riot and possession of dangerous weapons.

However, he postponed decision on a cross motion by Columbia to dismiss the case to permit the plaintiffs an opportunity to offer evidence of "relationships" identifying Columbia with the city and

(Continued on page 14)



# A Prologue

to any further

## Curriculum Revision

in the

### College of Arts & Sciences

By Richard W. Story

The undeniably fundamental and widespread changes throughout American society that are so insistently pressuring college and university curriculum revision seem to be much more widely cited than understood. For quite some time there has been no paucity of allusions to these monumental transformations of our society; but until this Spring there has not been any single study of just exactly what these changes have been that are forcing such a need for the revision of the later 20th century undergraduate curriculum. Such a needed study is now at hand, it seems; and what it has to say of the revolution that has crossed contemporary American education stands as an absolutely essential prologue to any efforts at curriculum revision at the University of Massachusetts.

It seems unmistakably clear that a concise and complete statement of the shape of the problem is a necessity before undertaking changes. Christopher Jencks and David Riesman, in *The Academic Revolution*, tell more, and with more insight, about the great diversity and endless intricacies of American higher education than any other study to date; and the essentials of the situation which they find and describe can be traced to major changes of the past few decades. These particular changes, then, are those which it seems so important to me to have aired and understood on this campus before the Academic Affairs Committee begins its Fall deliberations on the Arts and Sciences curriculum. My notes here will follow very closely the opening statements of Jencks and Riesman.

The very basic change which seems to be responsible for the transformation of American education is that of the development and growth of meritocratic institutions. This one phenomenon has manifestations which crop up in different parts of the current picture; but in brief, this one development does seem to be the fundamental spark

which has wrought such varied changes across the face of all that was once so set and familiar. The establishment of overarching national institutions, with the allied concentration of the control of more and more in the hands of a few large corporations, businesses and so forth has brought a measure of professionalization to areas formerly free of such organization. We see very clearly—as the chronicling of so many present writers bears witness—the formation of established institutions in many areas of activity. (Note that we say 'established institutions', not 'an Establishment'. Jencks and Riesman make a subtle but vital distinction on this point which bears preserving.) These matters of meritocratic institutions and professionalization will be the heart of the business to which these notes here will bring us later. The at-present incomplete, but yet still continuing, triumph of meritocratic institutions brings a clear and rapid spread of upper middle class aspirations and style. This ethic, and the institutions which encourage it, are growing stronger, not weaker, they feel.

Much more directly to the point of our concern here, however, is the particular phenomenon of the rise of the university in later 19th century America. True enough, colleges of every conceivable variety existed in colonial America (and aspects of the early history of these hundreds of colleges occupy many pages of Jencks and Riesman); but the particular development of the university, of which Johns Hopkins is the prototype, is our especial concern here and now. This growth had many consequences, a principal one being the professionalization of the proto-scholarly disciplines and areas of study.

Since the 1890's, "College instructors have become less preoccupied with educating young people, more and more preoccupied with educating one another by doing scholarly research which advances their discipline. Undergraduate education has become less and less a terminal enterprise,

more and more a preparation for graduate school." The era of the turn of the century saw the birth and acceptance of graduate study as an important activity in state universities, the founding of learned societies and journals, and the separation of major departments as distinct categories. By the second World War two dozen major universities had emerged, all remarkably similar covered and how it was to be taught. (A remarkably similar phenomenon is to be noted in the histories of the several natural sciences, in what one recent student of in what they encouraged and valued, producing Ph.D.'s holding remarkably uniform ideas on what a discipline their development has called "paradigm formation and articulation." This development and acceptance of a uniform idea of an area's content and approach is seen to be an absolutely fundamental and vital necessity for the area's advancement and flowering. The parallels with the educational developments under discussion here are too striking to let pass as mere coincidence. They deserve further study as regards these patterns of similarity.)

The emergence, then, of relatively uniform training and of mechanisms for remaining uniform (like regional and annual meetings of the association) were crucial to the development of these overarching national meritocratic graduate schools. "The result is that a large number of Ph.D.s now regard themselves almost as independent professionals like doctors or lawyers, responsible primarily to themselves and their colleagues rather than their employers, and committed to the advancement of knowledge rather than of any particular institution."

Overall, the major universities, and particularly their graduate professional schools — 'graduate professional schools' meaning all varieties of graduate level schools, now professionalized in the sense above — have become pacesetters in the universalistic promotion of meritocratic values, increasingly ignoring the more particularistic concerns—choosing and promoting faculty almost entirely on the basis of their scholarly output and professional reputation. Graduate students too are increasingly selected on the basis of their ability to do the "professional" graduate work — by their ability to write good examinations and papers; while the once important claims of localism, sectarianism, class background, age, sex, and even occupational plans are increasingly ignored.

The larger history of developments in and of the universities themselves had, initially at least, relatively little impact upon strictly undergraduate education. From the turn of the century through the mid-1950's, undergraduate education continued pretty much in its familiar historic path, feeling only unexceptional growing pains. Through the '20's and '30's enrollment did begin to climb, and the percentage going on to graduate school climbed slowly with this increasing enrollment. But there were pressures abroad in the land—pressures upon the most provincial of the colleges in particular, as they came to employ more and more of the newer breed of professionally trained faculty fresh from the emerging universalistic and meritocratic graduate schools. The pressure was upon these colleges to conform and liberalize or close their doors.

By the late 1950's the effects of the academic revolution were clearly and unmistakably felt at the undergrad-

uate level. Enrollment had risen to the point of requiring colleges to select much more strictly—meritocratic principles gained acceptance under the pressure of a meritocratically-oriented faculty. "As a result, the leading undergraduate colleges, both public and private, began demanding higher academic aptitude and more proof of academic motivation from their entrants." This era saw a sharp rise in the number (and percentage) of students who wanted to go on to careers requiring graduate degrees; and this desire for graduate education gave the faculty the opening it needed to enter the wedge of meritocratic principles, requiring more than 'C' work of students—the threat of non-admission to the good graduate

*"College instructors have become less preoccupied with educating young people, more and more preoccupied with educating one another by doing scholarly research which advances their discipline. Undergraduate education has become less and less a terminal enterprise, more and more a preparation for graduate school."*

schools became a terrifying Damoclean sword over the heads of more and more undergraduates. A nationwide PR effort produced a change in the picture of graduate schools—the best jobs were increasingly seen as going to the best performers (presumably the most intelligent) among graduate-degree holders.

The fruition of this change was the birth of what has been called the "university college"—a college whose primary purpose is to prepare students, as *de facto* prep schools, for graduate work of some sort at a major professional graduate school. A university college may be the undergraduate unit of a larger university (as is Columbia College), or it may be a separate and autonomous college (as is Amherst College)—in either case the net result is the same. If separate, the university college draws its faculty from the same pool as the affiliated university college (which may share a faculty with the graduate school of the parent university). "The university college is the fruition of the academic revolution at the undergraduate level." This development has had profound

and far-reaching effects upon the roughly 1900 lesser colleges which are striving to emulate the top 100 or so university colleges around the country. Changes have been wrought in public and private colleges, both those that are expressly terminal and those which do not consider themselves as terminal. The result is convergence of aims, methods and probably of results too.

The manifestations and consequences of this academic revolution on the undergraduate front are many and varied. One of the most immediate should be implicit in all that we have said thus far: the introduction of a professionally trained and oriented faculty to the undergraduate colleges brings an irresistible pressure for earlier and more explicitly professional training for undergraduates. The new breed of faculty is less concerned with broad liberal education and more concerned with locating and identifying promising professional candidates among the undergraduate student body. These candidates, once caught by the department, are introduced earlier and more fully to the rigors of the discipline, as overt preparation for a graduate professional career.

Daniel Bell has studied in quite some detail the trials and tribulations of revision and reform that have wracked the pioneering general education programs at Chicago, Columbia and Harvard. Without being expressly aware of it, he has chronicled perfectly the demise of general education in the face of the mounting pressure of the professional faculty for earlier pre-professional work. If the analysis which Jencks and Riesman make has any truth

*The College is faced with a  
Crucial question; and the time is  
exactly ripe for its definitive answer.*

to it, as it well seems to, such a transformation of general education was inevitable in the face of the academic revolution. Note quite so clear a manifestation of the academic revolution is to be seen in some recent changes on this particular campus: the elimination of some of the required core curriculum in favor of multiply-specified requirements is a device ideal for giving individual departments the flexibility to introduce professionally-related courses much earlier into the undergraduate's curriculum. A strong measure of covert faculty control over increasingly numerous areas of university policy and practice is to be expected as a consequence of the academic revolution.

Clark Kerr has studied and described some aspects and measures in this direction; and Jencks and Riesman see further examples of this, as the hold of the professionals of the academic revolution gains increasing sway on university and college affairs. Overall, however, our

concern here and through this coming Fall will have to be on specifically undergraduate-curriculum aspects of the academic revolution.

The plan of action which lies before the College of Arts and Sciences and the Academic Affairs Committee, although involving several distinct steps, is reasonably clear and straightforward. It involves, first, a recognition by all parties concerned of the state of affairs in American undergraduate (and graduate) education in 1968. It involves, secondly, a placing of the College here in the context of the expanding academic revolution. It involves, thirdly, a major discussion and resolution of the question of whether the College wants to commit itself completely to the university college model. The answer to this latter policy question will determine the direction that the curriculum must take for some years to come.

The College can attempt to study the history of general education movements across this country over the past 30 years or so, hoping to avoid some of the pitfalls which Bell discusses, and work for the creation of a more completely and overtly general education curriculum, or it can elect to plunge with both feet into the university college model, with all of the professional orientation and revision of the present curriculum that such a move would entail. The answers to this three-part question are not, despite some indications to the contrary, yet fixed or determined. The College is faced with a crucial question; and the time is exactly ripe for its definitive answer. The moves at curriculum revision spawned by the Cook Committee Report have been criticized by several elements of the community already for their disappointing superficiality. They do not now seem to fit anywhere within the context of problems that we have been considering here: some changes have already been made in graduation requirements, but they do not for a moment, as was made clear at the time of their acceptance, necessarily bind the College to the rest of the Cook Committee's recommendations, nor do they preclude further differently-directed revisions.

These notes, then, have been an attempt to set forth and delineate some of the most particularly relevant and pressing changes in contemporary society that seem to be at least partly responsible for the insistent pressure for change that we see so often cited in the popular and academic press. They are not, of course, the complete and definitive study of where it's all at, or of what needs to be done to or with this or any other college today. It, however, they serve to spark something of a new or re-directed chain of thought in the minds of those most directly concerned, then they will have more than served their purpose.



Richard Story is a senior at UMass. He has been active in various academic reform movements, and is currently chairman of the Student Senate Academic Affairs Committee and Education Editor of the Daily Collegian. This summer he is serving as head counselor and coordinator of the freshman Summer Orientation program.

## Looking Askance At the Week In Sports

By TOM FITZGERALD and JAN CURLEY

### Slow Death

Now that the whiff-whiff, zip-zip proceedings are over in Houston, major league baseball has returned to its normal whiff-whiff, zip-zip schedule. The Red Sox have won three of their last four games which combined with their win streak before the All-Star break soared the spirits of Bostonians to dizzying heights.

But the baseball played in Anaheim seemed more like Little League stuff than major league playing. If Yaz was trying to atone for his ninth-inning strikeout in the All-Star game, assuagement was not to be found.

For the Red Sox to come close to the pennant this season, the team will have to become once again Houdini, Inc. The Sox will have to win at least 50 of their remaining 82 games, but Detroit can lose 41 of the 79 games remaining on their schedule and still do better percentage-wise than the Sox did last year.

The undertakers who are planning to hold their national convention in Detroit in early October would do better to move it to Boston. There should be a great wake for the Red Sox and plenty of rooms in the hotels.

### Wilt The Tilt

While the sports world eagerly girds itself for the expected psychological war between Wilt Chamberlain and Los Angeles Coach Bill von Breda Kolff, the greatest scorer in the history of basketball has been called "a super duper" by suave Sports Illustrated (and Emascu- lated).

The Bible of duck-hunters and venison gourmets everywhere bases the accusation on the following simplistic data: 1) Genuine superstars are never traded, i.e. Russell, Robertson, Baylor, Units, Starr, Jimmy Brown, Mantle, Mays, Williams; 2) In first trade, Chamberlain was worth only Paul Neumann; 3) This time... essentially just Archie Clark; 4) Russell was worth a whole team when he was 31, as was Robertson or Baylor; and 5) The recent deal did not net a bundle of cash as was expected.

While it may be true that the triumvirate of Chamberlain, West and Baylor may fizzle like Augustus Caesar, Lepidus and Brutus if Wilt enters the dog-house at the same time as injury-prone West and Baylor enter the hospital, the Lakers could on the other hand devastate the NBA for several years. Nevertheless, Sports Illustrated's comment implies that the Chamberlain actively epitomizes the phobias of big-time wrestling and the

roller derby combined. Strictly Madison Ave.

So Chamberlain, who has been during the ball into the hole and his foes into intimidation for years, stands accused of trying to profit as much as he can from owners who except for the Irv Kosloff of 1968 have certainly been willing to meet his desires. Shame on him.

### 500 Miles

Henry Aaron of the Atlanta Braves became Henry VIII when he ascended his throne Sunday by becoming only the eighth man to hit 500 home runs in his career. Although batting only .250, Aaron is rated tops in more than just alphabetical listing, and he has earned an even bigger chance at baseball immortality.

Figuring that he is good for 35 home runs this season, if he hits 33 in each of the next five seasons to tie the record and 23 in the sixth, he would have 715, one more than the Ruth milestone.

Speaking of Ruth, Roger Maris who hit 61 homers back for the Yankees in '61 has decided to call it quits at the end of the season. After '62, it must be said for history's sake, Maris stranded men on base like the '66 Red Sox.

He is leaving the baseball ranks to manage his brewery in Florida, with the blessings of St. Louis owner Gusie Busch, who of course knows a good brewer when he sees one.

### Gridiron-clad Case

Defenders of the athletic scholarship system point their hawkish talons at the fact that potential scholarship winners are required to give proof of their sorry financial plight. College athletes are not "professionals," they say, but needy youngsters who are deprived of part-time employment and normal study time because of their sports. A student-athlete in need is friend indeed. So it's all just one happy war on poverty.

Now, this philosophy overlooks three considerations: 1) For every athletic scholarship winner, there is a non-athletic B-plus student somewhere who is sweating his dungarees off paying his way through school; 2) College athletes receive extensive tutoring and often rely on the academic lobby formed by coaches, in addition to receiving slush funds and residuals, a la amateur tennis players who say they cannot afford to turn pro; 3) Athletic scholarships are strictly quid pro quo affairs since colleges can and do cut off the money when the athlete runs out of eligibility or quits the team or breaks a leg or performs below par.



HENRY AARON  
Homern milestone.

Or gets married, as in the case of Jim Carey, a flanker for Florida State. Carey, an honor student in pre-med but, gosh, a sixth-stringer, was frisked of his scholarship after his clandestine wedding last year. He is now suing Florida regents for the equivalent of a year's scholarship in what is believed the first legal case ever questioning the right of a school to take away an athletic scholarship as it sees fit.

FSU Coach Bill Peterson told him, "If you had to get married, it might have been a different story." Carey may need Louis Nizer and Edward Bennett Williams to bring the football establishment to its knees in court. But the courtroom observer will learn more than the fan sitting on the 50-yard-line.

### De Senectute

Simultaneous peace negotiations were going on in Paris and New York. When the New York negotiators emerged saying, "It's an historic and very progressive agreement," and a "tremendous step forward," Cyrus Vance and Averill Harriman should have turned green. The New York men were talking about nothing more, or less, depending on your point of view, than the new contract reached between the American Football League players and owners.

The new raise in pension in the American League only put pressure on the National League owners to come to some accord with their players, as the leagues prepare for the 1970 merger. A 10-year man at age 65 will draw a pension of \$1,132 instead of \$775 a month in the American League.

The National League promptly increased its pension for the 10-year veterans from \$775 to \$1,600, averting a threatened strike. Maybe now the AFL will be the dominant force in pro football, on the playing field as well as the conference table. And maybe the negotiations in Paris will end next week.

Finally, the NFL players appeared as  
(Continued on page 13)



ON THE OFF-SEASON

The Crew Club:

## How Long Can the Athletic Department Ignore It?

By Jan Curley

Varsity sports at UMass are a funny thing. They are funny not in the humorous connotation of the word, but in the sense that they are odd. What other schools the size of UMass can boast of not having a hockey rink or a track, although there are teams competing in both sports. And how about the baseball field complete with a small reminiscent of the days when this place used to be called Mass. Agricultural School? Also, lest you have forgotten, there is the Cage. That's the place where everything has a purplish cast, and hoop practice was rained out once.

Each sport has its own particular set of trials and tribulations indigenous to it, but crew has the best one of all. One can't complain that there isn't a place to hold the races. Nature took care of that by creating the Connecticut River. Some man was kind enough to build Mitch's Marina in West Hadley near the Calvin Coolidge Bridge; and although it was constructed with the local habitants in mind, it's a nice place to have a boat house and to hold a regatta. The crew club also has three shells complete with oars.

### Just A Club

So what's so funny about that? Well, the crew club is just that; it's a club not a team. The Athletic Department is withholding official sanction from the club as if it were the

terrestrial equivalent of sainthood. It's pretty hard to do this when there are 27 rowers, three spares and two coaches who practice four hours seven days a week regardless of the weather and race Saturday afternoons. But that's how it's been since 1965.

Previous to this date there had not been a crew team at UMass since 1872, at which time the boat was retired. The team had won the championship the year before against such Ivy League powers as Brown and Harvard.

Crew was very different in those days. The coach was paid, and the rowers were recruited. Things were rougher, too.

When crew was reorganized in 1965 it was through the mutual efforts of a group of young men who wanted more than just some rowing fun Sunday afternoons and a former BU rower who was willing to become their coach. He made crew what it is today, a hard working, competitive, bone-aching sport.

You don't get a seat because you learned how to row at summer camp. You have to work out during the winter in the basement of Mem Hall on the rowing machine and the weights. You have to be able to run the Tower, 21 flights of stairs up and down. Then if you weigh enough, and you're still alive, you might earn a seat. That's half the battle; you have

to be able to keep up the pace to keep your seat, or you'll be bumped.

### Too Much Money

At the time of its reincarnation, it was understood that crew would have to remain an R.S.O. for three years. During this period, crew was to be subsidized by the Student Senate. Being an R.S.O. is a problem in itself. Springtime is synonymous with budget time.

All monetary requests for the next season must be included in the budget. Anyone who has to bring a budget on the floor of the Senate knows what a hassle that can be. But Dave Clarke and Mike Faherty, the varsity and freshman coaches respectively, have done it before. Could you see Vic Fusia on the floor at 3 a.m. haggling over the price of footballs?

To Warren P. McGuirk crew is a hands-off proposition because of the money involved in financing it. McGuirk claims it is a \$50,000 operation, and in a recent interview Dr. Lederle stated crew would cost \$60,000. These figures are based on such college crews as Harvard, Cornell and Yale, and it must be considered that their outlay involves a great deal more than the one here. Harvard, for instance, has a crew five to six times that of UMass' and they naturally have more shells and boathouses, and some of their rowers are also on scholarships. The crew program here has

developed to the stage where little remains to be done as far as buying equipment goes. The only way crew could fail now would be through a lack of cooperation from the Athletic Dept.

The budget for crews comparable to UMass' run in the \$10,000 range. The Student Senate appropriated the UMass crew less than \$6,000 last spring.

### Rowing Alumni

Crew is a sport largely supported through a rowing alumni. Since there hasn't been a crew for almost 100 years, it would be a little difficult to solicit any of them. There should be a rowing alumni within five years, but, in the meantime, some people interested in bringing rowing back to UMass have made contributions. A recent donation was used to buy a trailer to transport the shells to the regattas. The rowers assembled it during spring vacation in their spare time when they weren't chopping the ice on the river in order to practice.

All students at UMass are forced to contribute to the support of the athletic teams through a mandatory payment of an athletic fee as part of their semester bill. You get a football ticket booklet in your packet as automatically as you get your course schedule. The student, although he pays for these tickets, is not legally able to give them away or to sell them. Have you ever wondered what the football players do with theirs?

McGuirk has stated before that the Athletic Department exists to bring programs to the students in which they are interested. When Clarke was reorganizing the crew club, he was told that there would have to be a demonstration of interest in rowing. The boys who have tried out for crew have shown that they are interested in the program. Those who are fortunate enough to make the club have been willing to stick with it even though they knew they would receive no recognition. For the past three years, they were not even given any physical education credit even though the band members were getting it for their extra-curricular activity.

The interest is not all one sided.

The interest does not exist only in those in the club, but also with the loyal band of fans who get to South Hadley for the races even if they have to hitch. All you have to do is attend a race or practice to find this out for yourself.

In addition to varsity and freshman crews, there is also a junior varsity crew which competes intercollegiate. McGuirk wants to build up other Jayvee sports before crew. But suppose they have a junior varsity baseball team, against whom are they going to compete? There isn't another school in the Yankee Conference with a junior varsity team.

### Recognition for An Entity

In order for a sport to receive varsity recognition, they must measure up to some criteria. McGuirk has cited four things to Clarke and Faherty.

First is the fact that there is a lack of control over the members. If by this is meant that the rowers are not supervised, what are the two coaches doing there every day? They take attendance, which is mandatory under penalty of losing your seat, and they are on the river coaching the practice from the launches.

Secondly is a turnover rate, but a check of the attendance sheets will prove that the members are regular. Next year at least 17 will be returning from this year's squad. A third reason mentioned is a lack of faculty participation. Crew has two advisors because it is an R.S.O. Granted the coaches aren't recognized members of the coaching staff at Boyden, but it is

up to McGuirk to hire a certified coach.

Somewhat related to this is the statement that there was no qualified physical education teacher conducting the practices in order that physical education credit be given. For this reason, the Phys Ed credit was withheld. After a three year harangue, McGuirk has seen fit to grant the credit for part of the year.

Perhaps the Athletic Department won't recognize crew because it was begun by a group of boys and not some member of the department. Perhaps the Athletic Department has a reason which they are not making public. Regardless of the reasons, crew is an entity which deserves recognition.



Jan Curley is a senior at UMass majoring in history. During the regular school year she works for the Daily Collegian in a dual capacity — one night as Issue Editor and one night as Sports Page Editor. She also collaborates each week with Statesman Sports Editor Tom Fitzgerald on "Looking Askance at the Week in Sports".





## THE POLITICAL SCENE

# Rockefeller's Chances Are Getting Better

By Donald A. Epstein

"Rockefeller chances are getting better and better every day. I agree that he will win it on the fourth ballot." Expressing his belief that New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller will be the Republican nominee this fall, was Alan Shaler of Easthampton after he was named Hampshire County chairman of the Rockefeller for President committee.

Shaler outlined what he believes will occur at the Republican convention during the first week of August in Miami. On the first ballot Nixon will lead but will fall short of the necessary number of votes for nomination he said. The second ballot will see the former vice president still in the lead, but his strength beginning to weaken. Nixon will continue to weaken on the third ballot and then Rockefeller will win a landslide victory on the fourth ballot. Shaler said that Rockefeller will get the nomination because "a lot of Republicans deep in their hearts would like to win for a change."

The Easthampton republican said that California Governor Ronald Reagan will play a very important role at the convention whether he announces he is running for President or not. According to Shaler, Reagan and Nixon haven't gotten along with each other for a long time. "He's campaigned against Nixon for many years. He'll siphon off votes that Nixon might have received on the first ballot."

When asked whether or not he thinks Reagan will formally announce his candidacy, Shaler said, "I couldn't predict

that. I don't think anybody knows. He's such an unpredictable person. If he did announce it would help Rockefeller."

"I wouldn't be surprised to see others enter the picture for the nomination in the next few weeks," he said. "Nixon's polls keep going down, down, and down. I wonder if he would get any votes besides his and Pat's."

Shaler thinks that in the next few weeks some key people will jump on Rockefeller's bandwagon. He said that Florida governor Kirk's recent endorsement of the New York Governor was an example of what's to come.

Asked to comment on Nixon's recent silence since the primaries Shaler said, "Maybe it's good for him, every time he has opened his mouth he's lost a couple of thousand votes."

Since the primaries Rockefeller has proposed original and possible solutions, according to Shaler. "For example the 4 point plan for ending the Vietnam war. It is a solution which most people would admire. It makes more sense than McCarthy's negativism."

Shaler said that even though Governor Volpe has publicly endorsed Richard Nixon, "it's just unthinkable that any votes from the Massachusetts delegation could go to anyone else other than Rockefeller after his upset victory in the Massachusetts primary." Shaler feels that the party should pay more attention to the public opinion polls. He said that Ray Bliss's refusal to have the party sponsor an opinion poll is "a sign of the

bankruptcy of the leadership of all political parties."

Commenting on Volpe's endorsement of Nixon, Shaler said that "John isn't going to run for reelection next time around and he wants to be the vice president. Volpe would be a good running mate for Nixon." He said that it's possible that on the second ballot some of the delegates from Massachusetts would follow the governor and vote for Nixon. However, he pointed out that Sen. Brooke is very much for the New York Governor.

Finally, when asked about a possible new party forming after the two conventions, headed by either Rockefeller, McCarthy or Lindsey if Nixon and Humphrey are the candidates, Shaler said that "any combination of those men would take the whole election and we would then see the complete collapse of the present party structures."

Shaler said that as a result of "Campaign 68" more and more you are going to have an adequate use of presidential preference primaries and polling. The two candidates who will be running in November will in the future each have about 49 percent of the vote and each man will be number 1 in his party."

*Don Epstein, a junior, is Managing Editor of the Daily Collegian during the school year. To while away the summer months he is reporting for the Springfield Union, in which this article previously appeared.*

bunal of heaven, even the angels are abashed at his goodness and simplicity.

The main piece of the evening (and the only one taken from the actual writings of Sholom Aleichem) is "The High School," a concise dramatization which tells with bittersweet drollery the pathos of a mother's determined prodding of her reluctant husband to use bribery, cajolery and every other possible means to get their promisingly bright son into the non-religious high school, over the hurdles of an ultra-restrictive quota system.

The World of Sholom Aleichem will join The Rivals and Light Up the Sky in repertory Wednesday through Saturday evenings at the now air-conditioned Bartlett Auditorium till August 10. All performances are at 8:30 p.m. and tickets may be obtained at the box office in Bartlett Auditorium lobby or by calling 545-2006.

The StarTeam

## LOOKING ASKANCE . . .

(Continued from page 9)

aggressive as a red-dogging linebacker after already having won 21 of 22 demands. The owners will make their millions even if they had not granted the pension proposal, but the pro football player's career of five or ten years is now regarded the equivalent pension-wise of a 40-year career for the average football fan.

## Winds of Change

Gary Player, wearing his trade-mark mourning suit, came through with a smashing eagle on the 14th hole to win the British Open Golf Championship on the harrowing Carnoustie course in Scotland.

The final round scramble, something akin to the presidential race on this side of the Atlantic, saw Bob Charles, Jack Nicklaus, Billy Casper and Gary Brewer fall aside, beset by wild shots and ill winds. It was the first major tournament victory for Player since he went into semi-retirement two years ago to devote more time to his family and, cattle ranch in South Africa.

## For Whom Bill Toils

Comparing the American Basketball Association to the NBA is like comparing Elsa Maxwell to Raquel Welch. But according to former Celtic star Bill Sharman, the times they are a changing. Sharman, now an ABA coach, claims that the League is here to stay and will be on par with the NBA in four years, but the collapse of the Old ABL haunts his words. He says the ABA owners are willing to lose shirts after shirts until their teams are as good as those in the NBA. Even league president George Mikan was present when the ABA tried unsuccessfully to lure Wilt Chamberlain from the NBA—to take over for Laverne Tart as the league's top drawing card.

## Glancing Askance

Carol Mann captured the ladies professional \$28,000 Pabst Golf Classic Tournament with a sizzling 10 under par 54-hole total of 206. Miss Mann beat Mickey Wright, who was leading by four strokes in the final round. . . . Dave Stockton won the \$20,000 Greater Milwaukee Open Golf Tournament with a 13-under par 275 for 72-hole total.

Former Red Sox 20-game winner Bill Monbouquette was traded by the Yankees to the San Francisco Giants for reliever Lindy McDaniel in a straight waiver deal. . . . English-built Ford GT40 entries swept first and second places in the six-hour endurance tests in Watkins Glen, N. Y. The German-made Porsches, which had won half of the first rounds, were plagued by mechanical difficulties. The remaining tests are the Le Mans in France and the Grand Prix in Austria. . . . In order to prevent a Dancer's Image situation in the Olympics, the International Olympic Committee ruled that any athlete taking drugs

(Continued on page 15)

July 17, 1968



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## SUMMER THEATRE

# "Sholom Aleichem" Opens Tonight

The World of Sholom Aleichem, which will open on the boards of Bartlett Auditorium tonight is a world of nineteenth-century yesteryears that has completely disappeared except as its traditions of spiritual richness, joys and sorrows are kept alive in such plays as this by Arnold Perl.

It is the life of the shtetl, the tiny Polish and Russian villages of predominantly Jewish inhabitants, which the three short plays and accompanying commentary of Sholom Aleichem commemorate.

The evening begins with a monologue by Mendele, a poor but affable book seller, who pushes a baby carriage filled with books to the stage and, after chatting about life in the ghetto and human

nature in general, becomes the introducer and commentator on the three plays of the program.

"A Tale of Chelm" is a humorous country anecdote about a village teacher who is hoodwinked into bringing home a billygoat after his wife has sent him to buy a milking goat. The confusion multiplies because the whole village is populated with fools—even the rabbi who is called upon to settle the matter.

"Bontche Schweig," the second play, is a capsule-sized saga of a tattered old man from the ghetto who has endured every hardship of life, every loss—and yet has never raised his voice in protest. His gentle forbearance is so moving that, when summoned before the tri-

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## Inside The News

(Continued from page 5)

state by virtue of certain grants.

The suit asking for an injunction halting disciplinary action and prosecution was brought by five students, a pastor of a church near the university, the president of the Harlem chapter of CORE, an alumnus and a college lecturer.

Pointing out that the United States Supreme Court has steadily held to the principle "that debate on public issues should be uninhibited, robust and wide-open," Judge Frankel said:

"It has also made clear, however, the gross error of believing that every kind of conduct (however nonverbal and physically destructive or obstructive) must be treated simply as protected 'speech' because those engaged in it intend to express some view or position.

"Similarly, the Court has rejected the notion that everyone with opinions or beliefs to express may do so at any time and at any place.

"Without such inescapably necessary limits, the First Amendment would be a self-destroying license, for 'peaceful expression' by the seizure of the streets, buildings and offices by mobs, large or small, driven by motives (and toward objectives) that different viewers might deem 'good or bad.'"

## Juvenile Offenders

Between 55,000 and 160,000 juvenile offenders "came to the attention" of police in Massachusetts in 1967, says a report just released.

This "ball park figure and the inability to make it more precise represents only one of the critical problems facing state officials who try to cope with rising crime among juveniles in the commonwealth.

The report, by the Governor's Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, said, "Aside from cold statistics, there are clear indications of growing disrespect for law and authority and disenchantment with present society among today's youth."

Harvard Prof. James Vorenberg, executive director of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, said in a recent speech that nearly all of the increase in crime the United States has experienced in the last decade has been in juvenile offenses.

A partial answer to this growing problem, says Massachusetts Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson, is the implementation of some 30 recommendations made in the report. They cover the prevention of juvenile delinquency and administration of juvenile justice and the State Division of Youth Service, the state's correctional agency.

## A Russian John Mill

A leading physicist who contributed to the development of the Soviet hydrogen bomb has issued a plea for full intellectual freedom, Soviet-United States cooperation and a worldwide rejection of "demagogic myths" in an urgent program to avert nuclear war and famine.

The 47-year-old scientist, Prof. Andrei D. Sakharov, in a 10,000-word essay, "Thoughts About Progress, Peaceful Co-existence and Intellectual Freedom," expressed fear that the world was "on the brink of disaster." The unpublished work is circulating in Moscow in manuscript.

Professor Sakharov, a member of the Academy of Sciences since 1953 urged a worldwide implementation of "the scientific methods" in politics, economic planning and management, education, the arts and military affairs.

Intellectual freedom is imperative to achieve truth in a complex and changing world, he declared. He denounced Soviet censorship policies as harmful restraint on free inquiry.

The essay called for a thorough investigation into the damaging effects of Stalin's decade of dictatorial rule and demanded that "neo-Stalinists" be ousted from positions of influence.

Discussing foreign affairs, it condemned what was termed the United States' "crimes against humanity" in the Vietnam conflict as a reflection of traditional policies of self-interest. But it also charged that the Soviet Union was responsible for the Israeli-Arab conflict a year ago because of "irresponsible encouragement" of the Arabs.

## Marcuse Threatened

Dr. Herbert Marcuse, professor of philosophy at the University of California's San Diego campus and widely known as the "philosopher of the international new left," has fled his home in San Diego after receiving a written threat on his life.

FBI agents in San Diego said Wednesday they have obtained a letter dated July 1 containing the threat and have begun an investigation in cooperation with postal authorities.

Dr. Marcuse received a letter postmarked July 1 and reportedly signed "The KKK" which said:

"You are a dirty Communist dog. You have 72 hours to leave the United States or you will be killed."

The 70-year-old professor told friends that he was first inclined to ignore the letter as a prank, but on July 3 he discovered that his telephone service had been discontinued.

The telephone company told him an anonymous person had called to order the service cut off and this aroused his alarm.

## CATV Bill Approved

On urging of Rep. James R. Nolen, D-Ware, Wednesday, the House gave initial approval to a bill of the Consumers Council for regulation of Community Antenna Television Service or CATV.

Vote for the bill was 129-86. Then, by a 129-84 vote, the bill offered to continue city and town licensing only was rejected.

The Nolen-backed bill would have the cities and towns do the licensing, but an overall check of the rates charged for the service and some power to hold back rates considered to be excessive would be given to the Department of Public Utilities.

Nolen said CATV is a wonderful service and allows some 30 communities in the state to enjoy good reception.

## Happenings

July 18-24

Theater: Black Comedy by Peter Shaffer, July 16 - 20 at Williamstown theater, Williamstown, Mass.

July 18: Light Up The Sky, 8:30 p.m. Bartlett Aud.

July 19: The World of Sholom Aleichem, 8:30 p.m. Bartlett Aud.

July 20: The Rivals, 8:30 p.m. Bartlett Aud.

July 24: Light Up The Sky, 8:30 p.m. Bartlett Aud.

Films: July 18: "Gypsy Girl," SU, 8 p.m. July 21: Camp Film: "King Kong" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium

July 22: Camp Film: "Tarzan the Ape Man" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Aud.

July 23: Camp Film: "Bride of Frankenstein" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Aud.

## White Racism

By Donald A. Epstein

Calling white supremacy a basic part of American history and a basic part of our personality structure, was Frank Joyce, head of People Against Racism, Monday night at the Student Union.

Joyce said that there is an inability in this country to deal with basic questions. The Kerner Riot report mentions the word "racism" six times, according to Joyce, but doesn't really talk about it at all. "The Kerner report doesn't offer any solutions; the only new thing in it is that it uses the word racism instead of prejudice," he said.

He criticized the report for offering solutions not directed to the cause. Even though the report mentions racism, he said, "every single solution is directed to the black community." "Racism is a white problem, our tendency is to somehow suggest it is all a Negro problem".

Joyce believes that the entire history of the country is based on white supremacy. It was first directed against the Indians, is now directed against the Negroes. He said that the belief that the white man is superior to the black man

The Statesman

has become a basic part of the white man personality structure in America.

According to Joyce prejudice is when we think that black people are inferior to whites, racism is if we think that and want it to stay that way.

Joyce said that the first American racist was Christopher Columbus when he named the Indians. "The red skinned people did not call themselves Indians, but Columbus did."

"What's been lost is our own humanity," he said. "Whether we like it or not we are not given the opportunity of being a non racist. We don't have any control over the institutions. White supremacy has become an essential part of our personality structure."

The event was attended by about 100 persons. It was sponsored by the Martin Luther King, Jr. Social Council, The Amherst Human Relations Council, and the University Summer Arts Committee. Joyce's organization, People Against Racism, was founded in Detroit for the purpose of fighting white racism.

## LOOKING ASKANCE . . .

(Continued from page 13)

should be disqualified with tests to be made on the first six finishers in each event. . . . After 116 years of competition the Harvard crew team has reached the apex of rowing by earning a berth in the Olympics. The unbeaten Crimson shell edged the scrappy Penn boat by 12 inches in the finals of the U. S. Olympic Rowing Trials in Long Beach. . . . According to Fred Hofheinz, president of the Astrodome Championship Enterprises, heavyweight champions Jimmy Ellis and Joe Frazier may meet for the undisputed world championship in the Astrodome. Ellis, Cassius Clay's former sparring partner, is recognized as the champion by the World Boxing Assn. and Frazier is recognized by only five state athletic commissions. . . . Jack Ramsay, author of the book, *Pressure Basketball*, has decided to put his tension-stricken eyes back to work as coach of the Philadelphia 76ers. Ramsay was forced to give up college coaching two years ago when he developed eye trouble caused by a tension. For someone who didn't like taking 12 pills a day, he sure learns the hard way.

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## SUMMER

## IN THE CITY

By Bill Dickinson

Visiting the New England Rally for God, Family and Country is more like a trip through the political twilight zone.

The rally, held annually in Boston over the Fourth of July weekend, is a gathering of right-wingers from all over the country. Although it is organized and run by the John Birch Society, the Birchers are reluctant to claim it as their offspring. And who can blame them?

On the surface, the rally could be, as the program claims, "for Conservative Americans," but it's not long before disbelief sets in.

For the duration of the convention, the lobby of the Statler-Hilton where it is held annually, is occupied by an army of middle-aged men and women who look as if they've never been kissed. Actually, from a distance they're a rather pleasant looking bunch in their flowery summer dresses and baggy linen suits, although you do notice a large number of men wearing white socks with suits and dress shoes. Also, they don't smile much, but you figure it's the heat.

Most of the rally activity takes place on the mezzanine ringing the lobby; it's crowded with booths and exhibitors hawking their books and leaflets. The atmosphere is like a carnival, except that instead of selling popcorn or cotton candy, they're peddling bumper stickers that say things like "Shoot Looters" and "Register Communists, Not Firearms."

By the time an outsider reaches the top of the steps to the rally, the first thing that has struck him is that three people have popped out of various hiding places to take his picture. That's a little harder to understand, so you ignore it.

The first booth you see is one manned by a couple of teenagers selling about thirty different kinds of buttons. One says, "My God is alive, how about yours?" Then there's one "Sat Cong"

which means "Kill Communists" in Vietnamese, according to the not-so-cute blond behind the counter. But the most popular button seems to be one with a B-52 and the words "Drop It!"

There's another one that says "Impeach Earl Warren." Now you figure it's all a put-on since he recently retired. But the blonde says, "No, it's a collector's item."

You see a reporter having his picture taken by one of those people with cameras. All the shutterbug got was the back of the reporter's head. He says he'd be glad to pose, but the people with the cameras never hang around long enough.

The girl explains that the people taking pictures are "our security people." You wonder what threat the *Herald-Traveler* poses to anything, much less "security."

A booth called "The Herald of Freedom" seems to be having a brisk sale of booklets entitled *The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe*, so you buy a copy for two dollars and the fat bespectacled man who takes your money assures you that it is "most revealing." You feel slightly like you've just bought some pornography, but you reassure yourself that that couldn't happen at a rally "for Conservative Americans," which includes a group called "Citizens for Decent Literature."

So you sit down and start reading. Then you realize that it is pornography—political pornography. It charges that the late Senator Robert Kennedy was deeply involved in the actress's death because he had been fooling around with her and Ethel had found out and he knew it could wreck his political career.

You get sick.

Not quite believing, you go back to the booth to see the fat man whose nametag says he's Frank Cappell from New Jersey. You're going to get indignant. Then you notice another booklet, *Robert Kennedy—A Political Biography* published after his death. It falls open to a page and you read the part of it likening him to Che Guevara. Is this man serious? "All the facts in these books are true," he says.

Past the sour old ladies with their Wallace buttons, past the John Birch Society booth, past the Christian Crusade booth, down the stairs and out onto the hot street.

You take a deep breath and your lungs fill with sooty air. At least you are polluting your lungs, not your mind.

*This will be the last installment of "Summer in the City". Next week Bill will be returning to Amherst to work for the Statesman in other capacities. During the school year Bill is Specials Editor of the Daily Collegian. Presently he is writing for the Boston Globe and the Associated Press.*

The Statesman

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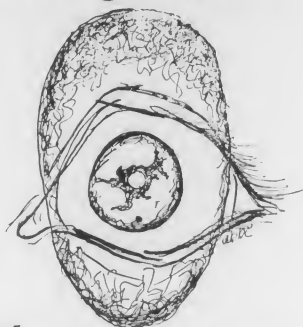
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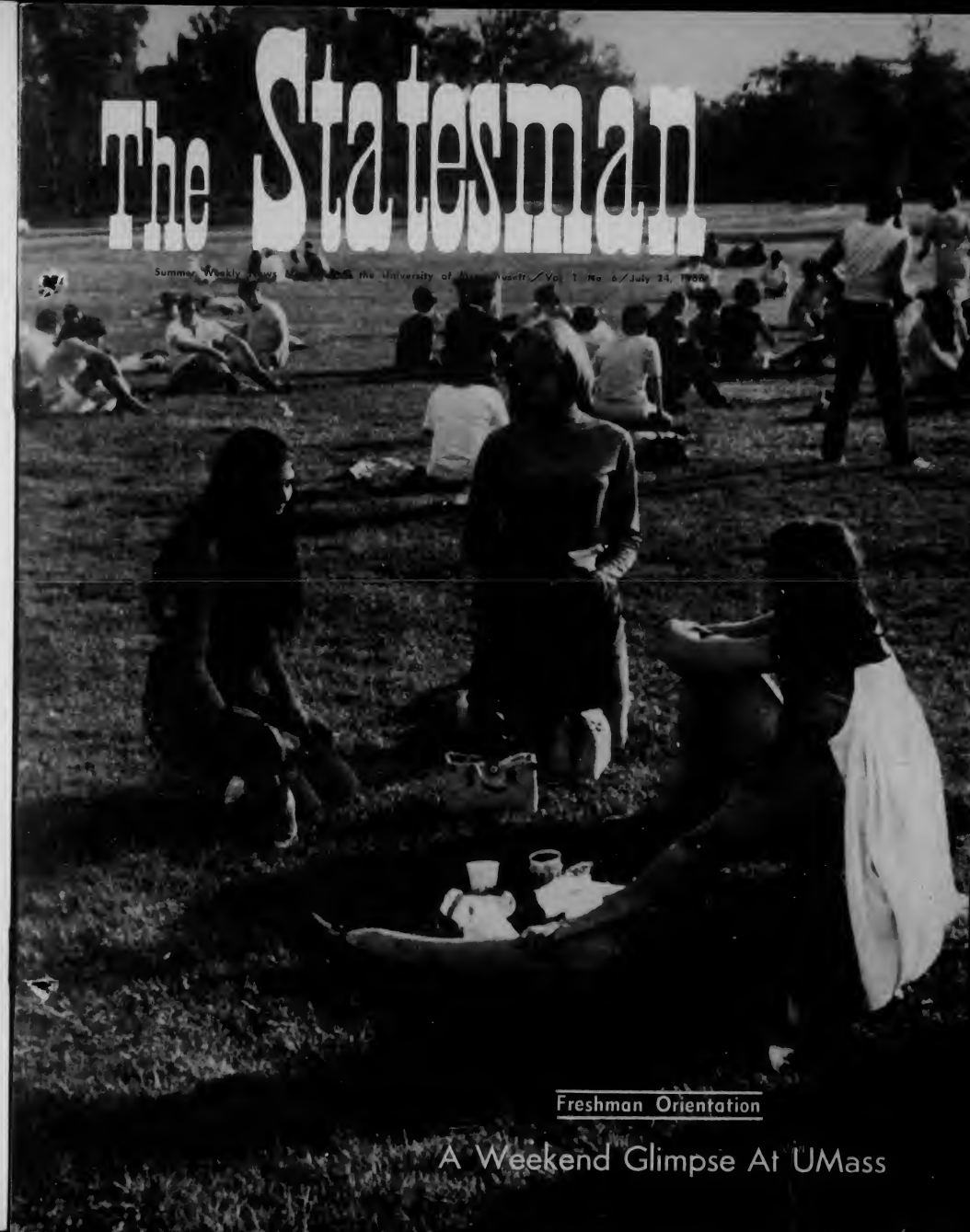
The Massachusetts

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# The Statesman

Summer Weekly News from the University of Massachusetts / Vol. 1 No. 6 / July 24, 1966



Freshman Orientation

A Weekend Glimpse At UMass

## STUDENT UNION BUILDING

### CLOSED

Monday, July 29, 1968

The Student Union and all its' departments will be completely shut down all day (and evening) Monday, July 29, 1968.

On this date, there will be a major change-over of utilities involving the Student Union and the Campus Center.

Food Service will be available on campus at the following places:

#### North Commons Snack Bar

Coffee and Doughnuts — Open 8:00 A.M.-3:00 P.M.

#### South Commons

\$1.25 Lunch—Open 11:00 A.M.-1:30 P.M.

#### Southwest—Hampshire Dining Commons #7

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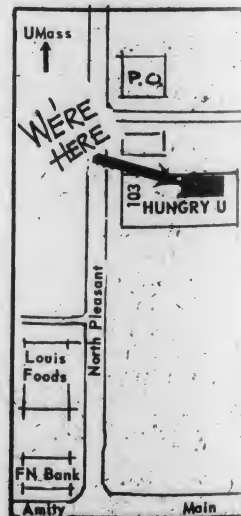
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This ad redeemable from July 24-July 31



## The Statesman



University of Massachusetts'  
Weekly Summer Publication

Vol. 1, No. 6 July 24, 1968

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James Foudy

#### Sports Editor

Thomas G. Fitzgerald

#### Contributing Editors

Jan Curley, Don Epstein

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Cover  
UMass orientation freshmen enjoy an outdoor chicken barbecue.

# Focus 1968

## THE DRAFT

### Physicals Temporarily Suspended

Special to the Statesman from the College Press Service

The severe financial problems plaguing the federal government as a result of the Vietnam war are beginning to take their toll on the Selective Service System.

Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey has ordered all local draft boards to schedule no more preinduction physical examinations for August or September. The move, in effect, will limit the draft between now and late October to persons who already have passed their physicals, or have received notices to take them.

Hershey said physical examinations were being temporarily halted as an economy measure made necessary by the \$6 billion reduction in Federal spending ordered by Congress for the fiscal year which began July 1. Hershey also rescinded the filling of vacancies and promotions in the Selective Service System until further notice.

Selective Service officials say the suspension of physical examinations will have no effect on their job of supplying manpower for the military. They also emphasized that the "embargo may be lifted at any time." As long as the suspension is in effect, however, all draftees will be taken from the pool of "slightly more than 100,000 men" who already have taken and passed their physicals, but have not yet been inducted, officials said.

The draft call for August is only about 18,300, compared with a level of 40,000 a month last spring. Although the Department of Defense has not listed the call for September, Mrs. Betty Vetter, executive director of the Scientific Manpower Commission, expects draft calls will be relatively light until about January, when they will skyrocket unless there is a major cut-back in the size of the armed services before then.

Mrs. Vetter, an expert on the effect of the draft on the nation's manpower needs, says Hershey's order suspending physical examinations will have both a good and a bad effect on college graduates and graduate students who no longer have deferments.

"Assuming the order stays in effect and the Selective Service System has

to take its share of the budget cut, this will delay the induction of many graduates and graduate students who have not taken a physical until at least November," Mrs. Vetter said. "It will allow many students to start graduate school and possibly get in at least one semester of work before being taken."

But Mrs. Vetter also said the suspension on physicals may reduce the number of high school graduates not planning to go to college who volunteer for the armed services. She explained that many non-college men tend to volunteer for the service when they feel the draft brating down their necks after they are called to take a physical. "They don't have a student deferment and they know they're going to have to go, so they volunteer for the branch of service they prefer. But this order cancels physicals for these young men as well as for college graduates," she said.

"Every time you lose a volunteer, you add another draftee," Mrs. Vetter said. The more the draft call is increased, then the greater the burden becomes on college graduates who already have received their physicals.

In another draft-related development this week, the fourth assembly of the World Council of Churches, meeting in Sweden, approved church support for young men who resist the draft. A report adopted by an overwhelming majority of the 720 delegates at the meeting said individuals should have the right to refrain from participation in "particular wars," such as the Vietnam war, on grounds of conscience.

The delegates thus endorsed the principle of selective conscientious objection, a category which does not exist under present Selective Service regulations, which only permit CO exemptions for those who oppose all war out of religious conviction. The report said the principle of selective conscientious objection is essentially a question of human rights.

The World Council of Churches has 237 member denominations, representing most major Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches throughout the world.

# LETTERS

## Rocky for President

Dear Sir:

In two weeks the Republican Convention will meet in Miami, Florida. The question that looms before us is, who will be the nominee, Nelson Rockefeller or Richard Nixon. At this moment the Rockefeller campaign is going into full swing. He is drawing large and enthusiastic crowds around the country, the polls show him ahead of all Democratic candidates, and a likely winner in November, if he could capture the GOP nomination.

The problem is simple — Rockefeller needs delegate votes. The answer is simple also — the delegates need to hear and to heed the voice of the people. This voice calls out for Nelson Rockefeller for President. It is our duty to make the

delegates hear this call. If you would like to help, be in the Plymouth Room of the Student Union at 6:00 p.m. Thursday.

—We are trying to make democracy work, are you?

Gary D. LeBeau  
President, Rockefeller  
for Pres. Committee

The Statesman welcomes letters on all subjects. All letters must be typewritten at 60 spaces, double-spaced, and signed with the writer's name and address. Letters not signed and/or typewritten in this manner will not be considered for publication. Names will be withheld upon request. The editors reserve the right to edit all letters for reasons of length or clarity. Address all letters to: Editor, The Statesman, Student Union Building, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002.

The Law and the University

on

## MARIJUANA

### Possession and the Law:

Possession, distribution, or usage of Marijuana is a violation of state and federal narcotics laws. Such an offense is a FELONY, not a misdemeanor. Any legal action taken is serious and involves a permanent police record, even if the outcome is probation.

The penalties are stiff, as Massachusetts narcotics laws are among the toughest in the nation. Sentences can go as high as 5 years in prison and fines can go up to \$5000. Second offenders have no chance for a suspended sentence.

### Possession and the University:

The University has an obligation to protect its students from health hazards. Many people are unprepared for marijuana and its effects, thus distribution and sales of the drug are of special concern to the University authorities. For this reason the University not only reports specific violations of narcotics laws to state and federal authorities, but it may also take independent action, including separation, against violators either before or AFTER court action is taken.

### Being present while others smoke:

Few people realize that the mere presence in a room where marijuana is kept or used is a felony and that a person looking on while others smoke is subject to penalties almost as severe as the smokers. He also acquires a permanent police record.

### University and the Law:

You may not approve of the laws concerning marijuana, but this does not change the fact that they exist and must be enforced by the authorities, including the University.

### Confidential Help:

However, if you are in need of guidance or help due to a narcotics problem, you can receive help on a strictly CONFIDENTIAL basis from the University Health Service and Counsel and Guidance at Whitmore. Students should be aware that this policy of confidence will not be violated.

### Tips to remember to protect yourself:

NEVER associate with drugs or people using them in University buildings.  
NEVER involve yourself with high school students in relations to drugs in any way. The authorities are especially sensitive to violations of drug laws in relation to minors. High School users are frequently under observation by the authorities.

Remember, you may know what you are doing, but others often do not. The University thus regards sales and distribution of marijuana as a serious health hazard, regardless of state or federal laws.

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The Statesman

## ABE FORTAS ON DISSENT

# The Limits of Civil Disobedience

The battle over the nomination of Associate Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas to fill the shoes of the retiring Earl Warren continued last week as both Fortas and Judge Homer Thornberry, nominated to replace Fortas, were grilled by the Senate Judiciary Committee headed by Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi.

The fight is political and like many things political it makes very little sense. Whether or not the nomination is approved, Fortas will be on the Court and his ideas on the war, dissent, civil rights and the problems of liberty vs. license are worth knowing as they will probably be of major importance for the United States in the years to come.

The following are excerpts from Fortas' book, *Concerning Dissent and Civil Disobedience*. This particular section deals with the limits of civil disobedience and dissent and appeared in a longer version in last Sunday's *Globe*. We have lifted it accordingly:

In the United States, under our Constitution, the question is not "may I dissent?" or "may I oppose a law or a government?" I may dissent. I may criticize. I may oppose. Our Constitution and our courts guarantee this.

The question is "How may I do so?" Each of us owes a duty of obedience to law. This is a moral as well as a legal imperative.

So, first, we must seek to know which methods of protest are lawful: What are the means of opposition and dissent that are permissible under our system of law and which, therefore, will not subject us to punishment by the state and will not violate our duty of obedience to law?

There is another question. Are there occasions when we, with moral justification, may resort to methods of dissent, such as direct disobedience of an ordinance, even though the methods are unlawful? This is the perplexing philosophical question with which I shall deal later.

From our earliest history, we have insisted that each of us is and must be free to criticize the government, however sharply; to express dissent and opposition, however brashly; even to advocate overthrow of the government itself. We have insisted upon freedom of speech and of the press and, as the First Amendment to the Constitution puts it, upon "the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

I say with confidence, that nowhere in the world—at no time in history—has freedom to dissent and to oppose governmental action been more broadly

safeguarded than in the United States of America, today. I say this even though I recognize that occasionally our officials depart from freedom's path.

This right to dissent may be exercised by the use of written and spoken words; by acts, such as picketing, which are sometimes referred to as "symbolic speech" because they are means of communicating ideas and of reaching the mind and the conscience of others; and by "peaceable" mass assembly and demonstrations. Ultimately, the basic means of protest under our system is the ballot box: the right to organize and to join with others to elect new officials to enact and administer the law.

There are limitations, however, even on the freedom of speech. The state may prescribe reasonable regulations as to when and where the right to harangue the public or to assemble a crowd may be exercised. But it can't use this house-keeping power for any purpose except to reduce the public inconvenience which any large assemblage involves.

It is not true that anyone may say what's on his mind anytime and anywhere. According to the famous dictum of Justice Holmes, no one may falsely cry "Fire" in a crowded theater and thereby cause a panic. This is so even though the person's action may have been prompted by the highest motives.

Good motives do not excuse action which will injure others. The individual's conscience does not give him a license to indulge individual conviction without regard to the rights of others.

The man distressed at the inadequacy of fire regulations may speak in the public square; he may print and circulate pamphlets; he may organize mass meetings and picketing for the same purpose. He may denounce the city fathers as dunces, corrupt tools of the landlords, or potential murderers of innocent people.

He may even be able to call upon the courts to compel the government to act as he thinks it should. Eventually, he and others may vote the government out of office.

But—and here is the point—he may not use means of advancing his program which, under the circumstances, will cause physical injury to others or unreasonably interfere with them.

Burning draft cards or even American flags has been defended as a form of protest. Some people say that this should be permitted as symbolic speech. It is urged that it is nothing more than a picturesque or dramatic form of expressing protest.

But the problem is much more difficult

cult than this. A punishable offense is not excused solely because the conduct is picturesque, even if its purpose (to protest) might be unassailable.

If the protest involves violation of a valid law, the fact that it was violated in a "good cause" — such as to protest segregation or war — will not ordinarily excuse the violator.

The law violation is excused only if that law itself is unconstitutional or invalid.

The burning of draft cards, or American flags involves direct violation of law.

The types of protests and the situations in which they occur are of infinite variety, and it is impossible to formulate a set of rules which will strike the proper balance between the competing principles.

But here are a few principles that in my opinion indicate the contours of the law in this subtle and complex field where the basic right of freedom conflicts with the needs of an ordered society:

1—Our Constitution protects the right of protest and dissent within broad limits. It generously protects the right to organize people for protest and dissent. It broadly protects the right to assemble, to picket, to stage "freedom walks" or mass demonstrations, if these activities are peaceable and if the protestors comply with reasonable regulations designed to protect the general public without substantially interfering with effective protest.

2—If any of the rights to dissent is exercised with the intent to cause unlawful action (a riot, or assault upon others) or to cause injury to the property of others, and if such unlawful action or injury occurs, the dissenter will not be protected. He may be arrested, and if properly charged and convicted of law violation, he will not be rescued by the First Amendment.

3—If the right to protest, to dissent, or to assemble peaceably is exercised so as to violate valid laws reasonably designed and administered to avoid interference with others, the Constitution's guarantees will not shield the protestor.

The Court has insisted upon freedom to speak and to organize, even if the object is ultimately subversive. Although the Communist party is devoted to overthrowing the government of the United States by force and violence, the Supreme Court has ruled that even an organizer for that party may not be jailed merely for recruiting members for the party.

But this obviously does not mean that

(Continued on page 10)



## INSIDE THE NEWS

### Moore to Leave UMass

Dr. Edward C. Moore, Dean of the UMass Graduate School and Coordinator of Research, has been named vice-president for graduate studies and research and professor of philosophy at the State University of New York at Binghamton. Dean Moore came to UMass in 1962 from the University of Idaho, where he had served as head of the department of philosophy. During his tenure as dean and coordinator of research at UMass, the graduate school has grown from 975 students to 2835 students. Sponsored research has increased from \$259,000 a



Dean Edward C. Moore

year to \$7 million a year. The number of master's degree programs offered has grown from 22 to 55 and the number of doctorates from 12 to 42.

Under his leadership, a University Press which has published 39 books in the past two years has been instituted, a powerful CDC 3600 research computer has been brought in, and phase one of a new Graduate Research Center is being built at a cost of \$17 million.

A graduate of Western Michigan University, Dean Moore received an M.A. in educational administration and an M.A. and Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of Michigan.

Author of many papers in the fields of philosophy and education, he has served as president of the Northwest Conference on Philosophy and President of the Charles S. Peirce Society. A member of the American Philosophical Association, he is listed in Who's Who in America, the Dictionary of American Scholars, and other publications.

During World War II Dean Moore served as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army Signal Corps. He will take up his new post Sept. 1.

### MacKimmie Raid Nabs 7

Seven youths were arrested on drug charges in MacKimmie dorm early Thursday morning.

The July 18th raid by campus police,

was on a warrant.

Three of the students arrested were regular UMass students.

All of these arrested were hit with \$200 bail and their cases were continued until July 26 in Northampton District Court.

Five of those arrested were charged with being present where drugs were kept. One of these was a female summer school student.

Two males were charged with possession of illegal drugs and unlawful sale of drugs.

One of the male students was reported to have been dealing heavily in the sale of drugs in the Amherst area.

Police entered the dorm with a warrant for his arrest and in the process stumbled across a pot session at which the others arrested were present.

The suspects were fingerprinted and photographed by Chief Blasko.

Commenting on the arrests, Chief Blasko said that his men are trying to put a stop to drug usage on campus. Despite these efforts, he said, 28 students were arrested last year on drug charges. The Chief was not present at the time of Thursday's arrest.

He noted that the administration takes no campus action on persons arrested on drug charges.

### Biafra Preliminary Dying

Federal Nigerians and the secessionist Biafrans have agreed to resume peace

talks in the Nigerian civil war and consideration is being given to providing aid to millions of starving refugees of the conflict.

Biafra is the eastern region of Nigeria which seceded from that Federal republic last year. Biafra is land locked and surrounded by troops of the federal government which the Biafrans have been battling with for obscure reasons.

At the height of absurdity, the Biafrans last week refused to permit relief supplies of food and medicine for fear that Nigerian troops would poison the supplies or sneak past their defenses behind the transport vehicles. Meanwhile, thousands, perhaps millions of men, women and children were dying of starvation while the secessionist state and Nigeria argues over points of political recognition.

Following a meeting last week Biafran and Nigerian leaders said that supplies would be permitted into the country and that peace talks between both sides would resume. The Biafrans and Nigerians are presently in what is termed preliminary talks at the moment. These are a pre-requisite for full scale peace parley. Diplomacy requires procedure. Last week thousands of Biafrans died of starvation. At least 300 die each day.

### "Low Camp" Over, But . . .

There's more coming. July 28, 29 and 30 it's the ROAD TO ZANZIBAR with Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour; CASABLANCA with Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman; and then: Cary Grant, Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and

Victor McLaglen in GUNGA DIN! That's "Middle Camp."

"High Camp" features GOLD DIGGERS of 1933 with Dick Powell, Joan Blondell and Ginger Rogers; FOOT-LIGHT PARADE with James Cagney, Ruby Keeler and Dick Powell; and finally IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMERTIME with Judy Garland and Van Johnson.

This spectrum of film classics will be seen in Bartlett Auditorium on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday evenings, all showings at 8:30 p.m. There are no reserved seats, and the box office will be open 30 minutes prior to each performance.

### Student Theatre

University of Massachusetts summer school students are entitled to free admission to one performance of each of the three plays in repertory at the Summer Repertory Theatre. Students may reserve seats by calling 545-2006 or by visiting the box office, located in the lobby of Bartlett Auditorium (lower level of Bartlett Hall).

Summer student I.D. cards must be presented at the box office in order for the holder to gain his free admission. The card is punched for each admission granted, and no admission will be granted without presentation of the card for punching.

All students who have paid the eight dollar activities tax at the time of enrollment are entitled to the free admittance.

This admission applies only to the three major productions. Students must pay the general admission fee of fifty cents to all Camp Film and Children's Theatre productions.

### SDS Exposed

The Grand Wizard of federal investigators, J. Edgar Hoover, said last week that workshops in the use of explosives and sabotage were conducted last month at the national convention of Students for a Democratic Society.

In a report of the 1968 fiscal year, Hoover characterized SDS as the core of the subversive forces of the New Left that are undermining the American Dream. Hoover believes that violence on campus this Spring was perpetrated by members of the New Left.

Hoover named no names, hinted at no possibilities of prosecution and did not explain what he meant by New Left.

### Vietnam

#### No Let Down Or Let Up

Prior to leaving for his sojourn to confer with Lyndon B. Johnson on the state of Vietnam War, South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu made a somewhat remarkable speech on television in his country.

Thieu made it clear that he was not going to let his people down and that

July 24, 1968

he would not allow the United States to impose what he called a harmful solution to the war on his people.

"I will not go to Hawaii to surrender to Communists, to sell the nation, to concede territory or to accept a solution involving coalition with Communists imposed by the United States, such as Communists and unscrupulous politicians have charged," Thieu said sounding like a Texas politician giving a Fourth of July speech.

Our ally was also adamant on the prosecution of the war:

"As long as Communist aggression continues," "we will continue to fight with even greater effort, because we are determined never to accept surrender to Communists or peace involving coalition with them."

Earlier Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford made some succinct comments on the war. Clifford said:

"It would appear from the information that we have that although the enemy has sustained substantial losses, apparently they still have the capacity to replace those losses, and they are still able to provide their troops with modern and effective arms," he said.

He also said, however, "There is some indication that the caliber and effectiveness of the troops might have undergone some diminution."

### Prof In Chataqua

A UMass journalism professor is conducting a workshop on "Journalism for Young People," July 22-26, at the famed Chataqua Institution, N. Y.

Dr. Dario Politella, associate professor of journalistic studies, will work with high school and college students during the 95th session of what is believed to be the oldest summer school in the United States.

The four-day short course will offer suggestions and practice on high school and college newspapers and magazines. Discussions will deal with the column, the editorial, reporting and interviewing. Special helps will be given in editing, planning and making up publications.

Currently president of the National Council of College Publications Advisers, Dr. Politella is also the coordinator of its Commission on the Freedoms and Responsibilities of the College Student Press in America. He is the founder and editor of *The Collegiate Journalist*, published three times a year by Alpha Phi Gamma, journalism honorary; and he has compiled the *Directory of the College Student Press in America*, published last fall by NCCPA.

Besides teaching writing at UMass, Dr. Politella is consultant to the editors of the *Daily Collegian*, *Index*, and *Spectrum*.



Richard Miller, UMass '65

### UMass Grad Promoted

DETROIT — The appointment of Richard M. Miller as director of manufacturing quality control for American Motors Corporation was announced today by Stuart M. Reed, vice-president of manufacturing.

In the new position, Miller and his staff will provide corporate staff assistance and guidance to plant quality control operations in the United States and Canada, Reed said. Miller also will be responsible for liaison with service operations, manufacturing, engineering, purchasing and quality assurance activities to assure the prompt identification, diagnosis and correction of field quality problems.

Miller, who joined American Motors in 1964, has been director of quality at the Kenosha plant since September, 1965. Previously he served with Ford Motor Company in various quality control positions.

He was graduated magna cum laude with a B.B.A. degree in 1956 from the University of Massachusetts. He received his M.B.A. from the University of North Carolina in 1957.

### Politics 68 No Party Line

Lady Fate thumbed her nose at the Democratic Party again last week as party leaders prepared for the possibility of having to move their convention out of Chicago. But the decision comes hard.

The City of Chicago has paid the Democrats \$800,000 to bring the convention to the city. On the other hand, the news media, especially the electronic industry would save millions of dollars if the Democrats would play follow up to the Republicans in Miami Beach where the news media has already laid their cables etc.

Helping to persuade the Democrats to hit the road was the Chicago telephone electricians' union which rejected a new

(Continued on page 10)



Four UMass engineering freshmen received an "Excellent Design" ribbon for a team project entered in a nationwide competition sponsored by the Engineering Graphics Division of the American Society for Engineering Education. The team members, left to right: David A. Olanyk, Daryl W. Sinclair, Douglas E. Cox, and Robin Ketcherside. Working under Klaus E. Kroner of the UMass basic engineering faculty, the students designed a set of adjustable camper steps for the First Annual Creative Design Competition held recently at the University of California in Los Angeles. Photo shows their half-size model.

The Statesman

## FRESHMAN ORIENTATION

# A Weekend Glimpse At UMass

By Jan Curley

Twice a week during the summer months the UMass campus is inundated by small bands of June graduates from high schools across the commonwealth. If you ever walk in back of any of them and eavesdrop on their conversation, you will be interested, probably amused.

Their talk usually consists of recounting high school achievements, scholastic and athletic, to their companion. They also discuss first impressions of the University, complain about how hot it is, or ask if it ever stops raining. For those who are more mathematically inclined, they try to calculate the number of miles which they have walked or figure just where it is they have been.

Most of them are sporting a white tag with a large number on it, which designates their orientation group. These are the incoming freshmen of the class of 1972.

The frosh are here for a 48 hour whirl-wind orientation period during which time they are tested, counseled, lectured to. They ask questions and seek answers themselves. But above all the program is designed to give the freshmen their first encounter with the two major aspects of the University—social and academic.

The freshmen arrive in groups of 300 to 350 on either Sunday or Wednesday night. Although most of the students are from Massachusetts, there are a few from out of state. They arrive between 6 and 7 p.m.

After checking into their rooms, a corridor meeting is held at 7:30 p.m. at which time the students are introduced to their counselors and are familiarized with the rules, curfews, lounge floors and directions for locating some of the most important places on campus such as the Student Union. From 8:30-9:30 p.m. they attend Time Piece a movie sponsored by the chaplains, and discuss it.

The first advisory meeting is held at 10 p.m. at which time the freshmen meet their advisors. The counselors also serve as advisors with the ratio of 1 to 12, but the counselors do not act as advisors to the same students who are on their corridors. The advisory meetings are designed to familiarize the students with the core requirements of the University, the re-



quirements of the various schools and colleges within the university as a whole, and the tests which they will take.

The next morning is devoted entirely to testing the freshmen as a group. In the afternoon further testing is held for foreign language placement and English advancement. Identification pictures are also taken for the student I.D. cards.

In the evening a second advisory meeting is held for the group and more questions are answered. This meeting is followed by the Student Life Meeting and then a dance at the Student Union.

Richard W. Story, the head counselor and coordinator of the Orientation Program, considers this the most important meeting to explain the social aspects of the University. The counselors are available to answer the questions of the freshmen and to explain the rudiments of social life. The function of the student government is also explained.

According to Story, many of the questions asked at this meeting are

concerned with open houses. Many of the students are not well-informed about them and they often have some mistaken ideas about the University. Many of them are interested in the supervision of the open houses.

The counselors tell them that they will be conducting themselves on the honor system with the major portion of the supervision being done by the house government. During the summer, parental permission forms are being mailed to the parents of all students on which they will grant or deny permission for their son or daughter to participate in the open houses.

With a little priming from the counselors, the freshmen ask some of the questions which are bothering them about the University. Very few students come up with specific questions regarding academics, but according to Story ask "run of the mill frightened questions, which I think is sad."

He goes on to say that students are indoctrinated by their high school teachers who seem to be conducting

a "scare campaign" about college in general. Some of the more popular myths he cites are: the unavailability of professors, classes being run by graduate students, and the ever-present threat of flunking out. As a result, many of the freshmen arrive with a distorted picture of college. It is up to the counselors to dispel some of these misconceptions.

Some of the questions are easy to answer. There are some who want to take a biology course, but can not find one listed. They are told that biology is divided into two succinct courses, botany and zoology. For many students, these are strange words as are sociology and psychology.

Before arriving on campus, each student is sent a 25 page booklet, *The Summer Counseling Handbook*, by the counseling services. In the booklet is a 2 page rundown of the 9 schools and colleges making up the University and a card with the basic courses listed on it, speech, foreign language, English, math, science and history.

At the group advisory meetings, the advisors explain diversity and changes within the College of Arts and Sciences. They are told for example that it is now possible to substitute philosophy for history. The advisors are not amateurs, but have received their training from the Counseling and Guidance Center and the Associate Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Robert W. Wagner.

The advisors plan courses for those with liberal arts majors and education. For those students entering nursing, engineering or home economics, a faculty advisor is assigned. Each counselor handles 12 students. The foundation for the pre-registration meeting is laid in the two group meetings. When the advisor meets individually with his advisee, he has before him the results of the testing.

The advisor then goes down the list of requirements one by one and fills in the choices of the student. He also explains what the foreign language advancement means. In addition to the University's tests, the advisor has access to the college board scores from high school. These are used to advise the student on such courses as math. For most students Math 111 is recommended, but for others a more advanced course may be substituted.

The freshmen are also familiarized with the departmental requirements of their specific majors. For those who are undecided as to what to major in, they are told that they can choose a program in which they do not have to declare a major for two years. In this case, they declare their major to be the College of Arts and Sciences.

The morning of the last day at UMass is devoted to psychological and vocational tests. Meetings are also held for men who will be entering the ROTC program and for those who will be physical education majors.

The parents then arrive, and attend a meeting in the Student Union Ballroom at which speakers from personnel give brief talks on the University. J. Alfred Southworth, Director of Guidance, and Dean William F. Field, Dean of Students, also speak. Bus tours of the campus are provided for them during the day.

At noontime, the parents meet with their son or daughter at Dining Commons #5 in the Southwest Residential College. In the afternoon six meetings are scheduled for the parents of the men in John Adams Tow-

er and the women in John Quincy Adams Tower.

At these meetings, panels consisting of a student counselor, a head of residence and a staff or faculty member, are arranged to answer any questions which the parents might have. Not unlike those of the freshmen themselves many of their questions are about open houses.

According to Story some of them have the impression that UMass is another Sodom and Gomorrah, and free sex is the rule rather than the exception. He says that in some cases it is a major job to calm the fears of some of these parents. Their questions usually keep the panel occupied for an hour and a half.

By late afternoon pre-registration is completed, and the freshmen head for home with their parents and their first impressions of UMass.

## A Few Words to the Class of '72

From an address by Dean Robert M. Vogel of Trinity College

EDUCATION CAN be defined as an attempt to put things in order, to classify, to categorize, to tidy up an untidy world. But neither your greatest efforts nor the efforts of those who will teach you will pull it off. For the next four years you and your teachers are faced with a labor greater than any Hercules had to face. You must always assume that the world can be put in order, and you must try to put it in order, while at the same time you recognize that the complexities of the world are so great and so numerous that they defy order. The world has been spinning for a long time, and every day problems have been solved, but not solved forever.

Colleges, which are entrusted with the responsibility of being seats of truth, and college students whose obligation is to seek

the truth, share the often unpleasant but inexcusable duty of epitomizing idealism and of so living that they lead the world toward the ideal.

You are here by the faith and sufferance of millions of your fellow men who from this moment on will look to you for example, for guidance, for help. If you have taken your education at this college for granted, as something that naturally followed your graduation from secondary school, wake up quick. You are responsible for moving this messy world a little bit farther in the direction of tidiness, a little closer to the ideal. Work and torment are the lot you have chosen.

Do not misunderstand then when we ask you to be better than the world around you. A college can do no less nor can you.

Looking Askance at

## The Week in Sports

By JAN CURLEY

### No Joy In Mudville

Never before have baseball fans needed the seventh-inning stretch as much as they do now. It's the only chance they have to stand up as they sound more like the spectators at an old age bridge game with their ho-hum chorus.

The .300 hitter is fading as fast from the American League as the Indians faded from the plains. Rick Monday of Oakland, the current league leader, sports a .299 average followed by Ken Harrelson with a .293. With the number of shut outs and one or two run games, the batting champ may not even be a .290 hitter. And Denny McLain may become the first 30 game winner in the majors since Dizzy Dean in 1934.

The team batting averages are as sick as the individual hitters. Fourth-place Cleveland is leading with a .237 with the league leading Tigers in fifth place at .228.

Even if the batters aren't heating the baselines in both leagues, the pitchers are smoking up the mounds with their records. Bob Gibson went 71 innings without allowing an earned run and Don Drysdale went 58 without even an unearned run. Cincinnati's Don Wilson (who?) tied the modern major league record of 18 strikeouts in a nine-inning game, and Cleveland's Luis Tiant fanned 19 in a 10-inning game.

Reasons set forth for this pitching phenomenon have centered on the hitters, who are swinging for the fences as never before. Washington's Frank Howard is earning his \$60,000 for his hitting ability which is only .279, while Matty Alou is making a paltry \$40,000 for his .331 average.

The pitchers have developed the slider to perfection, and the increased night games are said to make it more difficult for the batter to see the ball.

Most of the managers look like Jack-in-the-boxes as they run out to the mound the minute the pitcher looks like he is in trouble. You can't knock a manager for wanting to win a ball game, but it sure takes the fun out of things. Ted Abernathy of Cincinnati has an ERA of 0.90 as a relief pitcher with a 7-1 record. Although the managers are relying more heavily on relievers, there were no relievers picked for the All Star game, and the MVP award for the game went to Willie Mays for scoring a run on a hit, an error, a wild pitch and a double play ball. The pitch evidently is too good to be believable.

The ball parks are getting bigger these days as are the gloves, but the bats are getting smaller. A few of the

hitters are waking up to the fact that the smallness in bats is also accounting for their small averages. The heavier bats of Harrelson and Alou seem to be paying off. Maybe Teddy Roosevelt had the right idea about the big stick.

Although some of the cures sound like left-field ideas, there may be some worth in them. Among some of the more conservative remedies are lowering the pitching mound or moving it back, limiting the number of pitchers on the staff to eight and having a pinch batter for the pitcher every time he comes to the plate.

One of the really wacky ideas, in terms of personnel is to divide the team into offensive and defensive units. As one fan pointed out there isn't too much sense in watching an outfielder the size of a football player panting after fly balls when the more fleet of foot get splinters on the bench because they can't hit.

Baseball's attendance dropped off during the first half of the year. The Red Sox passed the million mark Sunday as fans are still attending the games hoping that the customer is always right in choosing his brand.

National League attendance declined by two million last year, and the figure may drop another million this year. The American League shows a decline from last year's record gate.

The fans are reacting to the run-down offenses and the run away races in both leagues. The San Francisco Giants may be hurting from the competition with the Oakland Athletics.

### Julie's July

The Connecticut Yankee in King Arnie's army walked away from the Pecan Valley Country Club like Sir Lancelot after a joust. Not the least jolted after the tournament was King Arnold Palmer himself who had failed for the eleventh straight time to win the PGA title.

Doddering Julius Boros became the oldest PGA champ ever by out-putting the younger hopefuls to score a one-over-par 281 for the 72 holes.

Boros' last rounds have been as consistently jinxed as Palmer's attempts to win the PGA, but Sunday the jinx was broken with a sweet victory for 48-year old Julie who admits to having few shots left in his game.

Palmer was visibly distressed with his second place finish, only one stroke behind Boros. He likened his defeat to the time he lost the U.S. Open in 1963.

U.S. Open man Lee Trevino, billed as another General Santa Anna about

to take the Alamo from the Americans, was one of three eighth-place winners with a 288.

Billy Casper, who has been bringing home the buffalo meat as the leading money winner on the tour, tied Frank Beard for fourth with a total of 284.

Interestingly enough it was the putting that was the death of Arnie. He had some tough luck putting in the U.S. Open, but evidently he had not given up his putting iron, which he fondly calls the "White Fang." Maybe "Black Tooth" would be better.

### Mellow But Yellow

Most baseball broadcasters project as much enthusiasm for baseball as the McCarthyites do for the war effort. And the game is already dull enough.

There are exceptions. Bob Prince, the voice of the Pittsburgh Pirates, at times has been heard shouting instructions to the Bucs during games. Harry Caray of St. Louis is another welcome biased voice.

Among the given to pointless chatter of course is the Red Sox trio of Martin, Coleman and Parnell. Admittedly there isn't much to point to for the Sox, but the verbosity is useless and even irritating.

### Athlete's Fete

Sadness will shroud the Boston banquet circuit in coming weeks when the New England Turf Writers honor Pct-er Fuller and the baseball fans turn out to fete Tony Conigliaro.

Fuller will receive his special achievement award, ironically enough at the Meadows in Framingham, because Dan-er's Image was the first New England owned horse ever to outrun the second-place finisher in the Kentucky Derby.

Ken Coleman will be master of ceremonies at Conig's testimonial. Tony has decided to donate all the proceeds to the Jimmy Fund.

### The Ignoble Roman

Baseball Commissioner William D. Eckert and Nero, the Roman emperor and fiddler, have a lot in common. Neither one of them was able to cope with the affairs of the empires which they rule at the time of their gravest crisis. Nero took the noble way out and committed suicide after his city burned, but even though the baseball empire is crumbling around Eckert, he still hasn't gotten the hint and fallen on his sword, or rather, baseball bat.

After the assassination of Senator Kennedy, the club owners each went their separate ways and Eckert failed to conquer the anarchy in the empire and call off the baseball games at least one day over the weekend. Some of the players refused to play and were thanked by Mrs. Kennedy, and teams at their own discretion called off games. But Eckert let the owners dictate the policy and heaped disgrace on baseball by his lack of action.

We'll, Bill, you blew it this time. You

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could have been linked through the annals of history with Nero. He even committed suicide on the same day you might have.

### Shadow of a Wing

The question these days in the basketball world is, "How much weight does a rookie throw?" The San Diego Rockets and the Boston Celtics hope that it is quite a bit more than the weight of a basketball because they have gone all out to hire the Astrodome for the Feb. 4 game which pits the former Houston teammate sensations Don Chaney and Elgin Hayes against each other, not to forget Lew Alcindor sitting on the bench.

Duck has been playing in the shadow of Hayes, which is a rather difficult thing for some one to do who has a spread of 82 inches, but John Havlicek had the same problem when he was playing for Ohio State on the same squad with Jerry Lucas.

Chaney is being primed to take over the back courts when Sam Jones retires at the end of the 1969 season to become the coach at a new college in Washington, D.C.

### The Firing Line

The highly exclusive Ulcer Club had four drop-outs in the past few weeks and just as quickly four new members. The membership in this club has to be kept at a constant number which is based on management.

Hank Bauer was fired by the Baltimore Orioles and replaced by one of his coaches, Earl Weaver. Weaver had been an understudy waiting to take over from the wings the minute the leading man didn't produce. And Bauer wasn't producing with the Orioles.

Chicago also lost their manager, the spunky Eddie Spanky in a half and half decision. Stankey wanted out and the White Sox wanted him out. Stankey was replaced by Al Lopez whose wife magnanimously granted him permission to manage the club. It's hard to figure out why anyone would want to leave sunny Florida and retirement to manage a ball club, but Lopez jumped at the chance.

The National League Phillies were the ones to get the ball rolling by firing Gene Mauch, perhaps the shrewdest mind in the game, and replacing him with Bob Skinner. If Mauch had finished this year, it would have been his ninth, more than any other manager who hasn't won a pennant. Houston also released Grady Hatton and replaced him with Harry Walker.

The effect which a manager has on his team has long been a topic of debate. After Weaver took over, the Orioles started to win some games. The same goes for the college coaches, and the whole argument is just a bit ridiculous.

John Wooten of UCLA was named Coach of the Year in 1967 because he had such a great team, but where do you draw the line between a good coach

July 24, 1968



Mickey Mantle  
Remember Yogi?

and one who has a lot of luck recruiting and money for scholarships?

Houston's Guy Lewis received the award this year after his hired hands had gone unbeaten through a schedule of opponents as weak as the Seven Sister Colleges.

### Image Making

Modish Michael Burke, Yankees president and CBS executive, has gone into the image-business which as any political candidate can tell you is a very important thing.

The Yankees are setting about changing their ruthless image after firing Johnny Keane and Yogi Berra and announcers Mel Allen and Red Barber. Although Burke claims to hate the word image, the Yankees are running full page ads in a weekly news magazine to entice people to buy season box seat tickets.

Mickey Mantle, meanwhile, is the top drawing card of the Yanks, and he is cheered every time he carries his heavily bandaged legs to the plate. The Yankees would be willing to pay him top money even if he was using a crutch as a bat, which with his .236 batting average he might well be using. The last place Yankees on the team batting average list need all the glamour they can get with their average of .213.

### Italians Only

The Italians have a corner on the quarterback slot for the Patriots these days. Babe Parilli was traded to the New York Jets for Mike Taliaferro, but it was probably a covert attempt by the Pats to win support from Governor Volpe for their stadium.

Taliaferro is a second string quarterback for the Jets, but like Don Chaney his problem has been playing on the

same team with a bigger name, Joe Namath.

I suppose now the question will be who will be the bigger name in New York, Namath or Parilli. Parilli has voiced his dissatisfaction at his second place rating behind Don Trull. The action in the locker room could become as hot as the water in the showers.

### Shattered Dreams

A lot of little boys are disillusioned with the Red Sox for more than one reason. You can overlook the fact that they are not doing well in the pennant race and chalk it up to bad luck, but the exploits of Juan Pizarro and Joe Foy are something else again.

Foy and Pizarro were arrested after the car which Foy was driving collided with a taxi near the Boston Common. The Red Sox players were charged with drunkenness and released on bail. The players must have thought it was a baseball game and the umpire had made a bad call as they started to argue with two of the Boston boys in blue, who take nothing from any one.

Pizarro and Foy were also fined and suspended from the Sunday doubleheader with the Senators by the Sox management.

Glancing Askance... Red Sox infielder Dalton Jones and pitcher (?) Jim Lonborg left Saturday for two weeks active duty at Fort Meade in Maryland. Unlike a year ago, arrangements have not been made for Lonborg to make any of the games during the two weeks. Last year the Sox would have hired an airline to get Lonnie to a game, but now...

...Rumors are circulating like basketballs at a pre-game warm-up that Red Auerbach and Marvin Kratner are looking for a buyer for the Celts. There are those pessimists who claim that the trio of Chamberlain, West and Baylor will be as unbeatable as Superman, Batman and Spiderman fighting against crime. But Auerbach might have the right angle when he says that these three may not be able to play together well. Anyone of them would hate to see their superstar status become that of a mini-star... The San Francisco Warriors and the Oakland Oaks of the ABA are still fighting in the courts over Rick Barry. The 6'9" player had to sit out his first season for the Oaks when the Warriors slapped him with an injunction for jumping his contract. Barry, who owns 15% of his father-in-law's team, made \$75,000 for just sitting on the bench. No wonder he doesn't want to play... Bill Rigney, the manager of the California Angels, is going to turn in his halo at the end of the current season to manage the San Francisco Dodgers. Herman Franks will retire at the end of the season after piloting the Giants to two second place finishes in as many years.

"On the Off Season" by Tom Fitz-Gerald will return next week with the strange case of Sunrise Magazine:



## INSIDE THE NEWS . . .

(Continued from page 5)

proposal by Illinois Bell Telephone Co. to settle the 75-day old strike that threatens the convention.

In other democratic convention news, LBJ, the non-candidate has more control over the convention than any other party member would dream of.

Despite the strike, the President has already had the most sophisticated communications system ever installed in the Chicago stockyards amphitheatre. He has also handpicked the platform committee chairman, Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.) and other convention officers.

Johnson will be able to reach each of the 50 delegations on the floor as well as the speaker's platform from special telephones in his hotel room and in his jetliner, Air Force One. The system requires technical help from the Signal Corps to set up.

In any case, the problem of a possible move was the final complication for a convention that promises to be uproarious wherever it is held.

The McCarthy forces are planning an all out assault on the issue of Vietnam at the platform committee hearings, with the hope of finally forcing the issue of the war to a floor vote that might cause divisions among the Hubert Humphrey forces.

The Humphrey strategists want to shy

away from a fight on this issue and virtually let the McCarthy people write the Vietnam plank.

But President Johnson reportedly plans to tailor the Vietnam plank to his own liking, forcing Humphrey to choose sides.

## Protestors In Michigan

LANSING, Mich. (CPS)—The often-declared, if never-waged, war of state governments and agencies on "rebellious" students has been escalated another step by the Michigan House of Representatives.

A resolution passed by the House proposes that the legislature cut appropriations to state universities where "unauthorized student protests" are held. The resolution, approved by a 72-22 vote, specifically suggests a \$1,300 per student reduction in a university's annual appropriation for failing to expel students involved in such protests.

The Senate did not consider the proposal, since its passage and implementation by the entire legislature would be an infringement of Michigan universities' constitutional autonomy. Its purpose, according to one representative, was to "show that the legislature supports law and order."

"Administrators at state-supported in-

stitutions," the resolution states, "are expected to maintain discipline by expelling students involved in protests. They are to be identified and denied the privilege of being students at the college or university involved."

One representative said he supported the resolution because its passage would "help students who really want to go to college—to study." He called students "guests of the college, at the sufferance of the taxpayers of Michigan."

The majority of House members who voted for the proposal said popular support for it in the state was strong, partly in reaction to a Michigan State University demonstration early in June, in which 27 students were arrested.

One of the 22 who opposed the passage said "Michigan will be laughed at across the nation if we pass this ridiculous piece of legislation."

(Continued from Page 3)

the state must tolerate anything and everything that includes opposition to the government or to government law or policy.

It does not mean that the courts will protect the dissident if the method of dissent involves aggression.

The state may and should act if the protest includes action directed at carrying out an attempt to overthrow the government by force or violence; or if it involves physical assault upon, or substantial interference with the rights of others, or (ordinarily) trespass upon private property which is not open to the public.

In these situations, principles that are designed to protect the interest of the people generally in preserving the state come into play: the Constitution does not protect subversive acts. It does not shield sabotage. It does not tolerate espionage, theft of national secrets or interference with the preparation of the nation's defense or its capacity to wage war. It does not protect those however sincere the offender may be, or however lofty his motives.

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The Statesman

## Springfield Revamps

A revamping of the social science curriculum of greater Springfield high schools is one aim of an institute in history being held at UMass this summer for seven weeks ending August 9.

The institute, "Topics in American History," is operating on a \$100,000 National Defense Education Act grant and involves cooperation on the part of federal, state and local agencies.

The program is being conducted by eminent specialists in the disciplines of history, sociology, economics, education, art, music, technology and literature.

Participants include 30 public, private and parochial secondary school teachers from the Springfield area and 30 more from other regions of the U. S.

The institute provides an interdisciplinary approach to history, looking at events in the philosophical, sociological and cultural milieu in which they took place. Instead of viewing a period of history strictly from a war and national problems approach, the institute emphasizes the art, literature, economic system and technology that motivate man's actions or reflect his motivations.

Institute members will be asked to prepare a pilot curriculum revision by the end of the summer to be used in sections of the Springfield School System next fall. The revision will be based on the interdisciplinary teaching of the outside experts.

In a follow-up program during the summer of 1969 more Springfield teachers will join the Institute and the entire Springfield School System will employ the revised social sciences curriculum that fall.

## Faculty Recruiting Off

College recruiting during the 1967-68 season fell off slightly when compared to 1966-67, according to Robert J. Morrissey, UMass placement and financial aid director.

It was an unusual year in that it got off to a slow start, had a burst of activity, and then closed on a note of moderation.

Data compiled for the College Placement Council's Salary Survey revealed that employers made fewer job offers than in last year's record-breaking season. Beginning salaries, while higher, did not increase in terms of percentages quite as rapidly as in 1966-67.

More specifically, the volume of job offers was down 2 percent from last year at the bachelor's level and even more at the advanced degree levels—down 18.9 percent for the master's and 12.4 percent for the doctoral.

A major factor in the decline of offers was the reduced activity by the

aerospace industry. As in the past, it made more offers than any other employer group but the total (6,137) represented a drop of 23.7 percent.

By curriculum at the bachelor's level, the largest increase in dollar value of offers was in chemical engineering, which finished at the top for the third straight year with \$790—7.8 percent higher than last June. Next were electrical engineering, \$774, and mechanical engineering, \$768. Accounting majors received the largest percentage increase, 8.2 percent to \$689.

In general the picture was the same on the advanced degree level with chemical and electrical engineers receiving the largest percentage and dollar value increases.

## Fellowships Available

Several UMass fellowships are available for qualified graduates at liberal arts colleges who have majored in biology and are interested in teaching high school biology.

The fellowships are available to those not yet certifiable for teaching who are either returning to college after an absence or are recent college graduates. The fellowships provide stipends of \$2000 with allowance for dependents as

well as remission of tuition and most fees at the University.

At the completion of the program, the fellow will be awarded a master's degree and will be certified to teach in Massachusetts and most other states. Applications and further information about the fellowships may be obtained from Dr. L. J. Thelen, School of Education, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

## FOCUS on the Underprivileged

A new program to expand college opportunities for promising disadvantaged students will be operating in 23 states in the West and South this summer.

The Fellowship of Concerned University Students (FOCUS) is assisting in the transfer of entering college freshmen between Upward Bound projects in one region and colleges in the other. The federally-sponsored Upward Bound is a college preparatory program for economically-handicapped high school students with academic potential.

FOCUS, which is a privately-funded organization staffed and directed entirely by college students, plans to assist in the transfer of black students, (Inside back cover)

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# INSIDE THE NEWS . . .

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LANSING, Mich. (CPS)—The often-declared, if never-waged, war of state governments and agencies on "rebellious" students has been escalated another step by the Michigan House of Representatives.

A resolution passed by the House proposes that the legislature cut appropriations to state universities where "unauthorized student protests" are held. The resolution, approved by a 72-22 vote, specifically suggests a \$1,300 per student reduction in a university's annual appropriation for failing to expel students involved in such protests.

The Senate did not consider the proposal, since its passage and implementation by the entire legislature would be an infringement of Michigan universities' constitutional autonomy. Its purpose, according to one representative, was to "show that the legislature supports law and order."

"Administrators at state-supported in-

stitutions," the resolution states, "are expected to maintain discipline by expelling students involved in protests. They are to be identified and denied the privilege of being students at the college or university involved."

One representative said he supported the resolution because its passage would "help students who really want to go to college—to study." He called students "guests of the college, at the sufferance of the taxpayers of Michigan."

The majority of House members who voted for the proposal said popular support for it in the state was strong, partly in reaction to a Michigan State University demonstration early in June, in which 27 students were arrested.

One of the 22 who opposed the passage said "Michigan will be laughed at across the nation if we pass this ridiculous piece of legislation."

(Continued from Page 3)

the state must tolerate anything and everything that includes opposition to the government or to government law or policy.

It does not mean that the courts will protect the dissident if the method of dissent involves aggression.

The state may and should act if the protest includes action directed at carrying out an attempt to overthrow the government by force or violence; or if it involves physical assault upon, or substantial interference with the rights of others, or (ordinarily) trespass upon private property which is not open to the public.

In these situations, principles that are designed to protect the interest of the people generally in preserving the state come into play: the Constitution does not protect subversive acts. It does not shield sabotage. It does not tolerate espionage, theft of national secrets or interference with the preparation of the nation's defense or its capacity to wage war. It does not protect those however sincere the offender may be, or however lofty his motives.

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The Statesman

## Springfield Revamps

A revamping of the social science curriculum of greater Springfield high schools is one aim of an institute in history being held at UMass this summer for seven weeks ending August 9.

The institute, "Topics in American History," is operating on a \$100,000 National Defense Education Act grant and involves cooperation on the part of federal, state and local agencies.

The program is being conducted by eminent specialists in the disciplines of history, sociology, economics, education, art, music, technology and literature.

Participants include 30 public, private and parochial secondary school teachers from the Springfield area and 30 more from other regions of the U. S.

The institute provides an interdisciplinary approach to history, looking at events in the philosophical, sociological and cultural milieu in which they took place. Instead of viewing a period of history strictly from a war and national problems approach, the institute emphasizes the art, literature, economic system and technology that motivate man's actions or reflect his motivations.

Institute members will be asked to prepare a pilot curriculum revision by the end of the summer to be used in sections of the Springfield School System next fall. The revision will be based on the interdisciplinary teaching of the outside experts.

In a follow-up program during the summer of 1969 more Springfield teachers will join the Institute and the entire Springfield School System will employ the revised social sciences curriculum that fall.

## Faculty Recruiting Off

College recruiting during the 1967-68 season fell off slightly when compared to 1966-67, according to Robert J. Morrissey, UMass placement and financial aid director.

It was an unusual year in that it got off to a slow start, had a burst of activity, and then closed on a note of moderation.

Data compiled for the College Placement Council's Salary Survey revealed that employers made fewer job offers than in last year's record-breaking season. Beginning salaries, while higher, did not increase in terms of percentages quite as rapidly as in 1966-67.

More specifically, the volume of job offers was down 2 percent from last year at the bachelor's level and even more at the advanced degree levels—down 18.9 percent for the master's and 12.4 percent for the doctoral.

A major factor in the decline of offers was the reduced activity by the

aerospace industry. As in the past, it made more offers than any other employer group but the total (6,137) represented a drop of 23.7 percent.

By curriculum at the bachelor's level, the largest increase in dollar value of offers was in chemical engineering, which finished at the top for the third straight year with \$790—7.8 percent higher than last June. Next were electrical engineering, \$774, and mechanical engineering, \$768. Accounting majors received the largest percentage increase, 8.2 percent to \$689.

In general the picture was the same on the advanced degree level with chemical and electrical engineers receiving the largest percentage and dollar value increases.

## Fellowships Available

Several UMass fellowships are available for qualified graduates at liberal arts colleges who have majored in biology and are interested in teaching high school biology.

The fellowships are available to those not yet certifiable for teaching who are either returning to college after an absence or are recent college graduates. The fellowships provide stipends of \$2000 with allowance for dependents as

well as remission of tuition and most fees at the University.

At the completion of the program, the fellow will be awarded a master's degree and will be certified to teach in Massachusetts and most other states. Applications and further information about the fellowships may be obtained from Dr. L. J. Thelen, School of Education, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

## FOCUS on the Underprivileged

A new program to expand college opportunities for promising disadvantaged students will be operating in 23 states in the West and South this summer.

The Fellowship of Concerned University Students (FOCUS) is assisting in the transfer of entering college freshmen between Upward Bound projects in one region and colleges in the other. The federally-sponsored Upward Bound is a college preparatory program for economically-handicapped high school students with academic potential.

FOCUS, which is a privately-funded organization staffed and directed entirely by college students, plans to assist in the transfer of black students, (Inside back cover)

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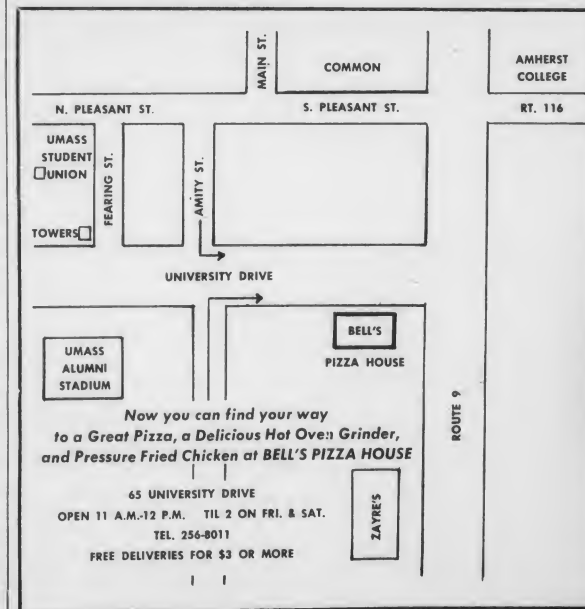
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## Education

### Allen Notes Need For Change

More than 200 educators from all parts of the nation were at UMass last week attending a five-day microteaching conference sponsored by the University School of Education.

The conference, centering around a series of lectures and workshops, was part of a series of summer programs conducted by the UMass School of Education, the conference is designed to provide leadership and direction in the educational field.

Microteaching is a new method of training teachers by scaling down the teaching encounter. Decreasing the time, size and objectives of the training class isolates specific teaching abilities and allows the trainee to focus on them.

The method simplifies teaching, permits greater control over practice and facilitates a better evaluation of the teacher.

Speaking before the group Dr. Dwight Allen, Dean of the UM School of Education, called upon educators to re-examine the outdated principle of teacher certification.

The first step in his program is for state boards of education to shift responsibility for certification from themselves to competent teacher training schools.

"In addition, individual school districts," he said, "should have the responsibility of deciding the qualifications for a position and who is most suited to fill it."

The idea that students must always be under the constant supervision of licensed teachers regardless of the activity in the school was cited by Dr. Allen as "nonsense."

"Half of the teacher's time is spent in non-teaching duties," he said. "We must get the teacher out of this non-professional role. Let the clerk do the clerical work and let the teacher teach."

The present teacher certification system is designed to insulate the student from incompetence, but it also burdens the teacher with duties not related to teaching, he told the group. Valuable

instruction time is then lost because of this dual role of "general purpose" teacher and clerk.

A distinction between primary and secondary responsibility to students must be made in order to recognize the variety of tasks that are commonly labeled as professional, he explained. Such a distinction would open untapped resources in business and industry to a school that is not legally constrained from keeping people without credentials away from its students.

"Local certification would allow the school to get the best person for the job without worrying about non-essential requirements," Dean Allen said.

Certification at the local level would provide for the development of what Dr. Allen terms "differentiated teacher performance criteria." This is the decision-making process of determining the total tasks involved in running a school, pinpointing the qualifications needed for these tasks and deciding who is qualified to perform them. "We need to look at the task we're trying to accomplish," he said, "and decide the training and background necessary to that task."

According to Dr. Allen, "present certification methods, although designed to strengthen professionalism in education, in effect hinder it by obstructing good judgment."

As soon as teachers become financially comfortable enough not to worry about new people entering the field without the same credentials, he said, the profession can be upgraded. By leaving schools free to hire people without being limited by current credentialing requirements Dr. Allen believes that an important step could be made in developing the kind of professionalism that is desired in American education.

In a concluding talk Allen said—"Education has stood still for 200 years and we must get it moving again."

"Most teachers are never ready for innovations," he added, "but this should not deter us. We must change the faculty, not stop innovation."

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The Statesman

## Inside The News

(Continued from page 11)

Mexican-Americans, and Indians between the South and West for one or an optional two years. The transferring students will live in private homes near the colleges they attend, and their basic living expenses will be borne by the sponsoring families.

The goal is to promote fresh social and racial attitudes through community involvement in the program. William A. Strauss, executive director of FOCUS and a senior at Harvard University, said, "We feel that social isolation is a serious cause of racial and regional prejudices. We want to create a new and very personal channel for communication among people of different ages and backgrounds."

This year, FOCUS plans to transfer about 100 students, with 25 colleges participating. But if enough private donors can be found, the program will be continued and expanded next year.

### Surcharge Now In Effect

Collections of the 10 per cent income tax surcharge which President Johnson signed into law on June 28 began Monday through increased withholding of taxes from wages and salaries.

The additional tax must be deducted from paychecks received after July 13 even though the money was earned before that date.

But even this will not cover all the additional tax a person will owe the government by the end of the year because the surtax is effective retroactively to last April 1 for individuals and to last Jan. 1 for corporations.

This means individuals must make up the additional tax they will owe when they file their Federal income tax returns by next April 15.

### College Costs Keep Rising

WASHINGTON (CPS)—The cost of attending a private four-year college 10 years from today will be about 30 per cent higher than it is now, according to a report just released by the U.S. Office of Education.

At public institutions, the increase over the next decade is expected to be about 20 per cent, the Office of Education said.

These projections are based on the assumption that institutions of higher education will find it necessary to adjust their charges at approximately the same rate as during the past 10 years.

## BOOKS

### CUBA: THE MAKING OF A REVOLUTION

Ramon Eduardo Ruiz

190 pages, bibliography, index, \$6.00

The genesis of the Castro Revolution is the subject of a new book, *Cuba: The Making of a Revolution*, by Ramon Eduardo Ruiz, published by the University of Massachusetts Press.

Ruiz, professor of history at Smith College, examines the history of Cuba and the temper of Cuban society under Spanish and American rule, tracing the developments which made the 1959 Revolution possible.

He writes that Spanish domination, dependence on an American owned sugar industry, the United States involvement in the island's political affairs all contributed to the corrosion of the social and economic structure in Cuba, and to the desire for true independence.

"Each generation had tasted the bitter fruit of defeat and frustration; all had seen their nationalist dreams thwarted," He makes the important point that the Castro Revolution was as much a struggle for freedom from the United States as it was a rebellion against the Batista Regime.

In a particularly illuminating section of the book, Mr. Ruiz helps to make Castro's relationships with the Soviet

Union and the Communist movement within Cuba understandable. He argues that Castro, isolated by nationalism and America's hostile policy, turned to Soviet aid and to the Communist organization in Cuba as two of the few supports available to consolidate his revolution.

Ramon Eduardo Ruiz, a Mexican-American who is well known for his works on Mexico, is a scholar whose broad interests include many parts of the world and many areas of social concern. He has studied and traveled in South America, the Far East, and the Caribbean, lived intermittently in Mexico, and in 1965-66 was a Fulbright Scholar at the Universidad de Nuevo Leon in Monterrey, Mexico. He received his Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley and now lives with his family in Williamsburg, Massachusetts.

His publications include: *Mexico: The Challenge of Poverty and Illiteracy* (The Huntington Library, 1963); editor and contributor, *An American in Maximilian's Mexico* (The Huntington Library, 1959); and editor, *The Mexican War — Was It Manifest Destiny?* (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1963). Professor Ruiz is currently at work on a study of Mexican-Americans in the Southwestern United States for Random House.

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## THE POLITICAL SCENE

### Hampshire McCarthy Chairman Optimistic

By Donald A. Epstein

NORTHAMPTON — "McCarthy's chances at the convention are very, very good if we can loosen the delegate structure." Expressing his hopes for an open Democratic convention next month was Thomas Prendergast, Hampshire County chairman for the McCarthy for President Committee.

Prendergast said that the aim of the McCarthy forces now is to insure an open convention. A campaign is now underway in New York state to obtain a petition with more than 5 million names demanding an open convention. According to Prendergast, if and when the 5 million names are presented to the convention, "it will make party leaders think twice, and those on the fence to consider the actual strength of the candidates. McCarthy's tremendous strength, revealed first in New Hampshire, will be revealed at the convention."

Prendergast, a salesman, said he is surprised at the people who support the senator. He said that the people "respect him as a statesman, and like him as a person."

Prendergast predicts that Humphrey will be stopped on the first ballot, de-

spite the efforts of President Johnson and Humphrey to secure the nomination on the first ballot. "The Kennedy forces, especially Teddy, are working right now to prevent any such thing from happening." The Kennedy machine wants an open convention, according to Prendergast.

He said that it could all be over on the second ballot if the vice-president shows considerable strength on the first ballot. "If H.H.H. shows strength on ballot 1, the Kennedy machine might break down and therefore H.H.H. will take it." However, Prendergast predicted that the senior senator from Massachusetts will come out strong for McCarthy before the convention.

Continuing his prediction, he said that if Humphrey's support on the first ballot is only "half hearted", "a long series of ballots will follow but it will eventually go to McCarthy, possibly on the 20th ballot."

The Massachusetts delegation to the convention with its 72 votes is pledged by law to vote for McCarthy on the first ballot as a result of his victory in the state primary. However, Prendergast said that if Humphrey is very strong on the first ballot, it's possible

that 50 per cent of the state votes could go to him on the second ballot. "A lot depends on Kennedy's role," he said. He indicated that the refusal of the delegation to elect Lester Hyman as vice-chairman indicates a split in the ranks. Speaker Quinn, elected vice-chairman, is "not a Kennedy man."

Asked whether he thinks McCarthy will run on a fourth party ticket if he loses the nomination, Prendergast said, "I don't think he'll go fourth party. He's enough of a politician so that he won't wreck the party, and a fourth party would do that."

"I believe the professionals have stolen the franchise from the American people," he concluded. "Without a doubt the professionals do have the convention sewed up on both sides, but there is a tremendous groundswell to get the candidates the people want, McCarthy and Rockefeller."

*Don Epstein, a junior, is Managing Editor of the Daily Collegian during the school year. To while away the summer months he is reporting for the Springfield Union, in which this article previously appeared.*

### Students Seek to Block Hubert

CHICAGO (CPS)—Thousands of persons will converge on Chicago during the Democratic National Convention in late August to demand an open convention and "a change in the direction of presidential leadership."

The movement, called "On to Chicago," was formed last weekend at a meeting of the Student Coalition for an Open Convention, a group working to deny the presidential nomination to Vice President Hubert Humphrey. It originally was designed as a huge student march, with about 100,000 participants, but has been expanded to include all persons favoring a change in the Democratic party.

Roger Black, editor of the University of Chicago Maroon and an organizer of the movement, said he expects as many as 400,000 or 500,000 persons will participate. "Some of the people working on this would call that a conservative estimate," he added.

The original march had been planned at a student caucus here to provide a focal point for the new student involve-

ment in national politics. Black said the idea was expanded because "all types of individuals, not just students," are opposed to the policies of the Johnson Administration and in favor of an open convention.

Leaders of the "On to Chicago" movement are emphasizing that their activities will be distinct from demonstrations planned during the convention by the Student Mobilization Committee and other New Left and antiwar groups. The protests of these groups are expected to be more radical.

"We're a moderate group in the area of tactics," Black said. "We are thinking in terms of rallies and meetings, with speakers. We don't want to turn the delegates to the convention off, but we want them to realize that the people of the Democratic Party want a change. This was reflected in the primaries where 80 per cent of the people voted against the present policies."

Black said the slogan "On to Chicago" was adopted because "we don't like the terms, demonstration, protest, and march. This is a popular Democratic

movement within the regular party. We want to express our feeling that the Democratic party really must be democratic."

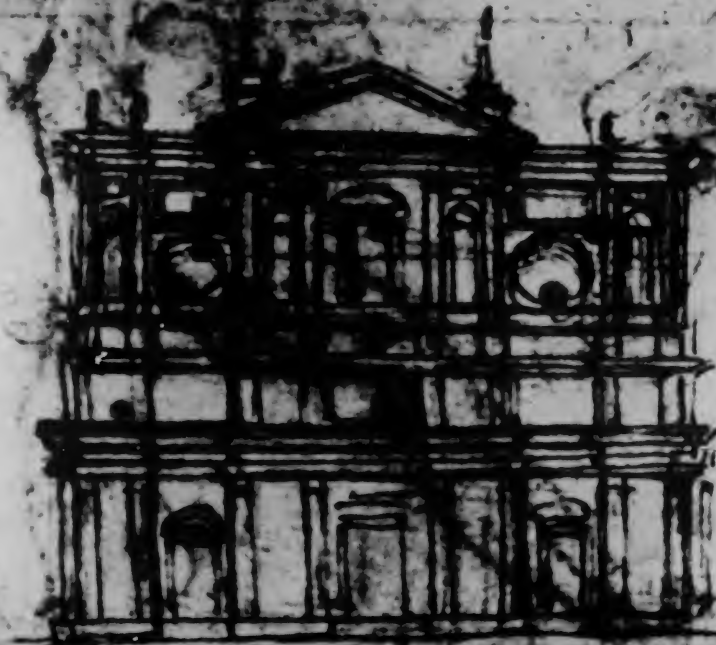
The movement is not designed in support of a specific candidate, although many of the participants are expected to be backers of Sen. Eugene McCarthy. "But there still are a lot of people not ready to support McCarthy who will be with us," one spokesman said.

"On to Chicago" is not actually sponsored by the Student Coalition for an Open Convention, although the idea was partially developed by the leaders of this group. Leaders of the movement emphasize that it is not sponsored by any organization, but by a large number of individuals.

Although most of the plans and strategies have not been worked out, regional committees around the country already are contacting students and other potential participants in the movement. Committees have been organized to arrange transportation and housing for the participants.

# The Statesman

Summer Weekly News Magazine of the University of Massachusetts/Vol. 1, No. 7/July 31, 1964



## As Miami Draws Closer...

By Don Epstein

A loner this week challenges an establishment. A loner, who only four years ago was almost "booed" off the floor of the Republican National convention, stands today as close to the presidency as he has ever been. Nelson Rockefeller wants more than to be his party's nominee for President; he wants to be the man to lead a rebirth of this nation.

Nixon lost the presidency in 1960 and he was overwhelmingly defeated by democrat, Pat Brown, for Governor of California. I will never forget Nixon's last words after that humiliating defeat. He told the press that they had made fun of him for the last time, he was going to retire to private life.

When Goldwater was nominated in 1964, Nixon prepared for 1968.

Nixon is a professional politician. He tried to repeat the process that won Goldwater the nomination in 1964. He went all over the country from 1965-1968 campaigning for local GOP candidates, and raising money. Many, many republicans owe Nixon a favor. He expects these favors to be returned to him as delegate votes next Wednesday night in Miami Beach. Is this any way to pick the man who will dictate the future course of America in its most trying hours?

Rocky has had to battle more than delegate votes in his drive for glory. In his quest for the nomination Rocky has done more than challenge Nixon, he's challenged the establishment.

The Republican party likes tradition. Nelson Rockefeller is trying to break tradition. Today the old party bosses still rule the GOP. Ray Bliss, the Republican National Chairman, doesn't want any surprises to happen in Miami; because he knows that if the surprises come about and if either Rocky or Reagan get the nomination, then his days as chairman of the grand old party are numbered. Bliss wants to see a closed convention with Nixon the nominee.

The recent issue of the *New York* magazine says of the GOP Chairman, "Ray Bliss's appointment and style of running the Republican national committee reflects his basic weaknesses. He insists upon absolute loyalty to himself personally and only feels comfortable with mediocre staff or yes men around him. No effort has been made to recruit top level talent for the national committee... Most of Bliss's appointments have been limited to right wing conservatives, organizations Republicans and safe moderates."

Ray Bliss is a professional politician. He doesn't give a damn whether or not I

end up dying in Vietnam or whether our cities burn to the ground. His job is to preserve unity in the party and to get republicans elected. That's all that he is concerned with.

Nixon is too old "professional politician". He doesn't feel the rebirth, and I call it a rebirth rather than a revolution, that the country is going through. He doesn't realize that one man, Eugene McCarthy, has turned the restless youth into a productive regeneration of the nation. Rockefeller realizes McCarthy's feat and rightly praises him for it. Today, for the first time in years, there is hope for the country. There is a chance for the country to stop and look at what has happened over the past few years and then move forward. Nixon refuses to realize this. He, like Bliss and other republicans, John A. Volpe, are more concerned with what will happen in the smoke filled rooms in Miami, than the smoke filled trenches of Vietnam or the smoke filled streets of burning American cities.

This is not 1956, 1960, or 1964. It is 1968 and America is a nation torn apart; Black hates white, poor hates rich, young distrusts old. Civil war is not impossible in these "United" States. Rockefeller and McCarthy, realize this. Nixon certainly doesn't. According to the former vice-president the only way to keep the cities calm for this summer and the college campuses peaceful in the fall is to be firm and use as much force as necessary at the first inclination of trouble. Nixon's problem is that he just thinks of this summer and next fall. He refuses to realize that when the causes are neglected the problems will just multiply. Yes, Mr. Nixon, a civil war in this country is not impossible.

Rockefeller senses this "rebirth of America." He doesn't turn his back on the restless students or the deprived Negroes. Although he is the oldest candidate for president this year, Rocky has told the "traditional establishment" where to go. He has turned his back on the politicians. The *New Yorker* realizes that the country now has the opportunity to redirect its goals and to save itself from probable civil strife. Nelson Rockefeller looks forward to a new America, while Richard Nixon looks back to an old GOP tradition. Richard Nixon believes that the most important threat that confronts America today is communism. Rockefeller believes the most important threat to America today lies within the nation itself.

What will happen a week from tonight in Miami Beach? On paper Nixon

looks secure. However, *Newsweek* magazine this week reports that Nixon has lost 59 delegate votes in the last few weeks. Ronald Reagan is coming on strong. Nelson Rockefeller is coming on strong. This year's GOP convention will not be a repeat of the cut and dry affair of 1964. Many southern delegates are now moving from a pro-Nixon stand to one of neutrality between Nixon and Reagan.

The southern republicans are scared of George Wallace. The polls show that Wallace would take many southern states in a Nixon-Humphrey election. Loyalty or not, these local politicians, and they are still politicians, want a winner and not a loser to head the ticket. The Republican party made great gains in the South in 1966 they don't want these gains wiped out in 1968. Nelson Rockefeller wouldn't help them, he would be worse than Nixon, but Ronnie Reagan would. Ronnie appeals to the same voter that Wallace does. As convention time draws near more and more southerners will desert Nixon and move to Reagan.

As it now appears, more than one ballot will be necessary to nominate the candidate. The important development to watch is the favorite son statuses of three governors, Romney of Michigan, Rhodes of Ohio, and Agnew of Maryland. If these three men are able to retain their favorite son statuses for more than one ballot then Nixon's chances of gaining the nomination diminish for each subsequent ballot. If however, the 132 delegates bound by these three favorite sons are released either before the first ballot or soon after, then Nixon's chances are improved.

Nixon's advisors tell him that their big headache is Reagan. Rockefeller's advisors tell him that once the convention opens up, that if it will go more than two ballots, then their big headache will be Ronald Reagan.

For Rockefeller to get the nomination Reagan will have to continue to steal southern delegates from Nixon. This wouldn't bother Rocky because these southerners could never vote for him anyways. By the end of the third ballot Rocky would like to see Nixon and Reagan with both about 350 votes and himself with about 450. It will be at this crucial point that the three favorite sons will rule the game. If during this moment of indecision, of weakness, Rhodes, Romney, and Agnew come out for the New York Governor, with their 132 votes, then it could all be over by the fourth ballot.

It seems silly to detail a script of what I would like to see happen a week from tonight in Miami. A "loner" has challenged the establishment. His success depends on what occurs in the smoke filled hotel rooms next week, but more most in his mind is the smoke that affects Americans elsewhere in the world this week.

The Statesman

## CIVIL RIGHTS

### Segregation in Tennessee's Universities

By Walter Grant

College Press Service

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE and five other state universities were founded by the Tennessee state legislature to educate white persons, and black students were not enrolled in any of them until 1952.

Last year, as usual, less than two per cent of the 17,000-strong student body at the University of Tennessee's Knoxville campus were Negroes. The other five state institutions founded for white students also consistently enroll an extremely low percentage of blacks, despite court decisions which overturned Tennessee's segregation-in-education laws.

By the same token, Tennessee A & I State University here in Nashville, the state-institution founded for Negroes, remains segregated for all practical purposes. Only 47 of A & I's nearly 5,000 students were white last year, according to a survey compiled for the U.S. Office for Civil Rights.

Tennessee state officials apparently have not been too concerned that their state universities, in effect, have remained segregated. In fact, a proposed \$4.2 million expansion of the University of Tennessee's Nashville extension center indicates there is an effort to keep blacks and whites "separate but unequal." But a group of private citizens and the federal government have decided to interfere.

The citizens, joined by the Department of Justice, filed a suit last week against the State of Tennessee demanding that the state university system be desegregated. The suit marks the first time the federal government, backed by the Civil Rights Law of 1964, has been involved in a desegregation suit against an institution of higher learning.

The suit charges that the proposed addition to the major state university's extension center here is de-

signed to perpetuate the existing system by primarily serving white students and duplicating the facilities at A & I. Presently only about 300 students attend the extension center.

Declaring that Tennessee operates a racially-biased dual system of higher education, the suit says the educational opportunities and facilities are "inferior" at A & I, as well as at the other institutions attended mostly by Negroes.

A motion filed by the Department of Justice asks that the State of Tennessee be ordered by the courts to take all reasonable steps to desegregate its institutions of higher education. The motion requests that the State submit to the court within a reasonable period of time a plan to end the dual system.

If the Justice Department is successful in the suit, the state university systems in many Southern states will be affected. Throughout the South, state legislatures have managed to maintain systems of higher education whereby most black students end up attending traditionally black schools. And most state-supported black colleges and universities in the South receive less money per student from state legislatures than do the predominantly white schools, resulting in "inferior" facilities and opportunities for black students.

An official of the Justice Department in Washington, D.C. predicted the Tennessee suit will be the first of many civil rights cases involving colleges and universities. Since the 1964 Civil Rights Law was passed by Congress, most of Justice's efforts have been aimed at desegregating elementary and secondary schools.

Although the Justice Department's suit is aimed at the white power structure which is responsible for the dual system of higher education,

many black people are likely to be alarmed by it. The black power movement has emphasized the necessity of retaining all-black schools and making them the centers of the Negro culture. Black militants, therefore, do not want their traditionally all-black schools invaded by whites.

But the suit filed here this week seemingly makes an effort to get around this sticky question. The Justice Department does not try to completely do away with the Nashville extension center, but only to forbid construction on it until the court has approved a plan that would require the State to make the opportunities and facilities at Tennessee A & I equal to those at the white institutions.

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT is not the only federal agency which is now becoming involved in securing equal opportunity for Negroes in higher education. The Office for Civil Rights is conducting a series of investigations of white colleges to insure that black students are not discriminated against in such areas as housing, recruitment policies, financial aid policies, and athletic programs.

Joshua B. Zatman, a spokesman for the civil rights office, says his agency has nothing to do with the Tennessee suit. Zatman said his office is conducting "compliance reviews" to insure that colleges and universities are not violating Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. If an institution is violating the civil rights law, an administrative hearing will be held, and the school could lose its federal financial assistance.

Zatman said civil rights officials have visited about 20 campuses so far, and will have visited 100 by the end of the year. "So far, we have not found the need to hold a hearing," he said.

July 31, 1968

3

## INSIDE THE NEWS

### Intruders At Melville

Two female residents of Melville House awakened at 5 a.m. Saturday morning to find two young men rifling their pocketbooks. Subsequent actions of the two girls resulted in the apprehension of one, later identified as a student at UMass. The other, a non-student, is still being sought by University police.

The apprehended suspect pleaded not guilty Saturday morning in Northampton District Court to a charge of breaking and entering in the daytime. His case was continued.

Several residents of the dorm have expressed concern over the incident, and many seem to feel that it was the result of poor nighttime security in the dormitory area.

### "Focus: Outdoors"

Amateur and professional scientists from all over the Northeast will converge on campus August 2 through 4 to participate in "Focus: Outdoors," a natural history conference.

This second annual workshop is sponsored by the Massachusetts Audubon Society, and is open to the public.

Some of the naturalists who will be

traveling to the conference will serve as instructors and entertainers, but most of the anticipated 1,000 participants will enjoy an informal vacation weekend of natural history education with the experts.

Two celebrated naturalist photographers, Dr. Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr., Director of the Laboratory of Ornithology at Cornell University, New York, and Robert Hermes, a National Audubon Screen Tour Lecturer from Florida, will narrate their color nature movies. Harvard University plans to send two renowned scientists, Dr. Alfred Sherwood Romer and Dr. Carroll Williams.

Nature photographers Jack Englert, FSPA, of Eastman Kodak, and Leslie Campbell, FPSA, a widely praised amateur will present color slide programs.

More than 30 informal lecture-demonstrations will be conducted by the scientists during the weekend. Amateur naturalists, conservationists and students on subjects ranging from seashore life to backpacking, from ferns and trees to rocks and stars.

### Memorial

At 8:15 a.m., August 6, 1945, Japanese time, the first atomic bomb used in wartime was exploded over Hiroshima.

To commemorate this catastrophic event, WFCR (88.5 mc), the Five College Radio Station, will present an uninterrupted reading of Pulitzer Prize-winning author John Hersey's document, "Hiroshima," Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 7:30 p.m.

Participating in the special three-and-a-half hour radio adaptation by Vincent Brann, assistant professor of speech at the UMass, will be members of the Five College community. They include: Professor Brann; Denton Snyder, associate professor of theatre and speech, Smith College; Doris Abramson, assistant professor of speech, UMass; Barbara Snyder, an actress; and Diana Calland, Fred Calland and Al Hulslen of the WFCR staff.

Commenting on the 23rd anniversary broadcast, Professor Brann said, "The greatest thing about Hersey's document is that it records such an important event in history so objectively and unemotionally. Hersey lets the real people and the real events speak for themselves."

"Hiroshima" will be broadcast simultaneously by WAMC (90.3 mc), Albany, New York, and by recording over member stations of the Eastern Educational Radio Network.

## COLLEGES

### Redefining "Student"

What do students think about student-run colleges? Last week the Christian Science Monitor posed this question to some present students and some graduate, these are some of the findings:

"I think a student-run college is inevitable in America—absolutely authoritarian. It means a new definition of student. 'Student' has been used to mean a sub-adult mentality waiting for four years to become a human being."

In presenting these views, Dave Robbins, instructor in English at the University of Michigan, speaks the thoughts of numerous students all around the United States. Dr. Robbins, until recently a graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley, is convinced that students must become more involved in their own education.

"Experimental colleges," he says, "are still based, unfortunately, on authoritarian paradigms [models.] And we still treat education as a product. So you go to an experimental college where you get personal service. It's a good commodity at, say, a place like Harvard now. But it's still a commodity."

"The whole vision of education today is a bunch of egg cratings compartmentalizing bits of knowledge. It's phony."

If the students have anything to say about it, education in American universities is going to undergo a radical transformation.

Under particularly heavy attack is the lecture system, or as some prefer to call it, the sermon approach. Long the primary technique of imparting knowledge, this method, whereby an authority figure addresses a more or less passive, if not captive audience, is giving way to the dialogue approach of the seminar.

Allen E. Ivey and John Hinkle of Colorado State University charge that academic institutions "have failed to involve students in the most exciting and humanizing dimension of education, that of being fully active in the process of learning and knowing."

Although "some students will, no doubt, be content to regurgitate absorbed knowledge from predigested lecture notes," they stress that other maturing students will need considerably more involvement and responsibility. They propose that universities make provision for students to become involved in the planning, teaching, and evaluation of courses.

## VIETNAM

### Election Year Blues

South Vietnamese are taking more of an interest in this year's American Presidential race than many American's are. The effect of the November voting may have as much effect on their lives as it has on the national scene.

The elections, combined with the realization that the war is unpopular with an increasingly larger segment of the U. S. has made the South Vietnamese uneasy. No matter who is elected, they realize that the Johnson policies will undergo change.

On the street, Bernard Weinraub of the Times reports that the upcoming elections are openly discussed and the press comes out with daily statements condemning "Western politicians who urge a sellout."

President Nguyen Van Thieu at a news conference in Independence Palace, spoke heatedly of the American elections.

"No matter who is going to be elected President in the United States, the future President cannot betray the pledges made by three U.S. Presidents to help Vietnam maintain freedom and independence," he said.

"You are in Vietnam to fight for yourself and fight for the freedom of humanity."

Ironically, as curiosity and even confusion about the election grows, actual concern about the outcome appears to be lessening. "When talk of the election began and Robert Kennedy was alive, they were very worried, even panicky," said one American official. "They looked on Kennedy as a real threat."

"Now, with everyone saying that it looks like Humphrey and Nixon, they're not so worried," the official went on.

"Of course, with Humphrey talking about peace and raising the question of a cease-fire, they're not entirely enthusiastic either. But there's no feeling of panic."

## RIOTS

### Let There Be Light

After three years of serious urban rioting by blacks and poor whites the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders has made an official diagnosis: Yes, the urban riots of the 1960's are a form of social protest and future riots cannot be prevented by massive suppression but rather by transforming slums and cities into a livable environment.

The American Press, mirroring the public conscience, played up the findings of the Commission with banner headlines and the like, treating the report as if it were a whole new, unconsidered concept. The Times gave it the sacrosanct top-right column, page one for those who continued to disbelieve.

The report tends to support the findings of the President's Commission which held that the country was moving in the direction of two separate societies—one black and one white, separate but unequal and that white racism was largely to blame.

The recent Civil Disorders Commission had three main points:

It repudiated the theory that riots were caused only by the "riffraff" in a community, the chronic losers.

They are caused and supported by a large percentage of the Negro population.

Negroes, in the majority, would still prefer an integrated society with the whites but the Negro has lost faith in the American system and is increasingly

drawn to militant leaders who offer more in terms of his social needs than Congress.

Finally the report gave statistical credence to the problem of insensitivity on the part of slum businesses, police and other institutions to the needs and fears of the Negro community.

In concise terms the report reveals what has been clear for sometime, the Negro rioting is a social protest aimed at a social condition that has existed ever since the first black man was chained to the American soil. Enlightening perhaps, for those who "just can't understand what's wrong with America."

## AIRPORTS

### Congested Skies

In the last few weeks, as summer air traffic hit its peak and flights were delayed causing back ups from New York to Boston, the plight of the airports, and the commercial flight industry were brought into clear focus.

Airlines have taken a defensive tact in view of the criticism and have placed the blame on the air traffic controllers, the men who give the clearance for flight and landings on a minute to minute basis. The airlines have particularly blamed the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization for being too strict with the Federal guidelines.

The controversy began July 3, when PATCO announced it would "go by the book." By that it meant it would no longer bend air traffic control rules to cut corners and expedite flights in and out of major airports.

The controllers association concedes that the effect of its action may be to slow traffic in peak periods, "but traffic had reached the point where controllers

## UMass Renews Old Ties with Hokkaido U

A 92-year-old friendship between UMass and Hokkaido University in Japan will be renewed this week with the visit to UMass of a group of 135 Japanese, including the retired president of Hokkaido.

The group of young Japanese businessmen and government employees will be guests of the University Aug. 3 through Aug. 6. Many are graduates of Hokkaido and one of the four directors of the group is Dr. Hurasade Sugimoto, retired president of Hokkaido.

The UMass-Hokkaido ties go back to 1876, when William S. Clark, an early UMass president, went to Japan to breathe life into the newly-established institution at Hokkaido. The present visit by the Japanese group is in response to an invitation by UMass President John W. Lederle.

The group will arrive in Amherst,

Saturday, August 3. Saturday evening they will be the guests of the University's Center for International Agricultural Studies at a performance of the UMass Summer Repertory Theatre play "The World of Shalom Aleichem." Sunday the group will tour the University and visit museums in the Springfield area.

Monday morning they will tour Old Sturbridge Village as guests of the Old Sturbridge Village trustees. In the afternoon the group will visit the Robert Maynard dairy and milk processing plant in Charlton.

UMass President John W. Lederle will be the host Monday at 6:30 p.m. In the Student Union at a banquet honoring the visitors. Faculty, staff and others in the University community have been invited. Representing Gov. John A. Volpe will be John Paterson, executive secretary of the

Japan Society of Boston and former American consul in Japan.

The group will leave Amherst Tuesday for further travel in the U.S.

The 92-year affiliation between Hokkaido and UMass is the oldest exchange program known between an American and a foreign institution of higher education. Exchange visits by students and faculty have been frequent through the years, particularly during a 1958-1962 AID contract, when 11 UMass faculty served at Hokkaido and 52 Japanese faculty and students came to Amherst for advanced training.

Dr. Sugimoto was awarded an honorary degree by UMass in 1956. In 1963, Dr. Sugimoto attended the UMass centennial and was awarded an honorary degree by President Lederle.

**The Statesman**

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couldn't handle it safely until they went by the rules," a spokesman contends.

PATCO seeks more controllers hired, improved safety equipment in electronics and radar, shorter work shifts and more relief time to enable controllers to stay alert.

Their action has created a sort of domino system of delays, stretching to airports across the nation. With Logan related so closely to New York's two major airports, delays of incoming flights to New York will upset the local scheduling.

A corollary problem caused by congestion has been the rapid accumulation of flying time by pilots. Most of the pilots' union contracts set a maximum of 85 hours of flight time a month, and the long delays have put some crews close to their limit, jeopardizing schedules for the rest of July.

As the delays mount, airlines executives are planning to meet in Washington to discuss the traffic crisis and ways of spreading out or limiting peak-hour schedules.

## In the Driver's Seat

PHILADELPHIA (CPS)—College-seeking high school seniors are now in the driver's seat, and many are rejecting college acceptance offers by the dozens, according to a report by the American College Admission Center.

The report says a recent survey of 560 Eastern colleges revealed that only one per cent are no longer considering qualified applicants. Some colleges reported that enrollments are 30 per cent behind last year at this time.

Dr. Henry Klein, president of the six-year-old Center, said there are three main reasons for the vacant seats awaiting students. "First, there are more colleges than ever before. This year a new community college opened every week somewhere in the U.S. Second, the rash of college dormitory building—with federal funds—has out-raced the number of available students. Third, there are fewer high school graduates this year than in previous years. While the number has increased annually, the rate of increase is slowing down."

Dr. Klein said the number of high school graduates increased 84 per cent between 1953 and 1965, but will increase only 29 per cent between 1965 and 1975. "Therefore, after the peak of nearly three million high school graduates is reached in 1970, the actual number will start to decline. By 1980, some college campuses may become ghost towns," Dr. Klein said.

## Lifting The Ban On Southern Belles

The problems of how to affect change and reform are perennial issues on any college campus. At the University, changes in social regulation involving curfews and open houses came the long hard road up through regular established channels.

At the University of Georgia officials say the same process took place but a number of student demonstrations there last Spring probably helped them along. U. of Georgia is now one of the most permissive of Southern Universities.

Beginning in September, women students over 21 will be exempt from all university curfews. And any junior and sophomore coed who can get written parental permission will be exempt as well. At the same time all students, men and women, over 21 will be permitted to drink alcoholic beverages off campus. State law prohibits consumption of alcohol on the state-owned campus.

In the past, the University has banned all drinking by all students, regardless of age. Although no curfew existed for men, all coeds had to be in 11:30 p.m. on week nights and by 1 a.m. on week-ends.

Last spring the University was plagued by student demonstrations that labeled the curfew restrictions discriminatory and called for an end to the ban on drinking.

A university spokesman said that the changes had nothing to do with last spring's activities. He said the changes have been in the discussion stage for almost a year and represent the work of student government and the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs.

Initial reaction from students was generally enthusiastic. On the subject of drinking, the view was that legality had caught up with reality.

"It is not going to make any difference anyway," said Mimi Grove, an 18-year-old sophomore, "since people over, under, and who are 21 drink."

"It is expected of you as a student. I don't care how old you are."

One coed predicted "there will be a lot of loud parties at the beginning of the fall quarter, but everything will settle down quickly."

Barbara Martin, 22, a senior, said the new regulations were needed, not for the purpose of staying out all night, but to give women students more responsibility. She observed that the liberalized regulations will serve to weed out coeds who come to college primarily for the social life. "Those girls who don't belong in college will flunk out now," she said.

## Ford Grant for N.S.A.

The National Student Association, the nation's oldest and largest student government organization, will receive a \$315,000 grant from the Ford Foundation to coordinate and assist student initiated

educational reform movements; it has been announced. A major objective of the program, according to the N.S.A., is "to generate quiet revolutions instead of ugly ones" on U.S. campuses.

In announcing the N.S.A. grant, F. Champion Ward, Foundation vice president for Education and Research, said that "while Foundation assistance to higher education has been concentrated on faculty and administration supported projects, it is also important that student groups be aided directly in their efforts to contribute their special perspective to the improvement of educational programs. We hope that the N.S.A.'s new effort will stimulate thoughtful student involvement in the advancement of higher education on campuses throughout the country."

The grant will support two principal activities of the N.S.A.: a national dissemination program to inform students about the possibilities of educational innovation and change, and an advisory program to enable N.S.A. staff members to participate actively in student reform movements.

As part of the dissemination program, the N.S.A. will compile a list of speakers and consultants who would be available to student organizations. It will survey reform movements on selected campuses and assemble step-by-step chronologies of successful and unsuccessful campaigns for specific reforms. It will also publish an educational reform newsletter, background papers by students on educational innovation, and analyses of such programs as freshman orientation, freshman seminars, and student participation in policy formation.

To be offered initially in only one region of the country, the advisory program will be supervised by a program director and three staff members. The work of the staff on a given campus might include speaking before campus groups, running training sessions for student leaders, or organizing campus wide conferences and seminars on student-initiated reforms.

The regional advisory service will annually have an "innovation support fund" of \$15,000 which will be available for grants of up to \$1,000 to student groups engaged in innovative programs.

The N.S.A. is a confederation of 325 college and university student government bodies that serves as the official national representative of U.S. college students in international conferences. Current president is Edward Schwartz, a 1965 graduate of Oberlin College.

Previous Foundation grants to the N.S.A., totaling \$318,000, have supported projects ranging from scholarships for foreign student leaders to the publication of a directory of summer community service work opportunities.

## Three Other Grants

A second grant, for \$7,260 was made to the N.S.A. to conduct research and prepare a preliminary report on the

black student in higher education. The report, to focus on the predominantly Negro college campuses, will examine such questions as the composition of the student bodies, qualifications of faculty, encouragement of "black culture," student rights and privileges, and the nature of student contributions to campus crisis.

The Foundation also made a grant of \$30,000 to the National Urban League for partial support of a leadership training program for students from Negro student associations. Four member teams will conduct programs in such areas as consumer education, economic development, and housing in ten cities this summer. The cities are Akron, Ohio; Atlanta, Ga.; Bay Area, Calif.; Columbus, Ohio; Dallas, Tex.; Gary, Ind.; Hartford, Conn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Rochester, N.Y.; and Seattle, Wash.

A study of the legal implications of student protest activity will be made with a Foundation grant of \$15,000 to the University of Chicago. The study, to be conducted by Karl Bemdeserfer, an assistant dean at the university, will examine such themes as the application of First Amendment theory to problems of speech and association on campus, the nature of contractual relations between privately supported colleges and universities and their students, due process and disciplinary hearings, and the university's role in the enforcement of criminal laws against students.

## UMass Is #49

UMass is now the nation's 49th largest contributor of Peace Corps Volunteers, according to the Corps' Office of Public Affairs.

The latest statistical rundown shows that 106 Volunteers from UMass have been selected for Peace Corps assignments, including 56 now serving overseas.

They have served in sub-Saharan Africa (27), East Asia and the Pacific Islands (31), Latin America (31) and in the North Africa/Near East/South Asia region (17).

Of the nation's 2,800 colleges and universities, five other Massachusetts schools also fall into the top Peace Corps producers. They are: Harvard, ranking sixth; Boston University, 25th; Boston College, 61st; Tufts, 107th; and Northeastern, 110th.

The top five schools in the nation in order are: the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Wisconsin, University of Washington, Stanford University and the University of Michigan.

UMass ranked 100th last year for total volunteers produced since 1961 when the Peace Corps began in eight countries.

By next spring nearly 10,700 Volunteers will be overseas in 59 countries working primarily in education, community development, health and agriculture.

July 31, 1968

## POLITICS

### Nixon Disappears

Richard Nixon disappeared last week and sent his ambassadors out on the roads instead to reassure the public that he was still the number one GOP contender, at least his polls say so. Hiding out along the south coast of California, Nixon seemed to be saying that in his mind the nomination is sewed up, that he had done all that Richard Nixon could do to win the convention votes.

The question raised by political observers was not whether he had reached the peak of his campaign or nomination, but whether he had peaked high enough to sustain his campaign right on through the Miami voting.

Two developments indicated that he hadn't made it. One was the endorsement of Rockefeller by Illinois Senator Charles Percy. The other was the announcement by what was believed to be a strong Nixon delegation from North Carolina that they would leave themselves open and rally behind a favorite son candidate.

Nonetheless the Nixon camp maintained confidence last week and continued to produce the results of polls which naturally put their boy well out in front of the pack.

### A Gain, Perhaps, for Rocky

While the polls, both national and those produced by the candidates, continued to fog the political circuit last week Governor Rockefeller gained hope from the uncertainty. Uncertainty at least was an improvement over his political status a month ago when he was written off as a possible contender.

The endorsement of Senator Percy of Illinois, gave a psychological lift to the Rockefeller effort. It proved that at least one politician of national repute agreed that the outcome at Miami Beach was not fore-ordained.

It was a good omen to be added to others: big crowds at almost every stop since the Fourth of July, gradual erosion of Nixon's strength in perhaps a dozen states, good response at private meetings with delegates, better standing in the polls.

Nevertheless, the Governor's candidacy remained a long shot. Reporters traveling with him agreed that the odds had got better in the last two weeks—but still were in the neighborhood of 3-or 4-to-1 against him.

### Clean Gene's Clean Sweep

Senator Eugene McCarthy addressed a standing room only audience of roaring fans last week in Fenway Park and reiterated his campaign goal of testing



the American political system by forcing it to confront the issues.

McCarthy said that he has had reasonable success in raising the issues but doubted whether or not the confrontation had produced a real test of the strength of the democracy.

H.H. Humphrey refused to debate McCarthy last week. McCarthy said a debate the week before the national convention would be fruitless because the public response would not get to the delegates in time. McCarthy, instead suggested that they debate before the delegates.

The Senator appeared quite confident and the reception at Fenway, the biggest since the Sox copped the pennant, only boosted his spirits.

To test democracy McCarthy said that he hopes to "find out whether, if you give the people the facts... there is sufficient integrity and sufficient moral courage in the country to bring about the kind of judgment that is called for under the circumstances."

He said his election will answer this test of democracy.

He said also: "It is time to have done with the language of promise, to have done with the language of excess and of exaggeration."

"I think we are ready in this country to face up to the realities of 1968."

The enthusiastic rally followed a day in which McCarthy touched all political bases—meeting with delegates and major campaign contributors, talking with newsmen, welcoming members of black organizations from throughout New England and conversing warmly with his public.

Looking Askanee at

# The Week in Sports

## Fallen-Star Game

The College All-Stars will face the pro-football champion Green Bay Packers at Soldiers Field in Chicago Friday night, and the collegians have about as much chance of winning as Pat Paulsen does in November.

The campus heroes represent the best of the college players in the country, and most of them are under contract to either the NFL or the AFL. But the All-Star game could be one of the biggest farces of the summer next to the political conventions. Although the collegians have the talent, they have not had the time to perfect their team play to come even close to that of the well-oiled Green Bay machine.

Last year the Packers defeated the All-Stars, 27-0, and the kids haven't won since 1963 when they defeated the Packers, 27-0, in the surprise of the century.

Norm Van Brocklin, replacing John Sauer who resigned after last year's massacre, will be playing the part of the field general himself from the bench. In this way he has taken the mental part of the game away from his two quarterbacks, UMass' Greg Landry and UCLA's Gary Beban, and left only the UCLA.

Van Brocklin is planning to alternate these two and maybe even put them in the backfield together. Landry and Beban depend on big Larry Csonka from Syracuse as the running back.

If Landry or Beban can get the ball into the air, Southern Cal's Earl McCullough will be waiting to receive. But the QB has to get the snap off before Nitschke gets his paws on him.

The Detroit Lions are hoping though that there is something left of Landry because they lost their starting quarterback Bill Munson due to injuries. When the Lions start their exhibition series shortly after the All-Star game, the quarterbacking chores may be divided between Landry and Karl Sweetan.

Even if Landry is superb in Chicago, he could be hurt by not being in Detroit. With the Lions hurting for a quarterback and Landry in Evanston, Sweetan could monopolize the position before Landry gets his signals learned.

Dennis Byrd of North Carolina has the same problem. The Patriots are desperate for a defensive left end with Bobby Dee retired and Tom Fussell in the hospital, but their Number One candidate and draft choice is playing with the All-Stars.

The All-Stars have been blanked the last two years, and they stand a good chance of suffering the same fate as their predecessors. After all, what can you expect? Green Bay is too much even

for the NFL.

## Where's Joe Black?

Hoyt Wilhelm, the man with the iron fingernails, equalled Cy Young's records for the most game appearances. While most pitchers are worried about sore arms, calcium deposits and tendonitis, Wilhelm has to worry about hangnails.

Wilhelm can make a baseball look like a marshmallow, although an eccentric one, which was reason enough for the development of the oversized catcher's mitt his catchers have to use.

There are some who claim that Wilhelm is not a pitcher, but if he is not, then what is he? He has made a better career with the soft pitch than most other pitchers have made with the lightning stuff. The man to whom he finished second as Rookie of the Year in 1952, Joe Black, has been an ex-major leaguer for 11 years.

For the people who feel that some miscarriage of justice is being done to Cy Young, it can really do little to tarnish his marks. Young hurled 751 complete games and pitched 7,377 innings while Wilhelm has pitched only 2,052 innings, including a no-hitter against the Yankees when they were the Yankees.

## International Pastime

The National and American Baseball Leagues have expanded and split the leagues into east and west divisions on the same idea as the NBA. The opponents in the World Series will be determined by a five-game playoff within the league prior to the seven game World Series.

New York, Montreal, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis will be playing in the eastern division of the National League with Los Angeles, San Diego, Houston, Cincinnati and Atlanta in the west.

For the American League, it will be Minnesota, Chicago, Oakland, Kansas City, Seattle and California in the west and Cleveland, New York, Detroit, Baltimore, Boston and Washington in the east.

In Montreal, Les Canadiens have for themselves an imaginary team. As it stands now, it is nameless, coachless, and playerless. For all practical intents and purposes it is also stadiumless, a not unfamiliar problem.

The Montreal stadium looks like a little league park. Tentative plans call for putting a tent-style roof on the currently open-air Autostade, a relic from the Expo '67 days. That would give it a circus tent appearance.

If Montreal fans dislike the thought of the Autostade, the other clubs cannot

be rejoicing over the idea either. They must dread the thought of playing there as much as the Patriots are looking forward to another winter at Fenway Park.

Montreal also has lost one of its top financial backers, and if the franchise succeeds in meeting the August 15 deadline, it must then complete a signed agreement with the city for the proposed permanent domed stadium by next May.

The expansion has presented other problems. The New York Mets will lose some games with their old rivals and big draws, the Dodgers and Giants.

The Montreal team was boosted to protect the interests of the Houston Astros. Dallas-Fort Worth interests had a strong case but then here came Judge Roy Hofheinz, the Houston owner.

It could be an interesting fall in 1969 when the baseball teams are playing the World Series at the same time the football season is blooming and basketball teams are opening action.

## Fame and Famine

The induction of Hazen (Kiki) Cuyler, Joe (Ducky) Medwick and Leon (Goose) Goslin into the baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown was enough to warm the cockles of Casey Stengel's old heart. Stengel last week was saying that the lack of 300 hitters in the majors was nothing to do with the way they were hitting, but that the majors just happened to have a crop of good pitchers blossoming at the same time.

The newest members to have their plaques hung on the walls at Cooperstown finished their careers with cateney lifetime averages, Cuyler with a .321, Medwick, .324 and Goslin, .316.

Goslin said he thought he could hit 300 today. Goslin also had some advice for the hitters today. "I don't understand why the batters today take so many good balls and stand there looking at them. You can't get a base hit with the bat on your shoulder like I've seen them do on television. They just stand there and look at the ball."

Something has to be done to get a little life into baseball, and it doesn't look as if there is any hope for a deus ex machina because the gods, like Carl Yastrzemski, just aren't hitting. Maybe it's time now the umpires started cracking down on the pitchers. According to the rules, a pitcher is supposed to throw within 20 seconds if there is a runner on base.

## No Odds

The Red Sox opened an 11-game home stand, jammed into seven days, with the second-place Baltimore Orioles and swept the first day-night double header from them, much to the delight of Martin, Coleman and Parnell, who proclaimed the Sox to be playing like the Sox of last season. While mellow Mel was in ecstasy, the bookies were taking the Red Sox of the boards in Las Vegas.

If the Red Sox can stay in one piece for the rest of the season, barring injury

to Ken Harremon, the Sox could possibly stay in the first division. Right now, the Sox could spare Dick Williams but not Buddy LeRoux.

## Glancing Askanee

Lee Trevino bested Bob Gibson and Don Drysdale in June balloting for Hickok award. Past winners—Billy Casper (Jan.), Jerry Quarry (Feb.), Nino Benvenuti (Mar.), Tom Phoebus (Apr.) and Drysdale (May) . . . New York Giant quarterback Fran Tarkenton signed for 60 G's, said, "No limit to what this team can do this season" . . . Campaign to prove that gun registration will end all violence in U.S. is at least fortunate to have some well-known peace-lovers leading the charge — Hugh O'Brien, Warren Beatty, Marlon Brando, Charlton Heston and Robert Vaughan.

From quick draw to quick legislation . . . Defensive end Bob Dee quit the Pats after playing every game for eight years. Only players left from original team are Cappelletti and Colclough . . . Former Notre Dame fullback Milt Piepul is a close friend of Vic Fusia. Small wonder he was named assistant UMass grid coach last week. He has coached at Dartmouth, Brown and Holy Cross, so this is his introduction to the 20 Formula Conference . . . Singer Tony Conigliaro bought O'Dee's Plantation, the place where it's at in East Falmouth, but despite sober approval of state A.B.C., a liquor license was denied by town selectmen . . .

UMass' Patterson House should be renamed Hoop Hall, at least for the rest of the summer. Head of residence is former Redman sharp-shooter John Lisack and who else for counselor but Bill Tindall? . . . After Denny McLain won his 20th game, Juan Marichal won his 19th. In no. 18, Juan had stopped a season-high hitting streak of 27 games

by Chicago's Glenn Beckert . . .

"Bob mustn't be allowed to become stale. He needs some good, tough competition. That's why we wanted a rugged kid like Polite." So said light heavyweight champ Bob Foster's manager before Foster TKO'd local boy Charlie Polite after three knock-downs in three rounds in the West Springfield Coliseum. After the first fight of any consequence in Western Mass. in 24 years, Foster carted away 10 thousand good, tough dollars . . . Roosevelt Grier, at 6'5 and 287 pounds, may be the world's largest pro singer. Rosie will now gain his livelihood by fondling a microphone, no longer by squashing a quarterback's bones. He retired after an 11-year pro football career that included membership in L.A.'s Fearsome Foursome and the glory days of the New York Giants . . . Tackle Sam McDowell, who weighed 305 pounds when he signed with the Miami Dolphins, was ordered to come to camp dragging no more than 235 pounds. But when Sam bounced on the scale, the needle zoomed to the maximum, 350 . . . Al Lopez's second stint as manager of the White Sox had lasted about 10 days, when the Hose still lodged in ninth place, when the Senor entered a hospital. Appendicitis, not Chicago's weak sticks . . . President Lederle, a Michigan grad, is not the only connection between UMass and UMich. When Dave Strack resigned as head hoop coach of the Wolverines, in stepped coach Jack Leaman's predecessor, Johnny Orr . . . Bruin goalie Eddie Johnston was fined \$100 on an assault case in a New Jersey shore resort . . . Guard John Wooten and defensive back Ross Fichtner of the Cleveland Browns were put on waivers after a reported racial incident involving the failure of Fichtner to invite Wooten and other Negro players to

one of the team's country club social events . . . Spaniard Jose Legra won a share of the world featherweight title by knocking out Howard Winstone of Wales in the fifth round in Wales, but Winstone did not fare too badly, pocketing \$72,000 including TV-rare fees, compared to Legra's \$19,200 . . .

Don Drysdale suffered his toughest week of the season. First, the man who pitched 58 innings without a run earlier this year, hit a Houston pitcher, forcing in the only run of the game. Next time out he ran into the red-hot Chicago Cubs (17 wins in 23 games) and allowed eight runs, most off him in more than two years. Still he and Carl (Judd) Betz are the only regulars of the old "Donna Reed Show" still in the limelight . . . For the second straight year, the U.S. Auto Cub directors reduced the power of the controversial turbine-powered racers, and power pasha Andy Granatelli mournfully tossed in his chips: "I will not be at Indianapolis next year with a turbine" . . .

State University of Buffalo moved a scheduled Saturday afternoon football game Sept. 28 to Friday night because it was going to use 45,000-seat War Memorial Stadium, home of the Bills, instead of its own 14,000-seat Rotary Field. The game of course is with the UMass Redmen and bodes evil for those Friday classes as UMass fans shuffle off to Buffalo . . . The amazing Bob Gibson, allowing only two runs in 92 consecutive innings, notched his eighth shutout of the year and 12th straight complete game, lowering his ERA to 0.96 . . . Former UMass tight end Bill Carly was released by the Dallas Cowboys and quickly signed with the Hartford Knights of the Atlantic Coast League . . .

British racer Chris Lambert was killed in the Grand Prix Formula 2 race in Zandvoort, Netherlands. Two other top drivers from Great Britain died this year, former world champ Jim Clark of Scotland on Germany's Hockenheim circuit and Mike Spence in practice for Indianapolis . . . Phils slaughtered Atlanta, 1-0, behind Woody Fryman to snap nine-game losing streak . . . Who said Brandeis is just for judges? Former Celt K. C. Jones is the basketball coach, and last week former Bosox pitcher Ike Delock became baseball coach . . . Dan Sikes moved from 17th to seventh in PGA standings with \$20,000 from Minnesota Golf Classics. In a torrid front nine in final round, Sikes shot seven birdies . . .

The Red Sox beat Washington, 10-8, a phenomenal game considering baseball's phenomenal pitching this year. Hurlers even added hitting to their handiwork last week as Al McBean and Jim Nash won their own games with homers, McBean's a grand slam. Shutouts—Hunter, McNally, Nash, Wilson, Holtzman, Gibson, Culver and Carroll (combined), Stottlenmyre, Kosman,



GREG LANDRY's preparation for the College All-Star game against the Green Bay Packers tomorrow night in Chicago includes more than oiling up the arm. Here he receives a new type of insole for his shoe from Northwestern trainer Dick Hoover.

Twice last week Detroit's American League lead was whittled to five games, first by Cleveland, then by Baltimore. At last look, it's six and a half. The blue chippers of St. Louis are a dozen ahead in the National. Without them the league would have only a 10-game spread from top to bottom . . . will senior circuit have a 100-RBI man this year? Leader Willy McCovey is going at just over that pace now . . . Oakland's Rick Monday is still "blistering" AL pitching. Present average—308, for a 14-point lead over Hawk . . . Lou Brock bolting way ahead of NL in doubles, with 31. Reggie Smith has 27 in NL . . . Maury Wills and Bert Campaneris fighting for major league lead in stolen bases. Each has 31 . . . Sam McDowell already has 200 strike-outs. Next best in majors is Cleveland teammate Luis Tiant . . .

When will either Matty Alou or Manny Mota hit his first homer of the year? Del Unser of Washington is only AL regular still homer-less. Even Ray Oyler of Detroit has one. Rippin' Ray has defied his critics by driving in at least a dozen runs this season and sporting a .154 average, worst of non-pitchers in both leagues . . . California Angels boast big-name players. In one game Aurelio Rodriguez and Orlando McFarlane combined to drive in five runs, and rookie Andy Messersmith won his first major league game . . . Cross out Celt subs Don Chaney and Rick Weitzman until January, when they return from the Army . . . Scoop of year: Denny McLain would rather win pennant and collect World Series green than win 30 games . . .

St. Louis' Red Schoendienst became genius by sending Lou Brock to pinch-hit for MVP Orlando Cepeda late in nationally televised game on a Monday night (?) with Phils. Brock hit in the pinch but Red quickly lost his intellect because El Cid brooded and turned off the cha-cha records in the normally festive Cards' lockerroom . . . Despite eight walks in six innings, Jim Lonborg won his first game since frolicking on the ski slopes. But ebullient Sox fans were subdued by his next stint, lasting only three innings against organized ball's worst, the Senators, and allowing five runs, five hits and five walks . . . Carlton, Fryman, McLain and Larry Jack. And Cincy's Maloney and Carroll allowed three runs but only one hit in win over of course, the Mets latest reason offered for this sanson's weak hitting — wool used in baseballs may lack resiliency if it comes from sheep whose diet includes something called molybdenum. Fact of the matter is that, albeit batters are swinging for the fences, pitching holds more opportunities for scientific advancement and physical development. The hitter just swings a stick. So the reason is subtle. It is merely the way baseball's modern era has developed.

T.G.F. and J.C.

**Robert  
Maynard  
Hutchins:**



## College Athletics — What Do They Contribute To Education?

**ON THE OFF - SEASON**

While an upheaval is going on among Negro track stars, most of them collegians, who are planning to turn Mexico City into another Resurrection City during the fall Olympics, the following article in the *Chicago Daily News* sheds light on one man's views of a question that Harry Edwards and *Sports Illustrated*, in its recent series on the black athlete, seem to have forgotten: What is college for?

Dr. Hutchins proposes the extreme, abolition of all "pro" sports on campus, but his blanket indictment of collegiate sports, unlike that of *Sports Illustrated*, rests on the premise that if an athlete gains nothing from his college experience, what is he doing there in the first place?—(T.G.F.)

Robert Maynard Hutchins thinks that most paid athletes—black and white—should stop trying to go to college.

"It probably would be better to play professional football right after high school or go into some other work. . . honest work like running a laundry route or mowing lawns for a living," Hutchins said in an exclusive interview.

Hutchins, of course, is the former chancellor of the University of Chicago and the man who booted intercollegiate football off the campus a generation ago. He looks at sports with something other than the eyes of a superfan.

In this era of turmoil in professional athletics, this age of wide concern for the black athlete, his view from on high includes such thoughts as:

—There is no significant difference in the treatment of athletes, whether they're Negro or white.

—The question of what to do about the Negro athlete on campus is really a question of what to do about all collegiate athletes who are paid to play games—and end up without an education.

—A kind of revolution is at hand among college students who are going to refuse to support hired football teams.

### "Boy Wonder"

If you're looking for Hutchins these days, you find him by driving to a mansion in a secluded, woody section of Santa Barbara. This is the for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Hutchins is president of the center.

The man who once was called the "boy wonder" of higher education, now is 69 and gray. But he sat erect at his desk and fielded the questions about athletics niftily. Here are excerpts from this conversation with Hutchins:

**Q.** Dr. Hutchins, what is your concept of the role of athletics in college today, if there is a place for it? The question is, I suppose, how do you get amateur athletes into college life?

**A.** The industrialization of athletics at a university is almost identical with the industrialization of any other process that goes on in the commercial world. Not interested in educating these young people, not interested in what happens to them after they graduate, all you want to do is make as much money, get as much publicity as possible.

The only possible conceivable, justifiable reason for having athletics in the university is that it contributes something to the recreation and pleasure of the young people while they are there studying.

### Unbiased Arrangements

**Q.** The Negro athletes, or at least some of them, are saying they're merely used by "Whitey."

**A.** This would be almost as true if they were white. There are alumni groups around this country who go about buying up players—everybody knows this. There are special arrangements for athletes, both financial and academic.

The reason the black students, the black athletes, feel more resentful than the white ones is they have less chance academically, greater burdens academically. Their preparation is uniformly worse than the preparation of the white students. Therefore they have greater obstacles to contend with. They are simply an extra—hardship case of the ordinary case of the athlete in an institution of higher learning.

**Q.** What about the argument that without athletic scholarships some of these boys might not be able to go to college at all?

**A.** In most cases I think it would be just as well. They probably would be better off if they didn't go. There's no magic about going to college. The question is what you do when you get there. If you spend your time getting beaten up on the football field every afternoon

and then go to classes without intellectual stimulation it probably would be better to play professional football right after high school or go into some other line of work . . . honest work like running a laundry route or mowing lawns for a living. There's nothing in going to college unless you are able to take advantage of the opportunities, the educational opportunities.

### Yes, Deprived

**Q.** One of the Negro athletes' chief complaints is that they have been barred from the general campus life. Do you feel that general socializing and mixing is a necessary useful part of the college education?

**A.** Certainly. The only reason in the world for the existence of a college is this interaction among people. The object of bringing these young people together is to provide for the inter-action among them. Dialog, conversation — this is the way to learn. If they are not given an opportunity to participate in the whole campus activity, they are deprived.

**Q.** Do I get the impression that you believe there is no significant difference in the treatment of athletes, white or black, at universities?

**A.** I don't see any. One thing that's related to it, however, in a way is that white students are losing interest in intercollegiate athletics, big-time athletics. I was told this morning — I don't know whether it's true or not — that the students at San Francisco State have voted not to support a football team in the autumn. This is going to spread, I think, because there is great dissatisfaction among students of all colors with the kind of education they are being offered and the kind of universities of which they are now members. This is going to have an effect, I think, on the development of athletics and the position of athletics in the American college.

### Changing the Picture

**Q.** What would be the result of the abolition of "professional sports" from the universities?

**A.** The abolition of intercollegiate football at the University of Chicago was the greatest single thing the University of Chicago ever did. The best students from all over the world flocked into the university as a result. One of the things that has to be done about the colleges and universities is to change the picture that the public entertains of what they are all about.



## THE ARTS

### Michelangelo Here

A public exhibit based on the drawings of Michelangelo is on display at the Student Union art gallery now through Friday, August 9.

The exhibit, consisting of 75 facsimiles and ten text panels, includes figure sketches and studies for specific projects such as the Medici Chapel in Florence and the Sistine Ceiling in the Vatican as well as several architectural projects. Every drawing is reproduced in the exact size and color of the original.

Viewed chronologically, the exhibit starts with copies of former masters such as Giotto and Masaccio made during Michelangelo's youth, and includes, among others, sketches for the Sistine Ceiling, the Medici Chapel and the facade for San Lorenzo in Florence, plus works of his old age. Only a part of the drawings executed by Michelangelo have survived to the present day, because he often destroyed them after they had served their usefulness.

Today, most of Michelangelo's drawings are contained in relatively few collections in museums in Florence, London, Paris and Vienna. An anonymous foundation is sponsoring this exhibit which is being circulated through the United States under the auspices of The American Federation of Arts.

It is open to the public without charge as part of the 1968 UMass Summer Arts Program.

### Poe's Poems

Master story teller Philip Hanson will give a reading of Edgar Allan Poe's stories and poems Wednesday, Aug 7, at 8 p.m. in Bowker Auditorium.

Mr. Hanson, who tours the United States and Canada, has 11 solo shows in his repertoire and has logged 500,000 miles in five years performing at colleges and universities across the continent.

"Poe," his eleventh show, includes some of the best of that writer's works: "Masque of the Red Death," "The Pit and the Pendulum," "The Black Cat," "The Raven," "Annabel Lee" and others.

As a college student, Mr. Hanson began to experiment with the solo performance and brought it to perfection as a concert artist. He began touring the country in 1959 with his first memorized one-man show. He follows the Charles Laughton-John Gielgud tradition of memorizing the work to be presented, and then giving himself entirely to the words and the movement they require.

He played his one-man "Moby Dick" at the Madison Avenue Playhouse in New York in 1961 and his Dickens



Philip Hanson



"Christmas Carol" at New York's Town Hall in 1966. He spent several years preparing the Poe show which opened to a standing room only audience in 1966 and was immediately booked for its second performance by Brooklyn Academy of Music in New York.

Tickets for his hour-and-a-half show will be sold at the door. UMass students with summer ID's will be admitted free.

### Concerts Coming

The New England Festival Chamber Players directed by Paul Olefsky will play a series of four concerts for the University of Massachusetts Summer Arts Program August 14 through 25 including one Sunday afternoon outdoor concert on the South Terrace of the Student Union.

Two concerts will be by chamber music groups and two by the full chamber orchestra. Emphasis will be on works by Bach and Mozart, plus several performances of works by two composers from the area, Dr. Philip Bezanson, UMass music department head, and Dr. George Walker of the Smith College music faculty, director of Smith's Peabody Conservatory Summer Program.

Musicians participating in the program represent some of the nation's leading orchestras and music conservatories. Noted bassoon soloist George Zukerman, flutist Robert Willoughby and violist Sally Trembley will travel to the Amherst campus for the event. Local concert pianist Estele Kersenbaum Olefsky and Joel Krosnick of the UMass music faculty will also perform.

Mr. Zukerman is one of Canada's leading wind instrumentalists who had performed as a soloist and with symphony orchestras in Canada and the United States. Mr. Willoughby is professor of flute at the Oberlin College Conservatory of Music and has performed with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. He is presently the solo flutist at the Dartmouth Congregation of the Arts. Miss Trembley studied violin under Ivan Galamian and viola under William Primrose and has performed with the Denver Symphony and the American Symphony Orchestra.

Cellist Paul Olefsky, who has just finished his fourth European tour, will conduct the Festival Chamber Players in the series. He is the holder of the Naumberg Award and has appeared at New York's Town Hall and in television's Bell Telephone Hour as a cello soloist.

The chamber group of the orchestra will perform in Bartlett Auditorium at 8 p.m., August 14 and at 4 p.m., August 18. The full chamber orchestra will perform in Bowker Auditorium August 22 at 8 p.m. The outdoor concert of the orchestra will be Sunday, August 25, at 4 p.m. on the South Terrace of the Student Union.

Full program and ticket information is available from the Statesman, Student Union, 545-2550.

The Statesman

### "Six Connecticut Artists"

An opening reception for the exhibit "Six Connecticut Artists" will be held in the Student Union gallery on August 12, 1968, from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Featured at the opening will be a three-man gallery talk by Chris Horton, Petter McLean and David Robbins at 8:15 p.m. in the gallery.

This exhibit, which will be displayed in the Commonwealth Room and the Gallery, will feature paintings, graphics and sculptures.

Although their backgrounds are diverse, each artist has established a reputation and received several awards in the Connecticut area.

Chris Horton received his B.A. from Amherst College, his M.A.T. from Wesleyan University, and in 1967 completed his M.F.A. at Tyler School of Art in Rome. Presently he is Director of Art in Rome. Presently he is Director of Art at Suffield High School in Connecticut.

Petter McLean received his B.F.A. from Massachusetts College of Art and his M.F.A. from Syracuse University. Presently, he is Director of Admissions at Hartford Art School, University of Hartford. Additionally, he teaches at Hartford Art School and at the University of Connecticut. In September, Mr. McLean will be the artist-in-residence and the head of the art program at Westledge School in Connecticut.

David Robbins attended Hartford Art School, University of Hartford. His works have received many awards in regional exhibitions and are represented in many private collections.

Bob Bengtsson, a graduate of Pratt Institute, New York, is presently working with the Canadian National Railways in Montreal as an industrial designer for a turbomachine.

George Knaus received his B.F.A. from the Hartford Art School, University of Hartford. Presently he is teaching ceramics at Northwestern Connecticut Community College.

Wick Knaus received his B.F.A. from Hartford Art School, University of Hartford. His works are represented in many private collections as well as in the collections of Hofstra University, Long Island, New York; Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Massachusetts; and Mattatuck Museum, Waterbury, Connecticut.

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## THE FACULTY

### Sanders Edits Essays

A UMass associate professor of English who teaches courses in Biblical literature has published a collection of critical essays on the Book of Job.

Paul S. Sanders, an ordained Methodist minister, edited "Twentieth Century Interpretation of the Book of Job," published by Prentice-Hall, Inc. The articles in the book, written by such scholars, and critics as Gilbert Murray, Arnold J. Toynbee and Richard B. Sewall, explore centuries-old questions about the Book of Job—its origin, its poetic and dramatic structure, the character and purpose of its unknown author and its place in Hebrew and ancient literature and in world literature as a whole.

"For western man," observes Prof. Sanders in the introduction, "Job has been the preeminent symbol of innocent suffering." The contributors particularly deal with the fundamental question the work has raised through the ages: the question that Kenneth Rexroth in his essay calls "the ultimate mystery of man's existence"—whether or not evil is consonant with meaningful existence.

Prof. Sanders was graduated from the University of Alabama in 1939 with a B.A. and received a Bachelor of Divinity degree from Emory University three years later. He holds two degrees from Union Theological Seminary and earned an M.A. at UMass. He has previously taught at Amherst and Smith Colleges, Vanderbilt Divinity School and Laymens Academy for Occumenical Studies.

### Radio Astronomy Begins

Two leading radio astronomers, one of them the co-discoverer of the latest in a new group of stars known as pulsars, have been named to the staff of the department of physics and astronomy at the UMass to direct a new program in radio astronomy.

They are Dr. G. Richard Huguenin, who led in the recent discovery of the fifth known pulsar while a member of the Harvard College Observatory staff, and Dr. William Dent of the University of Michigan.

Both will join the UMass faculty in September of this year and will be members of the Four-College Astronomy Department of UMass and Amherst, Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges.

Pulsars are a newly-discovered class of stars characterized by the pulsating radio signals they emit at precise intervals. The first four were discovered during the past year by a group from Cam-

bridge University in England. The detection of the fifth at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Greenback, W. Va., on June 15 of this year by Dr. Huguenin and Dr. J. H. Taylor of Harvard was the first pulsar discovery by U. S. scientists.

The two astronomers will begin classroom and research work in radio astronomy this September at UMass, and plan to work on the inauguration of a graduate program in radio astronomy during the coming academic year. In addition, both will take part in the undergraduate programs of the Four College Department. Dr. Huguenin will bring to the University a considerable amount of electronic equipment, plus a research team that includes a plasma physicist, three electrical engineers and two technicians.

### Grant For Greenbaum

Dr. Louis S. Greenbaum, UMass professor of history, has received a National Institute of Health Special fellowship to conduct research into the social history of the bishops of France in the 18th century.

Dr. Greenbaum will carry out his year-long project at Harvard University. His research will emphasize in part the bishops' responsibility for public health and social welfare measures as part of their duties.

Prof. Greenbaum said, "Before modern government in France as we know it, the responsibility for health, education and welfare was entrusted to the bishops. As part of my research into the various aspects of the bishops' role in the social history of 18th century France I will be studying the implementation of health and welfare by the bishops."

Graduating from the University of Wisconsin in 1950, Dr. Greenbaum received his M.A. in 1951 and his Ph.D. in 1955 from Harvard. He has also studied at the Sorbonne and Institute Catholique in Paris and the Free University in Berlin.

A former Fulbright Fellow and Fellow of the American Philosophical Society, Dr. Greenbaum joined the UMass faculty in 1955. In addition to being the first director of the University's honors program from 1960-1963 and past chairman of the Fine Arts Council, he served as campus coordinator of Fulbright students and as director of graduate studies in the department of history.

Dr. Greenbaum is an authority on church history, particularly that of the Catholic Church of the 17th and 18th centuries. He is co-author of "The Popes as Builders and Humanists from Nicholas V (1447) through Clement IX (1669)," a three-section assessment of art, literature and architecture through three centuries.

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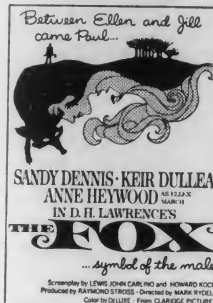
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## CURRICULUM

### "Swedish Style" Changes

University students around the world are astir with demands for greater participation in determining policies and regulations which concern them as members of the educational hierarchy. With that in mind, Gaudeamus, newspaper voice of Stockholm University's Student Association took a look at the student's lot in Sweden today and reported as follows:

Since 1964 university regulations in Sweden have provided for student representation on departmental and curriculum committees.

The Departmental Committees are composed of the whole body of faculty members in a particular department and it is their duty to handle questions pertaining to their department.

The Curriculum Committees are composed of three faculty representatives, three student representatives, a representative for instructors and teaching assistants, and a chairman who is usually the dean of the school. These committees are the respective faculty's body for discussing questions related to "the organization and content of the curriculum."

The question is, can this kind of representation be called "student influence?"

Both the Departmental Committees and the Curriculum Committees are advisory bodies to the chairman and the faculty and have no decision-making powers.

Do the teachers, on the whole, listen to what the students say? Isn't it essentially administrative questions which are taken up, questions which perhaps do not have so much relevance to what many understand to be more important problems of curriculum content?

As long as these committees have existed the policy of the separate university student associations has been that the right of decision should be transferred to the committees themselves. As of now, decision-making on the question of the establishment of course literature has been passed from the faculties to the Curriculum Committees. The chairman doesn't usually dispute the point of view of the Departmental Committee, though in theory this can happen. In general, faculty members take a favorable view of student participation, but the degree to which student suggestions are accepted depends on the ability of the student representatives to present their arguments.

Students and teachers often have different viewpoints of a problem because of their divergent experience. This isn't necessarily because the two groups are, so to speak, on opposite sides of the

examination paper. All Swedish universities are supported by government funds which means that the appointment of teachers, physical facilities, appropriations, course scheduling, etc., are regulated by a cumbersome administrative system with many bottle-necks and a lot of red tape. The faculty's spirit of reform often cools as a result of this, and they become resigned to the "tight budget," "limited resources," "lack of funds" and all the other beautiful phrases which mean NO MONEY. The student representatives who have less experience of "channels" often have a more optimistic attitude, and there are numerous examples of student initiative achieving results.

### IMPROVE AND CHANGE

Departmental and Curriculum Committees are parts of the present system. In many ways the system could be improved. For example, an attempt could be made to establish follow-up studies which would prevent interruptions in the educational process; or course requirements could be altered so that they made more sense pedagogically speaking.

Things could be changed in other respects as well. It could be suggested to the Office of the Chancellor of the Universities, which is the final authority for curriculum, that the emphasis and required literature in a particular course of study be changed. There are obstacles, of course, to such changes:

- those imposed by the "limited resources."
- a natural desire on the part of the Office of the Chancellor of the Universities that a particular course of study be paralled at all the universities.
- the National Board of Education must have its say about course requirements for the Philosophy Magister degree, i.e., the B.A. in teaching.
- and there is the traditional idea of how long a particular degree should take to complete.

Such questions are approached more appropriately by the student associations. Both the individual university student associations, and the National Union of Swedish University Students have in many respects significant influence with regard to educational policy. Partially this is because the associations are waypoints for all educational legislation introduced, and partially because the associations constitute a rather extensive apparatus for surveying the educational scene.

Current investigations are followed and the associations' own committees dev-

15

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elop alternative suggestions and/or new ideas which, via propositions, visits to concerned parties and newspaper articles, are carried to a wider audience. Also, conferences are sometimes arranged on current educational questions and these provide good platforms for selling ideas.

The committees can be said to be engaged in short-term educational policy making to create under present situations the best possible climate for education. Long-term goals in the content and organization of curriculum, to quote once more from the university regulations, are worked towards through the student associations and the National Union of Swedish University Students.

### STUDENT PROTESTORS . . . (Continued from Page 1)

Both bills provide for a number of new higher education programs and projects, but in most cases the new programs would not be operative until 1970 because of the financial problems now facing the federal government. The new programs, which would receive only planning funds this year, include the "Networks for Knowledge" projects, cooperative education and public service education programs, and remedial services for disadvantaged students. The Senate bill includes a program to aid graduate schools and a clinical training project for law students.

Rep. John N. Erlenborn (R-Ill.) led

an unsuccessful drive in the House to delete the new programs from the bill. Erlenborn said the fact that only planning funds are authorized for the new programs is proof that the government does not now have the resources or the finances to start new projects. "I think we are just holding out a false hope to people by saying here is a fine new program that we authorize, and then we do not fund it," he argued.

### Briefly Told . . .

Professor Richard M. Foose, chairman of the department of geology at Amherst College, has been nominated by the National Academy of Sciences for a three-month research visit to the Soviet Union during the spring of 1969.

The visit, under the terms of an exchange agreement between the U.S. Academy and its Soviet counterpart, was proposed in a letter from Academy President Frederick Seitz to Academician M. V. Keldysh, president of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

### In Memoriam

Arthur Patrick Murphy, Jr. '70  
Killed in action at Con Lo  
July 20, 1968

## MASS GRASS

Next Friday, August 9, 8-12 p.m.

Music and some grass will  
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Sponsored by the Summer Executive Council

The Statesman

## GRAD SCHOOL NEWS

### Woodrow Wilson Grant

UMass has received a \$200 grant from the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation for financial assistance to fellows who have enrolled for first year graduate study.

Checks totaling \$1,637,000 were sent to 72 university graduate schools in the United States and Canada. This will be the last year that the foundation will make these supplementary grants.

For the past 10 years, with grants from the Ford Foundation totaling \$52 million, the fellowship foundation has paid tuition and fees and a stipend for the living expenses of 9,873 Woodrow Wilson Fellows for their first year of graduate study. The foundation also made supplementary grants to the fellows' graduate schools, 75 per cent of each to be used for fellowships to students who had completed their first year of graduate study. One-fourth of each supplementary grant could be used at the discretion of the graduate school.

### Grad Record Exams

Anyone preparing himself for admission to graduate school should be sure he has fulfilled all the requirements in advance. Among other things, many graduate schools now require scores from the Graduate Record Examinations. This test is offered on October 26 and December 14 in 1968 and on January 18, February 22, April 26, and July 12 in 1969. Individual applicants should be sure that they take the test in time to meet the deadlines of their intended graduate school or graduate department or fellowship granting agency. Early registration also ensures that the individual can be tested at the location of his choice and without having to pay the three dollar fee for late registration.

The Graduate Record Examinations in this program include an Aptitude Test of general scholastic ability and Advanced Tests of achievements in 22 major fields of study. Candidates determine from their preferred graduate schools or fellowship committees which of the examinations they should take and when they should be taken.

Full details and forms needed to apply for the GRE are contained in the *Bulletin of Information for Candidates*. If this booklet is not available on campus, you may request one from Educational Testing Service, Box 955, Princeton, New Jersey 08540; 990 Grove Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201 or 1947 Center Street, Berkeley, California 94704.

### New Grad Program

A graduate program in regional planning for the UMass department of landscape architecture has been established by the UMass Board of Trustees.

One of the few graduate planning courses in the U.S. to be built around the regional planning and natural resources concept, the program will lead to a Master of Regional Planning degree.

The program has been designed in response to changes in the U.S. since World War II. Population growth, increased leisure time, recreation demand and resource problems have brought about an awareness of regional planning as a basic tool for social development. Former emphasis was on the city as the main center of planning attention.

The UMass course will require 50 hours of graduate work and two years in residence, plus a summer internship in a public or private planning office between the first and second years. In addition to core courses in planning, students will be offered a wide range of electives, including statistics, municipal government, urban sociology, ecology and physiography, regional economics, data processing and others.

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### JOAN BAEZ plus A LARGER ROLE FOR THE SMALL COLLEGE

Among other things the president of Sarah Lawrence says, good-bye to dormitory living.

### THE NEW RACIALISM

by Daniel P. Moynihan  
Who gets hurt by the quota system?

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*The tree of life  
Is a burdensome thing  
To those who live a lie.  
A man without love  
Is no man at all  
But a cold bitter wind  
Passing by.*

— Moby Grape

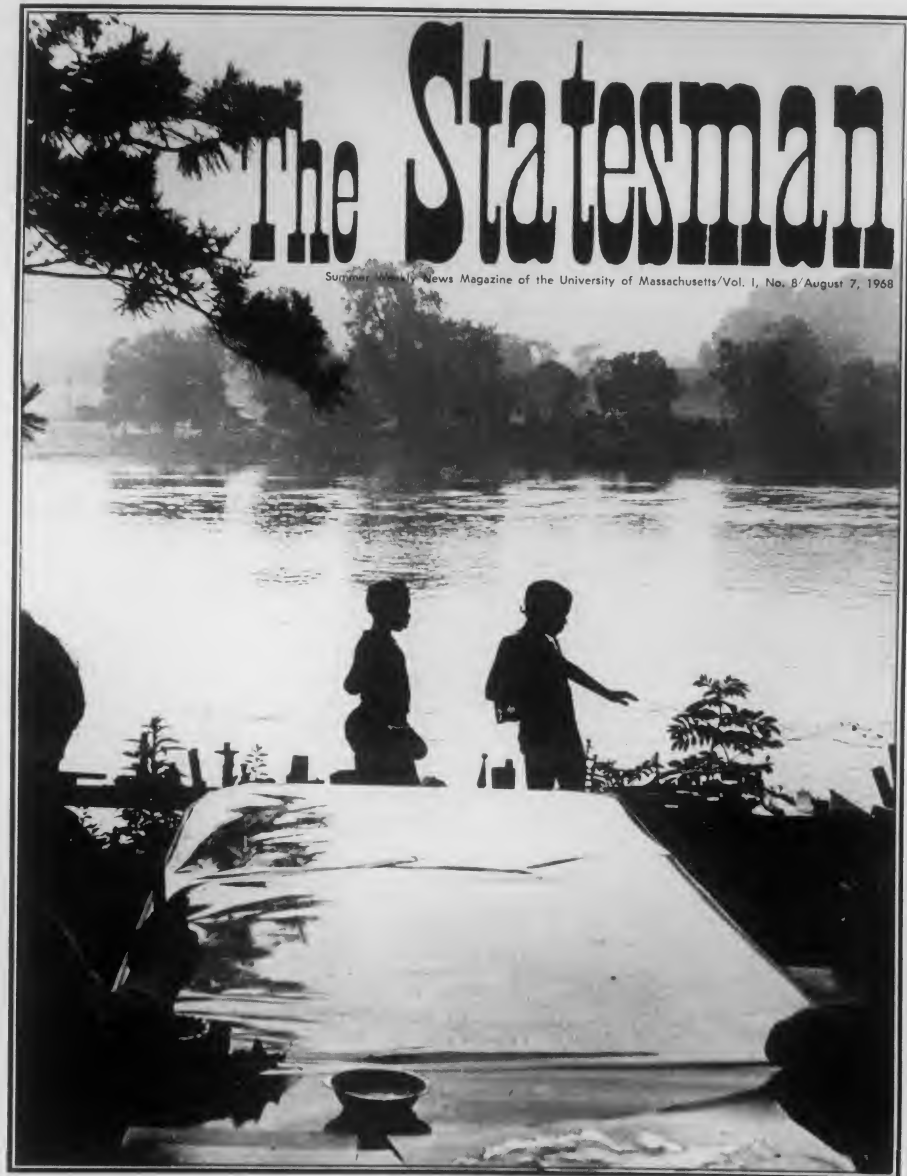
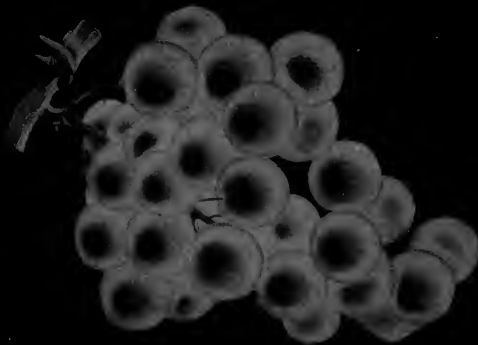




Photo Essay by Judy Carmichael

The city of Holyoke manufactures a variety of products, from tires to fabrics. Except for Mt. Holyoke College and a small area west of the downtown area, it is one big polyethnic slum.

It was here in 1963 that AIM was founded — the Association for Improvement of Minorities. The group was formed mainly to aid in the solution of unemployment and housing problems, but it wasn't long before a children's summer program became an integral part of its structure.

"Step Up" is the name of the organization's four-week summer day camp, and one might say that its motto is: "Make the most of their wonder years." All of the 40 participating children are in

AIM's school year tutoring program; all live in dilapidated buildings in slum areas; all represent the diverse minority factions which still feud in a turn-of-the-century fashion. Among them are

French Canadians, Negroes, Poles, Puerto Ricans, Irish, and Greeks.

For four days each week the riverside frame home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Evans becomes the site of "Step Up". Evans was one





with arts and crafts, play games, or tell stories. Nature study is usually high on the list of activities particularly for those who have never before had the experience of catching a toad.

One of the more popular games is the American pastime—baseball. And it was this game that I discovered a group of children playing on the third floor of a tenement porch in a deteriorating section of Holyoke. Perhaps they were trying to escape the heat of the concrete below, or maybe they were more intrigued with the idea of playing such a game in a four-foot-wide area. Whatever the reason, the scene struck me as being rather pathetic.

In an alley nearby another

of AIM's founders five years ago, and is presently serving as its coordinator.

Here, between Northampton and Holyoke, the Connecticut River is not so polluted. Here, between a quiet college town and a hot, noisy industrial center lies luscious green scenery. And it is here that

many children see "the country" for the first time.

Once a week the children are bussed to the town of Ashfield where they spend the day under the supervision of 35 volunteer staffers. Some elect to go for a swim; others prefer to stay on the banks of the river and experiment



The Statesman



July 7, 1968

# The Statesman



University of Massachusetts  
Weekly Summer Publication

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## Editor

J. Harris Dean

## Business Manager

Charles W. Smith

## News Editor

James Foudy

## Sports Editor

Thomas G. Fitzgerald

## Contributing Editors

Jan Curley, Judy Carmichael

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## COVER

Our thanks to Judy Carmichael for this week's cover and photo essay. Hopefully our readers will be able to grasp the symbolism of the idyllic scene in the background of the cover photo. Judy's husband, Dr. Jack Carmichael, is a professor at UMass and an instructor in the "Step Up" program.





group of children were also playing baseball on the concrete—amidst trash and weeds. The baseball games at the "Step Up" camp are in marked contrast to those of the Holyoke slums.

One of the volunteer instructors from Amherst is Dr. Richard Gordon, who is a summer research fellow at UMass. His original goal was to offer the program some quantitative but elementary nature studies. He came equipped with microscope and slides, but soon discovered that the blood circulation of minnows was far less meaningful to the children than was catching larger fish that could be eaten for supper.

While most volunteers would rather not man the stringer and dig the bait, each Tuesday found Dr. Gordon on the dock baiting hooks and transferring fish and lines to stringers. Only because each one of his charges was required to wear a life jacket in order to fish was the number of simultaneous fishermen kept to a reasonable number.

The children are divided into three age groups: six/seven year olds, eight/ten year olds and 10/12 year olds. Besides being fun for the children, the fishing experience is enlightening in many ways. One of the white instructors from suburbia, upon stooping to pick up a catfish, was cautioned by a little black child to be extremely careful since catfish have three separate fins that are made of hard, sharp bone. They are capable of slashing open a man's wrist or hand. Then one of the black instructors demonstrated how to hold and handle the fish.

But the problems of Holyoke are not new. They are the problems of modern America. They are the same problems of unemployment, rising crime rates, poor health and sanitation, exploitation of the poor, and poor education.

AIM and "Step Up" are trying to meet these problems head-on in Holyoke with positive action. Their two community centers offer tutoring, adult education and job training, courses in Negro history,

assistance in attaining housing and employment, social service referral, and recreational activities. An overall objective is to build family unity and pride. "Step Up" is a step in the right direction.



## INSIDE THE NEWS

### POLITICS '68

#### GOP Shapes Up

The Grand Old Party got off to a roaring start in Miami this week with the adoption of a middle of the road platform and a barrage of campaign speeches and gimmicks by leading contenders.

The platform pledges the party will pursue peace negotiations, will not accept a "camouflaged surrender", will build up the South Vietnam forces so there can be a "de-Americanization" of the conflict.

On domestic matters, the platform lays down a broad program of aid to the cities, to the disadvantaged but with strong emphasis on the need for respect for the law and for greater inclusion of private business in the job of rebuilding the ghettos.

Representatives of former Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York played a big part in working out the compromise language on the touchy Vietnam issue and both presidential contenders indicated they were reasonably happy with the document.

Ronald Reagan and Nelson Rockefeller began to move in the hopes that they can deny Richard Nixon a first-ballot victory at the Republican National Convention.

The two governors whose constituencies, like their politics, are continents apart, were launching separate maneuvers aimed at collecting just enough delegates to assure that Nixon will not reach the magic figure of 667 on the first roll call.

The manager of Reagan's California delegation, political operative F. Clifton White of New York, held a news conference to admit for the first time that an organization has been set up to win the nomination for Reagan, and that the former movie star will be meeting with a dozen or more delegations in the coming days.

And Rockefeller's aides, most of whom were just now arriving here, worked hard to capitalize on the latest development in the battle of the polls.

Highlights of the GOP, middle of the road platform are as follows:

**Cities Crisis**—Pledges a vigorous effort to transform the cities by encouraging state and local efforts, a greater involvement of private enterprise and a complete overhaul of the "jumble" of Federal programs.

**Crime**—Promises improved support of law enforcement and correction procedures, a vigorous drive against narcotics and drugs, "total commitment" to the fight on organized crime, including the use of court-supervised wiretaps and eavesdropping devices, and control of firearms providing legitimate acquisition and use is not impaired.

**Youth**—Supports the vote for 18-year-olds but through state rather than Federal action; promises a shorter period of vulnerability to Selective Service and

eventual reliance on a voluntary force.

**Human Development**—Pledges drastic revision of welfare and poverty programs to encourage self-reliance, endorses state and local development corporations, promises overhaul of job programs and tax credits to promote training.

**Economy**—Promises "fiscal integrity," an attack on inflation, sound monetary policies to promote growth, an end of Government "over-involvement" in the economy and balanced use of savings from Vietnam for tax reduction and domestic needs.

**Foreign Policy**—Offers foreign aid only to nations in urgent need when domestic needs permit it; favors East-West trade only when Communist nations prove by "actual deeds" that they seek peace; promises a fair hearing to business and labor threatened by foreign competitors; urges an end of the Middle East arms race but promises continued aid to Israel; opposes recognition of Communist China at Present.

**Vietnam**—Argues that only new leadership can overcome major failures; promises to strengthen South Vietnamese forces to permit "progressive de-Americanization" of the war; supports negotiation for a settlement based on self-determination.

**National Defense**—Promises to restore

#### Pollsters Agree

Pollsters George Gallup and Louis Harris issued a joint communique Thursday stating that New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller moved to an "open lead" over both his possible Democratic opponents, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.)

A race between Richard M. Nixon and either of the two Democratic contenders would be "extremely close," the pollsters said. They predicted it would hover around the 50-50 mark, with Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama perhaps holding the balance of power.

The rise in Nixon's popularity in a Gallup Poll Monday appeared related to his endorsement by former President Eisenhower, a Gallup spokesman said.

American military "pre-eminence" by accelerating submarine program; urges a vigorous merchantship building program.

**Education**—To treat the special problems of children from impoverished families, we advocate expanded, better programs for pre-school children. We will encourage state, local or private programs of teacher training.

The development and increased use of better teaching methods and modern instruction techniques such as educational television and voluntary bilingual education will continue to have our support.

### COMMENT

#### The Wrong Questions

The following is a comment on the GOP Convention by James Reston of the N.Y. Times:

The Republicans are here on the nation's business, and the nation has some hard questions for them to answer. Who has the best chance to unite the American people? Who can put together a coalition of forces in the nation and the Congress that can deal effectively with the convulsive problems of the age? And specifically, who has the best chance to make peace in Vietnam and reduce the burden of military expenditures so that the urgent internal problems of the country can be adequately financed?

The striking thing among the Republican delegates now is that most of them are asking party questions rather than national questions. Who has worked hardest for the Republican party? Obviously Richard Nixon. Who is the most vivid new personality on television? Obviously Ronald Reagan. What is the most popular issue of the campaign? Obviously "law and order" in the American cities. Who is ahead in the popularity polls? Who knows?

Many delegates are thinking about the big national questions—about the future, about who can get a majority in the nation and the Congress, about arms control in relation to budgets for the cities—but many more are thinking about party and parochial questions; about the past, and personality, and ideology, and about the race problem rather than the causes of the race problem.

At this point in the election, therefore, the immediate thing is not the delegates' answers but their questions. The Republican party controlled the White House for 60 of its first 100 years because it asked the central national questions and was in tune with the spirit of the time. It has been out of power for 28 of the last 36 years because it gave the voters the impression that it was putting party questions ahead of national problems.

#### Summer Folk Night

Summer Folk Night will begin at 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, August 14. The night of informal folk singing will be held on the patio beside the Southwest "Little Hatch."

The night will be marked by UMass folk singers performing their own pieces as well as familiar folk songs. Anyone wishing to perform should contact Paul Silverman in the RSO office, Student Union.

There will be no auditions—anyone who wants to sing and who wants others to hear them will be welcome.

### DEMOCRATS

#### Public Outcry

A group of delegates to the Democratic National Convention announced the formation of a Commission of Democratic Selection of Presidential Nominees.

Gov. Harold E. Hughes of Iowa, the commission chairman, told a news conference that the commission would work to insure an "open" convention here Aug. 26 to 29.

He said that what he termed a mounting public outcry against a "closed" convention, with the Presidential nominee selected by politicians rather than the popular will, had contributed to formation of the commission.

The outcry sprang first from the camp of Senator Eugene J. McCarthy when it appeared that his rival, Vice President Humphrey, had the inside track with delegations selected by politicians as contrasted with delegates selected in primaries.

Governor Hughes told the news conference at the Conrad Hilton Hotel that the commission had been formed out of a "desire to have a free and open convention, to allow individual delegates as much latitude as possible in reflecting the gross-roots sentiment of the people they represent, and to be frank and completely open with the American people."

#### Soviet Reporter Calls The Shots

A Soviet commentator said Sunday Richard M. Nixon's Vietnam policy "differs little from the concept of (President) Johnson."

Writing in the Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia*, M. Sturua said "some 'dove' notes" had been heard in a statement read on behalf of the former vice president in the Republican National Convention Platform Committee.

But, Sturua added in a dispatch from Miami Beach, a loser look reveals that "the strategy, as we see, is old."

He did not comment on the Vietnam policies of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller or California Gov. Ronald Reagan, but implied it did not matter much who won the presidential nomination.

Sturua said the convention would produce "much noise" but nothing else.

#### Of Human Life

American Catholics got different messages in church Sunday about the Pope's ban on artificial birth control.

In Washington's St. Matthew's Cathedral, Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle urged people to obey the Pope and not listen to protesting theologians.

But in Alabany, N.Y., the Rev. Bernard J. Lammon told his congregation

at Holy Spirit Church, "We must listen to other voices in the church and, in the final analysis, it is a personal decision."

Later, the Association of Washington Priests reaffirmed its position favoring the right of Catholics "to responsibly practice birth control."

Their declaration was signed by 52 of the association's 100 members and asked for a dialogue on the issue among priests. Cardinal O'Boyle and the whole community of the archdiocese.

At churches in Western Massachusetts, a letter from Bishop Christopher J. Weldon of Springfield was read urging the people to read the encyclical itself "and not to be satisfied with quotes from the encyclical or comments and observations made by others."

At a news conference during the week, Bishop Weldon had said he believed the encyclical "carries the Pope's infallible authority," and that any Catholic who does not obey "faces great spiritual peril."

Archbishop William E. Cousins of Milwaukee likened the papal edict to a Supreme Court decision and said "the action of the court is upheld until a new decision is made."

In Detroit, the Rev. John Finnegan, pastor of St. Patrick's said at Mass that the encyclical was not infallible.

"The Holy Father simply reaffirmed his personal opinion," the Rev. Finnegan said. "In a way, he is saying he is sort of old-fashioned, but he is standing by the attitude of the church of centuries . . . nothing has changed. A lot still depends on the individual couple."

In Boston, the Rt. Rev. Christopher J. Griffin, chaplain of the Massachusetts State Senate, speaking at Our Lady of the Rosary chapel condemned "pseudo-intellectuals" who think they "know in 15 minutes what it took Pope Paul five years to study."

On Sunday Pope Paul defended his encyclical banning artificial contraception, but admitted for the first time that he understood the opposition which the ban touched off throughout the world.

At the same time, the Pope showed no signs of relenting. He declared the decision in his contested encyclical "Humanae Vitae" Of human life "is derived from the laws of God."

Speaking to thousands assembled at his summer residence for his Sunday blessing, he said he had received messages of gratitude and support from all classes of people in all parts of the world - more than he had ever received for a papal document.

The speech added to an impression that the 70-year-old Pontiff was increasingly worried about the explosion of

attack and criticism against the encyclical.

Criticism also came from the secular press. The N.Y. Times commented:

"Pope Paul VI has been among the most passionate pleaders for peace and for human dignity in the modern world. It is tragically ironic, therefore, that this Pope may be most remembered for an encyclical that can only serve to strengthen the twin evils of war and poverty against which he has so courageously spoken out - that is, the new encyclical letter, 'Of Human Life,' which a papal spokesman has correctly described as a rigorous reaffirmation of the traditional stand of the Church against birth control."

#### Local Poet Makes Good

Two poems by Amherst College sophomore Danny Kaufman appear in this month's issue of *Seventeen Magazine*. They are: "Against Analysis," an example of Danny's "prose poetry," "atmospheric" poems.

Danny, 19, who formerly wrote only prose, now claims "poetry lends itself more effectively to the things I want to say." Furthermore, he admits, "Anytime I write prose it turns into prose poetry."

"I hate to write within boundaries . . . to be structured," Danny insists. In "against analysis which warns of 'the danger of being too cerebral,' Danny abandons meter for meaning. 'Isn't there something ugly in the penetration of beauty for meaning, in the searching out of perfectly formed leaves for, the meaning of perfection?' asks the teen poet, who admits he used to worry 'how far my intellect would carry me.'"

In "Remember" Danny concentrates on creating a mood. "Do you remember when we sat, together on the huge branch, of an oak, and, your hand in mine, we carved initials in the wrinkled bark, and wondered how long, they'd last?" introduces this reminiscent love poem to a fictional girl. "Most of my poetry is written to imaginary people," Danny remarks.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew M. Kaufman, Danny is a 1967 graduate of the Great Neck North Senior High School, where he served as editor-in-chief of the yearbook, literary editor of the newspaper and President of the Civil Rights Committee. At Amherst, Danny writes for the college literary magazine and is a member of the photography club. A music enthusiast, he is working toward a degree in Fine Arts with an emphasis on photography. After college he would like to work as both a photographer and writer "to achieve self-expression by combining the two art forms."

(Continued on page 13)

## THE ARTS

### "Poe" Tonight

Brilliant concert actor, Philip Hanson, brings his critically acclaimed one-man show, "Edgar Allan Poe: His Stories and Poems," to Bowker Auditorium tonight at 8:00 p.m.

Hanson, who tours the U.S. and Canada, has eleven solo shows in his repertory and has logged 500,000 miles in five years performing to standing ovations at colleges and universities across the continent. His memory is fast becoming a legend in the theatre world.

"Poe," his 11th show, includes some of the best of that writer's works: "Masque of the Red Death," "Cask of Amontillado," "Ulalume," "The Raven," and "Anabel Lee."

The master story-teller, who played his one-man "Moby Dick" at the Madison Avenue Playhouse, New York in 1961 and his "Dickens' Christmas Carol" at Town Hall, New York in 1966, spent several years preparing the Poe show which opened to a standing room only audience and was immediately booked for its second performance by Brooklyn Academy of Music in New York.

Hanson's "Poe" is a one and a half hour show with an intermission. Tickets will be sold at the door. UMass students with summer ID's will be admitted free.



Philip Hanson



Dr. George Walker, Smith College composer; Dr. Philip Bezanson, UMass composer; and Paul Olefsky, Festival Music director and cellist.

### Concerts Start Wednesday

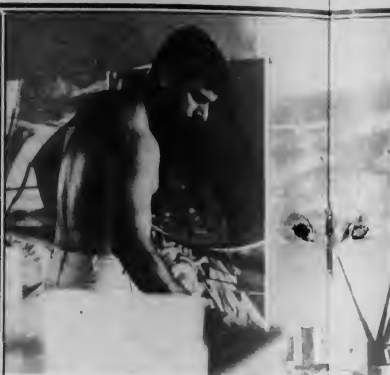
The New England Festival Chamber Players directed by Paul Olefsky will play a series of four concerts for the University of Massachusetts Summer Arts Program August 14 through 25 including one Sunday afternoon outdoor concert on the South Terrace of the S.U.

Two concerts will be by chamber music groups and two by the full chamber orchestra. Emphasis will be on works by Bach and Mozart, plus several performances of works by two composers from the area, Dr. Philip Bezanson, UMass music department head, and Dr. George Walker of the Smith College music faculty, director of Smith's Peabody Conservatory Summer Program.

Cellist Paul Olefsky, who has just finished his fourth European tour, will conduct the Festival Chamber Players in the series. He is the holder of the Naumberg Award and has appeared at New York's Town Hall and in TV's Bell Telephone Hour as a cello soloist.

The chamber group of the orchestra will perform in Bartlett Auditorium at 8 p.m., August 14 and at 4 p.m., August 18. The full chamber orchestra will perform in Bowker Auditorium August 22 at 8 p.m. The outdoor concert of the orchestra will be Sunday, August 25, at 4 p.m. on the South Terrace of the S.U.

Full program and ticket information is available from the Statesman, Student Union, 545-2550.



Chris Horton received his B.A. from Amherst College, his M.A.T. from Wesleyan University, and in 1967 completed his M.F.A. at Tyler School of Art in Rome. Presently he is Director of Art at Suffield High School in Connecticut.

Peter McLean received his B.F.A. from Massachusetts College of Art and his M.F.A. from Syracuse University. Presently, he is Director of Admissions at Hartford Art School, University of Hartford. Additionally, he teaches at Hartford Art School and at the University of Connecticut. In September Mr. McLean will be the artist-in-residence and the head of the art program at Westledge School in Connecticut.



Wick Knaus received his B.F.A. from Hartford Art School, University of Hartford. His works are represented in many private collections as well as in the collections of Hofstra University, Long Island, New York; Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Massachusetts; and Mattatuck Museum, Waterbury, Connecticut.

### "Six Connecticut Artists" Appear Here Monday

The opening reception for the exhibit "Six Connecticut Artists" will be in the Student Union gallery Monday, August 12, from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Featured at the opening will be a three-man gallery talk by Chris Horton, Petter McLean and David Robbins at 8:15 p.m.

This exhibit, which will be displayed in the Commonwealth Room and the Gallery, will feature paintings, graphics and sculptures.

Although their backgrounds are diverse, each artist has established a reputation and received several awards in the Connecticut area.



David Robbins attended Hartford Art School, University of Hartford. His works have received many awards in regional exhibitions and are represented in many private collections.



# Sunrise Magazine: Rise And Fall of Provincialism



## ON THE OFF-SEASON

By Tom FitzGerald

"All that Ruth, DiMaggio and Mantle were to the Yanks, Russell is to the Celtics. Perhaps more." Dartmouth half-back Gene Ryzewicz "runs like a wraith from White River." Frank Malzone's bowed legs were "The Arch of Triumph." Harvard's Jack Fadden was "America's greatest trainer."

Joe Mullaney's success with Providence basketball was aided by "an indispensable though invisible guiding hand — a rewarder of dedication and prayer, a Christmasy kind of unpaid mentor and friend, moderator and coach, recruiter and strategist."

Such was the message of a medium called *Sunrise* magazine, a monthly celebration of New England's picturesque sports scene. The glossy, 50-cent magazine was the brainchild of a gentleman named Arthur G. Sampson, a Boston publisher who had spent over 40 years in sports as an athlete, coach, sports-writer and fan. He could see every angle.

### Top-Flight Product

He told the magazine's readers, "New England, where much of the sports activity in this country originated, provides year round sports action that does not get the exposure it deserves. . . . Our plan is to provide the best sports magazine ever published." Chauvinism crept into many of the stories, but the style of the magazine was as slick as the paper it was printed on. Strictly high-grade. The photography and art work were sensitive, the lay-out was painstaking.

*Sunrise* gave its stable of sports- . . . s the space to prove they were, first of all, writers and, second of all, sportsmen. They were given their freedom, unencumbered by daily deadlines and unspoiled by the recurring typographical errors of the newspapers most of them worked for. The magazine, I think, stood against a trend of newspaper economics that now severely limits the personal touch of feature stories on the average sports page. *Sunrise* was so personal, it was downright folksy at times. And of course it may have been America's first provincial all-sports magazine.

You may be wondering why you may never have even heard of it, so it must be said simply that *Sunrise* was born in January 1966 and died in April 1967 and has not risen from the dead since.

"It was a little bit nuts," said Arthur Sampson during a recent trip to UMass. A bald, quiet fellow who seems to accept the good and the bad with equanimity, he declined to reveal how much his own

wallet withered with the demise of *Sunrise*. He did say the magazine ended in a debt of \$30,000, "It cost us \$25,000 each issue with no money to promote it. To do it right it would have cost us \$30,000 a month."

### Bird-Watching, Too

The idea first occurred to him little more than a decade ago as he noted the dwindling press coverage of college sports. His regular trips to about 40 colleges throughout New England convinced him that there was plenty of untapped material to be had. *Sunrise*, however, was not limited to the colleges. It covered everything from the Bruins, Celts and Sox to lobster-catching in Maine or, believe it or not, a zebra hunt in Boston Public Gardens. Or the Harvard crew, a lacrosse player from Brown, a cross-country runner from UMass, a track star from Bowdoin, the Brodie Mountain ski trail, bobcat-hunting and even croquet. One story, explaining the wonders of bird-watching, was adorned with a large photo of, get this, a Cape May Warbler. Department columns dwelled on, among other things, boating and yacht racing, camping, hunting, fishing and nostalgia—a feature called "Days Before Yesterdays" that recalled New England sport's history with the flair of Ralph Edwards on "This Is Your Life."

Sampson thought advertisers throughout the northeast would jump to the aid of a regional magazine rather than waste money on nation-wide circulation. Soon, however, he found he had to cut the advertising rate of \$1000 a page in half. Then he had to give away 20,000 copies of each of the first four issues to keep the advertisers satisfied with the circulation. Meanwhile, *Sunrise* was borrowing money like a Latin American country, and later some of the sources of promised funds hedged on supporting a magazine that, for one reason or another, was sold only by subscriptions until the sixth issue was put on the newsstands in June. In each, Sampson depended upon the same old advertisers, including of course a clam chowder company, to keep the operation up-right.

### Cents of Time

"It needed about \$1 million, or it needed to be part of a successful organiza-

tion," he said. "No matter how good a magazine is, it takes three or four years to become established. It takes time to build up ads. You've got to plan to lose money for three years. I thought it would jell, but I just couldn't put in something I didn't have. Take *Sports Illustrated*. They never would have succeeded without *Time*, *Life* and *Fortune* behind them."

The magazine's troubles were explained to Sampson by concerned readers who said it was just too good for its own good. Almost all the letters were laden with praise for the magazine. Vince Lombardi wrote that it was "the best sports magazine I have seen or read. . . . There is only one criticism I can make. It is too good for just New England." So the *Sunrise* situation was compared to one of its ads picturing Wilt Chamberlain poised to enter a Volkswagen, with the words: "They said it couldn't be done. It couldn't." The pen, then, is mightier than the sword but not than the penny. Sampson could tell you. He said he would not give the magazine another try unless he had a million dollars.

In light of the 1967 Impossible Dream and the rejuvenation of the Bruins last season, it may be conjectured that *Sunrise* began a year too early to cash in on the pennant-crazy appetite of the Sox. Sampson wrote, early in 1966, a nine-page "capsule" history of the Red Sox, beginning at the time the manager of the 1906 Boston team committed suicide by drinking carboic acid after the team finished in last place. "It could be that the Red Sox who drove Stahl to self-destruction were in truth not so dismal fans or the demands of new Bruins fans."

### Jersey St. Jokers

Another article praised Dick Williams' predecessor, Billy Herman, to the hilt and said, that after the poor leadership of Johnny Pesky, "Never have I seen such a pampered, selfish, spiritless, stupid, bushy excuse for a major league ball club as the Red Sox of 1965. . . . malcontents and malingerers. . . . the Jokers of Jersey Street." Then it warned that if Herman's contract were not renewed after the 1966 season, "The Red Sox will continue to operate in half-baked panic, subject to the winds and whimsies of daily public reaction, and thus go on floundering near the bottom of the league." But Herman was discarded and something else happened.

As for the Bruins, *Sunrise* wondered, in 1966, "Will the Bruins ever get better?" After noting that Bobby Orr, then the 17-year-old star of the Oshawa farm, was the "No. 1 hope for the future," *Sunrise* concluded cryptically that despite continuing gate success, "Soon New England's most successful failure either will cease failing, or stop succeeding despite those failures."

Encouraging letters poured into the *Sunrise* office in Boston. The letters in the regular reader column were so consistently laudatory that, like those in the *Parade* magazine supplement that corroborates the Sunday paper, they could have been written by Sampson himself if he had had the inclination or the ego. Many of them came from scattered college sports information directors, eager to embrace a new publicity vehicle. In fact, the Harvard publicist himself was on the staff and another contributor was an ex-publicist at Dartmouth.

### Almost Verbatim

Sometimes, it appeared, *Sunrise* was at a loss for words. In the first issue, a resume of the articles said an offering by Sampson "is one of the most meaningful, distinguished pieces he has ever turned out. This enlightening article epitomizes Sampson, the man as well as the writer. He writes always from profound knowledge, keen analysis, unswerving responsibility and trenchant honesty." The entire introduction to the magazine was repeated almost verbatim in the second and third issues. Only the title of Sampson's articles changed, and each was called "one of the most meaningful, etc."

Sampson's critical review of the Ivy League's spring football ban was printed twice, a few months apart, with different titles. The criticism of the Ivy League was well founded, except for Sampson's assertion that the Ivies need the extra 20 days of practice more than any other college teams because of their high academic standards and an aid program based on need and overall qualifications. Throughout other articles on the Ivy League in *Sunrise*, the very real power of the Ivies to exert their opulent and prestigious recruiting muscles was never mentioned.

*Sunrise* rebuked the NCAA for establishing the 1.6 rule in 1966. Under the rule, schools cannot offer athletic scholarships to students unless they are shown by test scores to have a "predicted minimum grade point average of 1.600" and students are not eligible to compete unless their average, either cumulative or for the previous academic year, is at least 1.600. According to *Sunrise*, the rule "infringed on institutional autonomy." It added, "Furthermore, as any educator worth his PhD knows, 1.6 say at Harvard, Williams or Colby, is not the same as 1.6 at Tulsa, Houston or Arizona."

### No Gestapo

But as every sportswriter worth his complimentary tickets knows, Harvard,

## "The Red Sox will continue to operate in half-baked panic." —Sunrise

Williams or Colby is not bound by the NCAA to schedule Tulsa, Houston or Arizona. Actually, all the NCAA was saying was that an athlete who enjoys the privilege of performing in NCAA competition and thereby attending, in most cases, the college of his choice gratis, should deserve to be in college under standards that almost every school considers lower than "below normal." And it might be added that the NCAA does not enforce laws like the Gestapo. As a matter of fact, most schools consider an athlete to be on sure footing if he merely scored a 1.6 in his last semester, and he's in fine shape fiscally as well. Tell that to a student on an academic scholarship. The NCAA reguatoins for the cause of uniformity. I think, could avoid loop-holes by setting a minimum college board score for athletes, e.g. 1000 on math and verbal combined. Or can you fix those too?

Such criticism, however, was not *Sunrise*'s meat, or beat. The only "expose" was that Brockton's Rock Marciano wore a toupee. The magazine, nevertheless, did delve into the curiosities of the Yankee Conference and the scholarship limit it began in 1964. "There's only one thing wrong with the 20 Formula," said *Sunrise*. "All the member colleges of the Yankee Conference weren't created equal, and they promise to become even less equal in the years ahead." The story said that by last year, the Conference would have reached either stability or "an insoluble impasse." Although the league has indeed reached an impasse, there appears to be a solution from the UMass standpoint—either quit the Conference or stop dishing out the limited figure of \$25,000 in free rides to athletes.

### Strong Comment

Noting that UMass schedules in football include Dartmouth, Boston College and Holy Cross, *Sunrise* asked, "Is it any wonder some people in Amherst are desperately unhappy with the 20 Formula?" The magazine also collected one of the most piercing quotes ever uttered on the subject by President Lederle: "I'm not prepared to say that this would be the end of the road for us in the Yankee Conference. But over a period of time some changes might have to be made in the Conference." *Sunrise* understated that UMass athletic director Warren McGuirk "is not in favor of losing." Then it quoted former UConn president Homer Babidge: "I don't see how any university can maintain a responsible athletic program unless it is part of a conference—and, even more importantly, a conference of institutions that have similar goals and values." Certainly, some concerned parties at UMass would take is-

sue with his remarks.

Some of the magazine's other contributions to the knowledge of the New England sports fan bear outlining:

— that the success of Providence College in basketball resulted from the efforts of Coach Mullaney and, yes, an act of Providence. One might ask, apart from the firmament, just how many classes did Jimmy Walker and Dexter Westbrook attend? Westbrook quit early in his college career and at last look was in the ABA, but Walker stuck around another two years and is now in the NBA, proving once and for all the value of a college education.

The recruiting was not "high-pressure," Mullaney told *Sunrise*, but suddenly here came Wilkens, Egan, Hadnot, Thompson, Ernst, Flynn, Blair, Benedict, Walker, Westbrook and Riordan. The coach recalled for the writer the day Bill Blair arrived at Providence and his mother asked, "Mr. Mullaney, do you know of James Walker?" And after Mullaney contacted Walker at a North Carolina prep school, he also asked the headmaster, as if ordering a regular coffee to go, "Do you have any size on the club?" The answer: "Oh, yes, we have a 6-8 center from New York named Westbrook."

### Nabbed in the Act

— that Middlebury ski coach Bobo Sheehan was a friend as well as mentor to his athletes. One winter, according to *Sunrise*, a group of his skiers were returning from a race on Wildcat Mountain and stopped their car to heist a case of beer they spotted cooling in the snow in front of a tavern. As one of them said, they were nabbed in the act by the tavern keeper, who pondered summoning the cops, but Coach Sheehan came to the rescue, drank beer with the owner until 2 a.m. and "got us off the hook."

— that in the 1962 NBA draft, the Celts debated on Havlicek or Chet Walker. Auerbach, the coach, leaned toward Walker but the late Walter Brown, the owner, leaned toward Hondo. *Sunrise* added, "It is believed that Brown was interested in drafting a white player, since the Celts already had several Negro stars. When Havlicek goes in as sixth man he breaks up sport's first notable all-Negro starting team. . . ."

— that "Rational people have long recognized that All-America teams have significance only as a star-spangled salute to all the hundreds of superior players by singling out 22 as symbols." Actually, very few football fans are rational."

— that Greg Landry had leaned toward Holy Cross or Pitt until UMass sent Ted Schmitt to visit the high school star in Nashua, N. H.

The last issue included a brief interview of what would be contained in its "next issue." Leading the preview was the query, "Will Boston ever get a new stadium?" Chances are, *Sunrise* could rise again in five years and still not answer that. But surely many people would appreciate the effort.

Looking Askance at

## The Week in Sports

### 2.7 Million Putouts Ago

If Ron Hansen looked surprised when he was told of the statistics of unassisted triple plays, he wasn't the only one. The Washington Senators are in last place, and Hansen's play was a welcomed respite from the dreariness of the cellar.

It had been 41 years, 50,000 games and 2.7 million putouts since an unassisted triple play had been made in the majors. But even Hansen's play couldn't help the hapless Senators as they were scalped by the Cleveland Indians, 10-1. Hansen became the eighth player to perform the feat and it came about after Dave Nelson singled and Russ Snyder walked. Both runners were going with Bruce Howard's 3-2 pitch when Joe Azcue hit a line drive to the left of Hansen. He speared the ball for one out, stepped on second to retire Nelson and tagged Snyder coming down the baseline from first.

The play had not occurred since 1927 when it happened twice within 24 hours. Shortstop Jim Cooney of the Chicago Cubs made one against the Pittsburgh Pirates on Memorial Day, and first baseman Johnny Nuen of the Detroit Tigers pulled one off against the Cleveland Indians the next day.

Hansen will remember that play for the rest of his life, but he is probably trying to blot out the memory of striking out four times in that game.

The Senator and Chicago White Sox managers also pulled off an odd play at the end of the week. Hansen was swapped for Tim Cullen a second baseman. Hansen had worn a White Sox uniform for five seasons previous to his Senator stint. Hansen was sent to Washington for Cullen last February. The same day the two players exchanged uniforms they met in a game Friday night which Washington won 11-6.

### Midsummer Night's Dream

There might have been a few surprises in the baseball and political realm of events, but no one was very surprised when the world champion Green Bay Packers defeated the College All-Stars, 34-17. It was just another ho-hum victory for the invincible Packers. The collegians only claim to fame rested in the fact that they had at least managed to score against the Packers, something their predecessors hadn't done in three years.

Both All-Star touchdowns came on fourth down plays in the second half.

Gary Beban, the UCLA quarterback headed for the Washington Redskins, threw to Southern Cal's speedster Earl McCulloch for the first score. Greg Landry, UMass' own headed for the Detroit Lions den, threw a 24-yard scoring pass which hit McCulloch for a TD in the fourth quarter.

Bart Starr's passing was too much as he completed three touchdown passes to Carroll, and in between he used Boyd Dowler and Elijah Pitts as receivers. The pros admitted that the All-Stars were tough; they scored both of their touchdowns on fourth down plays.

Larry Csonka, the muscle bound back from Syracuse, received the MVP award for the All-Stars. Greg Landry had three votes and Beban had two in the balloting.

### How Sweet It Is

Jack Nicklaus broke his no-win drought of eight months duration and won the Western Open with an 11 under par 273 for 72 holes on the tough Olympia Fields North Course. And no one even seriously challenged Arnie's Army as the General posted his 25th tournament win.

Nicklaus went into the final round with a comfortable four stroke lead aided by 65's which tied the course record in the first and third rounds. The victory was a long time in coming, and Arnie lingered over its sweetness like champagne. He had finished well in the National Open, the Masters and the British Open.

Nicklaus finished three strokes ahead of Miller Barber, followed by Bob Stanton, and PGA champion Julius Boros.

### Much Ado About Nothing

In spite of Ken Harrelson's grand slam homer, Jim Lonborg's 6-1 win over the California Angels, Jose Tartabull's fine stand-in performance for the injured Reggie Smith, the Red Sox lost more than they won last week. As each week goes by the Impossible Dream becomes even more impossible. The pennant surge of the Sox last year was made possible through the combined efforts of a healthy team and a sharp manager who was willing to yank a pitcher on the first hit he gave up. This season, the Sox don't have either one.

A series of errors opened the floodgates for the Yankees as they won 7-3. All the scoring came in the ninth after Bell had two out, but when Bell started

to lose his stuff, Williams left him in too long.

Joe Foy failed to snag a ground ball hit by Rocky Colavito. The ball hit Foy on the wrist. Williams forgave Foy, but who forgives the managers?

Lonborg's return may be too late for the Red Sox, but his win was not of the class he had last year. The best pitching for the Sox came last week from two ex-National Leaguers, Ray Culp and Juan Pizarro.

Harrelson who has been given super star status after his grand slam has hit more game winning home runs in two-thirds of a season than Ted Williams' homers ever won in a full season. Williams' high was nine in 1956. Stonefingering former first baseman Dick Stuart is the only Red Sox player of late to match Harrelson's 10. But Stuart's were spread out over an entire season.

It was a long home stand, 11 games in seven days, six games in three days. But it's over, and the Red Sox opened their road trip with a 2-1 tenth inning victory over the Chicago White Sox.

### Glancing Askance

Bob Foster scored a TKO over Springfield's Charlie Polite after only 22 seconds in the third round. The bout was called after the referee warned Foster of illegal holding and noticed a gash under Polite's eye which was spouting blood. The bout heralded Western Massachusetts' attempted comeback for boxing in the Coliseum, and the gate put Caro Sports Enterprises just into the black. The next scheduled bout is between Eddie Owens and Holyoke's Jimmie McDermott for the light heavyweight title of New England. . . . Two of football's Eagles, Philadelphia, not Boston, flew the coop last week after failure to come to terms with the management over a salary. Gary Ballman and Tom Woodshick left the camp to join the ranks of at least 49 other pro football players who are looking for jobs. Bart Starr's back up man, Don Horn, had to stash his Green Bay Packers uniform in the locker room to don Uncle Sam's uniform for six months active duty at Fort Campbell, Ky. . . . George Culver of the Cincinnati Reds pitched the third no hitter of the season and promptly celebrated by crying. Culver had been sick all day and went to the mound with a numb foot, the result of a shot of novocaine to ease the pain of an ingrown toenail. Victims of the no-hitter were the Philadelphia Phillies. They scored their one run on a double error, an infield out and a sacrifice fly. . . . Ken Harrelson was swooning at the Pens over Tom Murphy's gold Nehru jacket before the ballgame. The Hawk solicited the name of

(Continued on page 16)

The Statesman

(Continued from page 9)

### Double \$ Urged

Berkeley, Calif. (CPS) - Federal aid to higher education could be doubled from \$4 billion to \$8 billion annually, to help the nation's college afford college and to train more doctors, teachers, and researchers, according to the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education.

In its first major public statement Cranegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Commission says expenditures is now between one fifth the federal share of higher education and one-fourth, but will have to move to about one-third by 1975. The commission is headed by Clark Kerr, former president of the University of California.

The best immediate means of federal support is the strengthening and augmentation of programs already underway at the federal level, the commission's statement says. These include grants and loans to individual students, support of institutions to expand and strengthen areas of particular national concern, and extension of support for specific research, construction, and special programs.

The statement lists a number of expansion needs for higher education and singles out three as "the most urgent national priorities" between now and 1975:

Provision for one million additional students who are now barred for financial reasons from attending college.

Training facilities for 60 per cent more medical students to serve the nation's health needs.

Places for 60 per cent more Ph. D. candidates to provide the teachers and researchers required to keep pace with the explosion of knowledge.

The commission announced it is preparing a detailed proposal on federal aid to higher education which will be available prior to the next session of Congress, but decided to release the general statement now "because of the urgency of the subject and our wish to stimulate the widest possible consideration and discussion." The statement is being given to delegates responsible for drafting platforms at both major political conventions.

### CZECH'S

#### Preservation Pact

Czechoslovakia's Communist Party chief, Alexander Dubcek, told the nation Sunday night that its reform government had been preserved at the Bratislava summit meeting. He assured Czechoslovaks that there was no secret

sell-out to the Soviet bloc's hard-liners. "We are determined to continue on the road we have taken," he said. "For the nation of this republic there is no other way."

Dubcek spoke on television to explain the joint declaration signed by the parties of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland in Bratislava Saturday.

"Fears in this direction are really without substance," Dubcek said.

"I am pleased to tell you that yesterday's talks...were successful and fulfilled our expectations" he said.

"We are returning with the conviction that we must continue consistently on the road on which we have embarked in January...for which our people have decided themselves, sovereignly and unanimously."

"We believe that an atmosphere of quiet and confidence has thus been created for our future successful work. Our delegation fulfilled its important international task," he said.

The declaration, which followed a fortnight of intense pressure on the Czechoslovaks, did not mention the nation's liberalization policy. But it guaranteed the right of every party to develop along its own lines, "taking into account the national characteristics and conditions" of each country.

### STEEL

#### War Of Nerves

The war of nerves between the administration and the steel industry—the bitterest since President Kennedy forced the last general increase to be rescinded in April, 1962—grew hotter as the day wore on.

The 5 percent across-the-board increase launched by Bethlehem on Wednesday less than 24 hours after agreement on a costly new labor contract for the industry was denounced by Cabinet members and senators.

President Johnson hastily summoned congressional leaders to the White House to confer on the issue.

Chairman Arthur M. Okun of the Council of Economic Advisers fired off wires to a dozen major firms that have not increased prices requesting them not to do so without first conferring with the government.

During the day Inland Steel, the nation's sixth largest producer, and Pittsburgh Steel, ranked 14th, announced general increases roughly equivalent to the 5 percent formula established by Bethlehem, No. 2 in the industry.

Earlier Republic Steel, the third largest, had come out with a 4 1/2 percent general boost and ARMCO, fifth largest, said it would announce an across-the-board rise Friday.

### EXCITING CHAMBER MUSIC SERIES ON CAMPUS THIS WEEK!

New England Festival  
Chamber Players  
Paul Olefsky, conductor

Wed., Aug. 14 at 8:00 p.m.

Bartlett Auditorium in  
works by Mozart, Roussel,  
Schumann and Geo. Walker.

Sunday, Aug. 18 at 4:00 p.m.

Bartlett Auditorium in  
works by Mozart, Schubert,  
Beethoven and Beethoven.

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## Film Change

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— WEEKDAYS —

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President Johnson branded the Bethlehem action as "unreasonable" on Wednesday and said it would bring "dire economic consequences" to the nation if the rest of the industry followed suit.

But the President indicated he had no quarrel with "selective" increases made by U.S. Steel, the biggest producer, on most tin mill products.

Then U.S. Steel followed these up Thursday evening with other selective increases—7 dollars a ton on structural shapes, H piles and plates. These products plus tin mill items account for roughly 25 percent of industry volume.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler told newsmen Thursday the Bethlehem formula, if adopted by the whole industry, would have a more serious effect than the 1962 increase because of Thursday's inflationary climate.

"One of the vices of across-the-board increases is that it is a non-competitive action" which ignores market conditions for particular products, he said.

In Washington, the UPI reported Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) said the steel industry "recognized only the sign of the dollar," and accused it of "putting profits above patriotism." He called for a senate probe.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) questioned how the industry could raise prices and still complain to Congress about foreign competition.

House Speaker John McCormack (D-Mass.) said the consensus of the legislators was "that this across-the-board increase is unjustified and unwarranted."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield called on leaders of the steel industry to "raise their eyes above the balance sheets of their corporations and look at the balance sheets of American public interest."

## DRAFT

### Hershey Rides

Like Shylock after his pound of flesh Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey has prodded local draft boards to get busy reclassifying college students who have graduated, the Selective Service System said last week.

But at the same time, Hershey told the boards not to reconsider deferments before the student has actually graduated.

Last February, under last year's new draft law and at the advice of the National Security Council, Hershey announced there would be no more deferments for graduate study except in the fields prescribed by the law—medicine and the ministry.

Local boards have had time for only one or two of their monthly meetings since the spring graduations, hardly time enough for large-scale reclassifications.

On July 26, the national draft headquarters said Thursday, Hershey sent a memorandum to each of the state headquarters and 4,087 local boards, spelling out the treatment of college graduates.

After clarifying some technical interpretations of the law and regulations, the memorandum added:

"It appears that some local boards are reopening student classifications a month or more prior to the date of graduation and that some boards are continuing the II-S (college student) classification for a 12-month period without regard to the date of graduation."

"Student classifications should be reopened when the student ceases to be in the status for which he was deferred."

Even if the reminder speeds up reclassification, it may not lead to immediate induction of the new graduates, however.

Hershey announced earlier this month that preinduction physical examinations were being suspended during August and September as an economy measure.

## UFO

### A Case For Saucers

Six scientists insisted before Congress that unidentified flying objects were fitting subjects for serious investigation, but complained that attempts at rational study had been "laughed out of court."

Several witnesses before the House Committee on Space and Astronautics urged Federal support for a huge program to collect information aimed at finally settling the debate, which has gone on for decades.

Testimony was serious and talk of little green men was taboo, while the term "flying saucer" was mentioned rarely, and then only in whispers.

Yet some bizarre anecdotes were read into the record, including the attempt by a group of Australian kangaroo hunters using a spotlight to communicate with a hovering U.F.O. "even though the men didn't know Morse code."

Witnesses also tended to shrug off such questions as to why, if there really have been thousands of such objects sighted by humans, the supposed saucer crews had failed to make contact with their observers, and why some physical evidence of these many flights has not been produced.

Dr. James E. McDonald, a University of Arizona meteorologist, told the committee that the world's scientific community "tended to discount and regard as nonsense" reports of saucer sightings, adding that serious attempts at studies had been "laughed out of court."

Dr. McDonald, who related the kangaroo hunter anecdote as well as several other stories on sightings, insisted that U.F.O.'s "are entirely real."

The Statesman

## August 7-14

- 7 Drama: Philip Hanson 8:00 p.m., Bowker Auditorium
- 7 Play: "The World of Sholom Aleichem" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Aud.
- 8 Play: "Light Up the Sky" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium
- 8 Film: "Blindfold" 8:00 p.m., Student Union Ballroom
- 9 Film: "The World of Sholom Aleichem" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Aud.
- 9 Children's Play: 1:30 p.m. Bartlett Auditorium
- 10 Children's Play: 10:30 a.m., Bartlett Auditorium
- 10 Play: "The Rivals" 8:30 p.m., Bartlett Auditorium
- 12 Art Opening: Six Connecticut Artists 7:30 p.m., Student Union Reading Room and Commonwealth Room.

## Smith In New York

Dean Wendell R. Smith of the UMass School of Business Administration (see photo below) and Roy L. Johnson, the General Electric Company's vice president of management manpower development, discuss business education during a break in a four-day conference of collegiate business school deans at General Electric's Management Development Institute in Crotonville, N.Y. Thirty-five deans participating in the sessions traded views on developments in industry with top officers of General Electric, and explored areas of cooperation between industry and the collegiate schools of business for improving the practical value of education for business. The deans took part in sessions that dealt with topics ranging from corporate planning to the responsibilities of education and business in meeting urban problems. The conference closed Aug. 1.



July 7, 1968

## Hamp Plans Drug Center

Hampshire County High Sheriff John F. Boyle said last week that a federal grant will be sought for a halfway house and expanded rehabilitation program here for drug addicts.

### Key Found in Law

The announcement followed a visit to the Hampshire County House of Correction by Alan Simpson of the National Institute of Mental Health, New York City.

Simpson told jail officials that the key to the rehabilitation of addicts lies in the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966, now being put into effect across the nation.

According to Sheriff Boyle, Simpson was here to acquaint local officials with the law and familiarize himself with problems and treatment methods in this area.

Another meeting with Simpson is planned to include clergymen, teachers, physicians, school guidance counselors and private residents.

Merton Burt, who with Boyle has played an active role in initiating a program to help addicts here, said, "We hope to establish a halfway house. We'd like to get an old farmhouse up in the hills and use rehabilitated addicts in the program to help others. We have found that former addicts communicate very well."

Burt said that, over a three-year period, officials estimate approximately 100 addicts have come under the rehabilitation program.

In recent months a center at Northampton State Hospital for rehabilitation of narcotics addicts has been authorized. The national program, according to Simpson, will complement the state rehabilitation center.

## News At Smith

Andrew A. DeToma of Amherst has been appointed News Director at Smith College and will assume his new duties on September 3.

Mr. DeToma has been news editor of the Amherst Record. Previously he was country news editor for the Hartford Times, and a reporter for the Worcester Gazette.

He is a graduate of Massachusetts State College at Fitchburg, and was awarded the master of arts degree in history by the University of Massachusetts. He is married and resides at 1013 North Pleasant Street, Amherst.

Mr. DeToma succeeds Miss Margaret G. Lewis who has left her position as news director at Smith to become alumnae secretary at Briarcliff College, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

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Chamber Players  
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Wed., Aug. 14 at 8:00 p.m.  
Bartlett Auditorium in  
works by Mozart, Roussel,  
Schumann and Geo. Walker.

Sunday, Aug. 18 at 4:00 p.m.  
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SUMMER ARTS PROGRAM 1968

## UMass Grad Makes Books

Al Burgess, a UMass graduate, has been appointed Assistant Regional Manager for the Eastern Region of the Webster Division of the McGraw-Hill Book Company. He will also continue to serve as Northeast District Manager.

Burgess was previously employed by Lyons & Carnahan and Rand McNally as a salesman and later, Assistant Manager and the District Manager of the Northeast District.

## Looking Asance . . .

(Continued from page 13)

Murphy's tailor in Los Angeles and plans to have one made the next time he's on the coast. Just think if the Red Sox were going to be in the World Series this year, Harrelson and Cards pitcher Bob Gibson, who sports a mufti when off the mound, could turn the series into a first class fashion show . . . Bruins goalie Eddie Johnston was stopping rumors last week like pucks in a hockey game. Johnston claims that he was not the Edward Johnston of Montreal who was fined \$100 for assault in New Jersey, although the man involved had the same address and birthdate as the Bruins goalie. Johnston's alibi was that he was 3,000 miles away in Burbank at Red Kelly's hockey school . . . Peter Fuller had a winner, and it wasn't a Cadillac. Fuller's horse Royal Harbor won the \$4,000 Gifford Purse at Rockingham Park. Before the win was posted, Royal Harbor had to withstand a claim of foul by the rider of the second horse, Fernando Font. Font charged that Royal Harbor veered in on his mount Hired Soldier in the run through the stretch, but the race films failed to support the claim . . . After pocketing \$177,000 purse money for winning the Indianapolis 500, Bobby Unser was signed for a role in a Universal production. When it came to determining Unser's fee, he asked for his regular hourly rate, which does not seem unjust. But Unser averaged \$59,000 an hour for his Indy-run last May. To break into the movie world, Unser had to settle for less . . . Charley Pasarell finally shook his reputation as he outlasted Clark Graebner in a five set match. Pasarell has been notorious for running out of steam in a long match, and this was the first time in four years he had won a five set match. It was also the first time this year that he beat Madison Avenue executive Graebner. Graebner has changed his tennis image to keep in line with his grey business suit image. He's not throwing his tennis racket anymore at the risk of losing a business deal . . . In a poll of more than 1000 pro football players taken by the slick Sports magazine, the

players picked the Los Angeles Rams to beat the Green Bay Packers for the title. The Oakland Raiders were picked to defeat the Jets for the AFL title. The NFL's Eastern Conference champs, according to the poll, will be the Cleveland Browns in the Century Division and the Dallas Cowboys in the Capital Division, with the Cowboys picked to win the conference title over the Browns. In the West, the Rams are expected to capture the Coastal Division title and go on to defeat the Packers, the Central Division champs, and then the Cowboys for the NFL title . . . The new Massachusetts gun control law will go into effect Jan. 1, 1969. The new law is designed to keep guns out of the hands of recently convicted felons, narcotics offenders, habitual alcoholics and mental patients. The best advice offered is to apply for your identification card well in advance of the New Year's Day deadline. Massachusetts officials hope to keep down the backlog of applications and avoid a situation similar to the one in New York as the result of the Sullivan Law. An applicant in that state cannot hope to get his license in two weeks with the 10,000 applications already waiting to be processed. The American public has been led to believe by certain members of the communications media that the nation is crying for gun control laws which are not forthcoming because the NRA is wining and dining the legislators. But can this really be the case? The NRA does not have a membership of criminals, but of John Q. Public, the people who are supposedly flooding their Congressmen with an avalanche of mail requesting stricter laws . . . Denny McLain, the winningest pitcher in the American League, now has 22 victories under his money belt. He missed becoming the earliest 20-game winner in the major league by nine days. McLain could become the first 30-game winner in the majors since Dizzy Dean posted a 30-7 record with the St. Louis Cardinals in 1934. McLain has lost only three games and has beaten every team in the American League at least once for the fourth straight year. No other opponent in the league has done that. Rubber armed ironman Juan Marichal of the San Francisco Giants has a 20-4 record. Marichal completed his 16th straight game and moved to within seven of the 1904 record set by John W. Taylor, also of the, you guessed it, St. Louis Cards. The American League's leading batter is Rod Carew of the Twins who has an unbelievable average of .296. Yes, it is the Year of the Pitcher.

J.C.

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The Statesman

## POLITICS

### New Party Gains Momentum

By Tom Miller

College Press Service

Born four weeks ago in Chicago, the drive to form a new political party for persons disenchanted with Establishment politics already is becoming a viable political force.

The New Party, as it will appear officially on state ballots requiring a mandatory party name, is working in 29 states and the District of Columbia to secure that the political activism unleashed by the presidential campaign of Sen. Eugene McCarthy will not die after the Democratic convention.

Marcus G. Raskin, chairman of a group called the Committee for the Formation of the New Party, says the new movement already has received much more support than he originally thought was possible. Raskin, who works with the Institute for Policy Studies, a leftist think-tank here, was quoted last month in the Spock-Col- um draft resistance case.

The most immediate goal of the New Party is to collect the required number of signatures to get a spot on the November ballot in those states where the deadline has not already passed. In some states less than a thousand signatures are required, but the requirements generally are much more severe.

In states where the filing dates are already past or where it is virtually impossible for a new party to get on the ballot, the New Party is preparing legal action based on constitutional grounds. Attorneys will complete preliminary work on the challenges this week.

So far, the New Party has avoided some states, pending the outcome of other movements which could develop to its advantage. For example, in states where the Peace and Freedom Party or similar groups already are on the ballot the New Party is trying to work out some type of cooperative arrangement. And the New Party is playing it cozy with some Southern states where legal challenges to the validity of the regular Democratic Party are still pending.

In a recent interview, Raskin said the New Party was formed because both major political parties represent an established way of life which tends to regenerate itself year after year, and neither party is dealing with the basic problems facing American society. Raskin said both the Democratic and Republican parties tend to repress, rather than encourage, new ideas and new solutions to problems.

Raskin also thinks most voters are disenchanted with the Establishment and are no longer strongly tied to a major party. A strong new party is essential, he says, because "if we cannot force a realignment of political structures, there will be mass violence."

The New Party does not have an official candidate yet, but most of its backers consider this a minor point. Raskin and other leaders of the movement have initiated talks with aides to Sen. McCarthy, New York Mayor John Lindsay, and Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.). Although none of them have expressed an official interest, Raskin is not worried about finding a candidate after the Democratic and Republican conventions.

During the interview, Raskin casually mentioned Supreme Court Justice William Douglas as a longshot candidate. Raskin calls Dr. Benjamin Spock "an authentic American folk hero," but says he probably can be ruled out as a candidate because his draft resistance case is still pending in the appeals courts.

"We are through with the politics of

personality," Raskin emphasizes when the names of possible candidates are mentioned. "What we want to emphasize first is the issues."

By stressing a position on the crucial problems facing society, Raskin thinks the New Party has gained a considerable amount of support. He admits that a lot of support, especially from the liberal politicians who cannot afford to break with their party, is below the surface.

The New Party is depending on widespread support from the black community, and, ironically, from some supporters of former Alabama Gov. George Wallace. Raskin says the New Party can "pull the rug out from under George Wallace with a direct appeal to his supporters." He explains that many Wallace backers are not racists, but simply are completely alienated and turned off by the Federal government. New Party position papers will emphasize that the party wants to put the people more in control of their government, hence their personal destinies.

If McCarthy should win the Democratic nomination—although Raskin apparently considers this prospect highly unlikely—the strategy for the New Party will be made on a state-by-state basis. In some states, Raskin says, the New Party could remain on the ballot to give McCarthy extra leverage, and possibly to bolster local candidates.

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"ENJOY AT RAPP'S"

# The Statesman

Summer Weekly News Magazine of the University of Massachusetts/Vol. I, No. 9/August 14, 1968



*Hey people, now  
Smile on your brother  
Let me see you get together  
And love one another right now.*

—Jefferson Airplane

## COLUMBIA:

### A New Confrontation Seems Inevitable

By Susie Schmidt  
College Press Service

Columbia University, three months after its history-making student rebellion, is a quiet and calm-looking campus again. It still squats like an intruder in the busy streets and roaring subways of New York City; the two-block walk from Broadway to the grassy center of the campus is still like one between two worlds.

The radicals — the SDS, the Strike Coordinating Committee — who brought the university to a halt in May are still there, although they are not now engaged in active rebellion against the university. Most are spending the summer in and out of the courtroom (the trials of the hundreds of students arrested in May are just now beginning) and planning for the fall semester, when most involved students and faculty members say another confrontation with the administration is inevitable.

The center of activity this summer is the Phi Epsilon Pi fraternity house adjacent to the campus on 114th St., where a red flag (symbolic of anarchy) flies in place of the fraternity crest. SDS has sublet the building to house its Liberation School — an attempt to develop an alternative to present Columbia education.

The school opened June 24 with 40 curriculum "topics" in its "catalogue." It drew teaching resources from the University faculty and from New York City itself. But "teaching" is not really relevant to the Liberation School's way of doing things. Its philosophy is that learning, research, and action cannot be separated as they are by the university's brand of "higher education." Research must lead to, and is inseparable from, action — radical action in response to social problems.

"Classes" at the Liberation School are of two kinds — "raps" or Research Action Projects, and Strategy Seminars. Topics are current, mostly political, ranging from "Socio-Economic Functions of the University" (how the needs of the system shape educational institutions and individuals) to "The Draft" to "Guerrilla Film-Making." A great number of the "raps" are "courses" in the skills needed for student revolution — newspaper production, organization, and operation of a neighborhood radio station, alliance-building between student radicals and labor. The seminars are largely a study of revolution itself — the Russian Revolution, Revolution in Latin America, the Black Liberation movement.

At the Liberation School seminars are

"coordinated," not taught; the object-action. Thus students studying "Tenant Organizing" will not only talk about it — they will go out into Morningside Heights and organize the tenants of slum buildings against landlords. Students of "Street Theatre" create plays to perform on corners.

Opinions on the school's success vary. A few of the students are disappointed at its total rejection of scholarship. Many of the courses — notably those which deal with more intellectual subjects like Marxist Economics — stopped meeting regularly and fell apart after the first week. Action comes first in any case — on July 26 when Mark Rudd's and other leaders' trials began, the building was nearly deserted, and classes are more often than not diverted to mimeographing leaflets for a new demonstration or collecting bail money.

SDS staffers who man the poster-furnished offices, like red-haired Will Stein, think the school is not going so well for quite another reason: not enough action-result. They started it out as a vehicle for getting things done, but most of the time seminars lead mostly to talk. "Research is all right," Stein says, "but not if it doesn't lead to something happening — then it's irrelevant."

The School's seeming inability to serve as anything but a loose rallying point for Columbia's radicals is indicative of their current state of mind. They are heavily factionalized — not so much by opposition groups fighting with one another as by their divergence. Some want to organize in the black community; some want to concentrate on fighting and trying to remake the University itself; some, like Stein, want to work with labor groups to form student-worker alliances like those in France.

The results hoped for are the same: a major overhaul of social systems that make the rich richer and the poor poorer; community (cultural as well as legal) control of community institutions, destruction of a hypocritical and repressive system of law enforcement and justice. But agreement on the means of reaching those goals, and even their priority, is hard to get. And without that agreement, that sense of "solidarity" and common purpose, the Movement at Columbia cannot hope to accomplish much.

The student radicals know they want another confrontation with the University administration and Grayson Kirk this fall, but they don't yet know what form it will take. Other observers agree that the war at Columbia is by

ive is turning research into concrete no means over. The administration has claimed to be dealing with the students' spring demands and has been urged by the undergraduate faculty to make at least some needed reforms in the university's structure and its philosophy of dealing with students. Whether it has done so in fact can be (and often is) debated. Faculty committees are working this summer preparing proposals for reforming the university's decision-making procedures and discipline structures, but whether or not they will be accepted by the administration and the trustees is in doubt.

Many radical students assume, and many others are beginning to assert, that the administration does not intend to modify the inflexible posture toward students who demonstrated in last spring's massive transference of police force during the strike, and subsequent insistence on full prosecution of all student participants.

Evidence supporting this assumption has been accumulating; not the least of it is the resignation of two prominent Columbia administrators in the past several weeks. Two weeks ago Associate Dean of the undergraduate men's division Alexander Platt announced his resignation, reportedly because of differences with the administration over its treatment of student demands. And last week Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism Edward Barrett said he would also leave Columbia. He would not comment on his reasons, but in May he had publicly criticized the university's handling of the student strike and offered suggestions for future action.

Regardless of factionalism among the students and even possible concessions from the administration, however, some further uprising this fall seems inevitable. Unrest at Columbia goes deeper than the construction of a gym and the war in Vietnam, though those issues play a symptomatic role. The masses of students who revolted in the spring were not all SDS members; the numbers who would sympathize with and participate in a new strike or some other action this fall are even greater. They are angry about the university's refusal to allow students any part in its decision-making process; they are angry about their inability to change, or even effectively complain about, their university's role as slum landlord, police power, and Defense Department research branch. The faculty, for the most part, agrees that they have been wronged; those who did not originally changed their minds when they saw police beating students bloody last April.

Unless the administration makes serious and deep-seated changes, giving the students a power base within the university, the students will attempt once again to take it.

## The Statesman



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Editor  
J. Harris Dean  
Business Manager  
Charles W. Smith  
News Editor  
James Roudy  
Sports Editors  
Thomas G. Fitzgerald, Jan Curley  
Contributing Editors  
Bill Dickinson, Ron LaBrecque, Stan Levco, Pat Petow

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### COVER

This week's cover credit goes to Bill Dickinson, who also has a story and more photos beginning on page 7. An article about Bill appears on page 10.

From The Nation;  
August 5, 1968

## The 'No Chance' Candidate...

It is thus that U.S. News & World Report refers to Eugene McCarthy, immediately adding a big BUT and going on to say that "regardless of what comes of his White House bid, Eugene McCarthy has already changed the shape of American politics for this year." Anyone who has been able to do that deserves respect — and most of all, one would think, the respect of the former supporters of Robert Kennedy, who were wont to say that their man and McCarthy adhered to the same principles, on that basis urging McCarthy to yield gracefully to Kennedy. Now that Kennedy is dead, one might have expected his followers to go over en masse to McCarthy, but politics is not that simple, nor usually that principled.

Instead, a section of the Kennedy backers have implied that they are interested in someone like Sen. George McGovern, to displace McCarthy and Humphrey and so resolve the contest which has riven the Democratic Party and threatens to disrupt it further. Now Senator McGovern is a good friend of The Nation. He was one of the principal speakers at our Los Angeles conference in February, 1967, along with Senator McCarthy. We have the highest regard for him. But McCarthy is the candidate, the fight has been waged for him, the investment in money and manpower and enthusiasm is in him, and such efforts are diversionary. In the same category are attempts to fly a kite for someone like Tom Watson of IBM and even further out, flirtations with Rockefeller.

This brings us to the outlines of a major phenomenon: Why is a section — it is only a section — of the Robert Kennedy entourage so opposed to McCarthy? Galbraith, Sutton, Goodwin, Nickerson, Bickel and others have supported McCarthy with energy and enthusiasm. Another faction, however, appears to be obdurately opposed.

The explanations offered by the pundits, columnists, inside-trackers, et al., do not explain very much. What they come down to is personal animosities of one kind or another, which surely do little credit to those who harbor them

in a situation as difficult and dangerous as that which now confronts the country.

One is told that the two Kennedys never liked McCarthy, that McCarthy was tactless in not visiting the hospital on the night or morning of the assassination (is it customary to obtrude oneself on the family and friends of a dying man?), that he did not send congratulatory messages after Nebraska and Indiana, that he campaigned too hard in Oregon and California, that he doesn't understand power, that he runs a limp organization, etc. None of these objections has enough substance to call for rebuttal.

It is perhaps significant, also, that such objections are voiced most strongly by those Kennedy backers who did their utmost to keep Robert Kennedy out of the race. Maybe this was good advice (events have proved it so, in a fortuitous sense), but Robert wanted to run and it was McCarthy's candidacy that enabled him to run. He never had any reason to suppose that McCarthy would then step aside, so what, really, was McCarthy's offense? And if it is, groundlessly, construed as an offense, what makes it so unforgivable?

The Nation shares Alexander M. Bickel's sentiments, expressed in an eloquent communication in The New Republic (July 20, 1968). Robert Kennedy declared his candidacy because he saw what was at stake and could no longer remain out of the action, once McCarthy had set the example. The same reasons that impelled Robert Kennedy to make his bid should now impel his followers to rally around the McCarthy standard — not because of McCarthy personally but for the things he stands for.

As for drafting Edward Kennedy as Humphrey's running mate, the idea is inherently distasteful, and probably will strike the Senator in that light. It would be a wretched memorial to Robert.

One of the oddest features of the campaign is the failure of the media, by

(Continued on Page 2)



## It's How You Play The Game...

A Political Satire

By Stan Levco

The selection of Spiro Agnew as Richard Nixon's running-mate is shrouded in mystery. How Nixon could bypass such stellar Vice-Presidential possibilities as Reagan, Volpe and Stassen has been playing political analysts for the last week. Now, for the first time, the real story of that fateful night in the smoke-filled room can be told.

\*\*\*

**Advisor:** Well Dick, who do you want for a running-mate?

**Nixon:** How about John Lindsay?

**Advisor:** Out of the question. Lindsay is one of the most popular men in politics. He'll make you look bad.

**Nixon:** Then how about Romney, Percy or Hatfield?

**Advisor:** Aw, c'mon Dick. Those guys have been winning elections for years now. A Presidential candidate has to look better than his running-mate. Those guys will make you look sick. What you need is someone who will appeal to an ethnic minority and will make you look good by comparison.

**Nixon:** I know. How about Ed Brooke?

**Advisor:** I'm afraid not, Dick. Brooke's too hot to handle.

**Nixon:** John Volpe?

**Advisor:** You're kidding.

**Nixon:** I give up. Who do you think will be good?

**Advisor:** Listen Dick. Spiro Agnew is perfect. He'll sew up the Greek votes for us.

**Nixon:** How many Greeks are there in the United States?

**Advisor:** Well, only about 80 of voting age, but Agnew's appeal to an ethnic minority is not his only attribute. He used to be for Rockefeller, so the liberals don't hate him. He takes a tough stand on riots, so he doesn't offend the Conservatives. And, most important of all, he's the only Republican we can think of who's more mediocre than you.

**Nixon:** Sounds great. Just one question.

**Advisor:** Shoot.

**Nixon:** Who's Spiro Agnew?

## LETTERS

### Athletic Discrimination?

Dear Sir:

This past summer there appeared in Sports Illustrated, (July 8, 1968) a five part article on the black athlete in American sports. The author, Jack Olson, devoted one article on college athletics and described the surprisingly large amount of subtle discrimination and exploitation of the black athlete on American campuses today.

After finishing the article, I was forced to ask the inevitable questions. Is my university also practicing invisible discrimination? Is the black athlete exploited to the point where his academic role is definitely secondary to his performance on the field?

Is the black athlete a virtual 'slave' to his coach? Is his social freedom suppressed on campus? What really is the situation on the UMass campus? Are we forced to answer affirmatively to these questions?

As a member of a varsity athletic team I am familiar with the Athletic Department and our varsity teams. However, I have been unable to resolve the question in my mind. Perhaps token representation on the major teams adequately camouflages the situation to most -- or does it?

Member of the Varsity  
Wrestling Team

(Continued from Page 1)

and large, to "dig" McCarthy. One suspects that they don't want to, that rationality and honesty somehow rub them the wrong way. But McCarthy ambles along in his quiet way, artfully and skillfully needing his opposition, making very few boners, showing a fine sense of timing and an instinct for the right word.

All the while, the lovers ofphony

drama complain that McCarthy is not emotional enough, that he doesn't tear a passion to tatters as a politician should. Yet he keeps gaining in the polls. His chances are, as Mary McGoroy says, "preposterous," yet "excellent." Maybe those who thought him too good for the American people will be proved wrong after all. But if so, he will owe little to those followers of Robert Kennedy who kept their backs turned on him.

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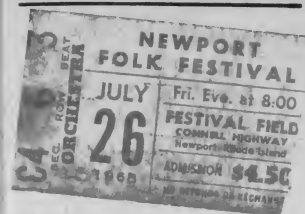
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"ENJOY AT RAPP'S"

The Statesman

## A REVIEW



by Ronald J. LaBrecque

The image of a festival that used to be, drew 70,000 persons to Newport this year. In hopes of feeling the electricity generated by the music of Dylan, Donovan, Guthrie, Baez and others in past years, the barefooted, bellbot-torn, blue work shirted, army jacketed mass of youths with an equal number of more conservatively dressed counterparts interspersed with a small number of deeply tanned Newport Residents fresh off the Yacht poured into Festival Field for each concert at about \$4 a head.

I was only there Friday night but according to various reviews, the four evening concerts followed a general theme of non-excitement with Sunday night's tribute to Woody Guthrie the only exception.

"The audiences...gave the distinct impression of suffering through the ethnics in order to hear their favorite folk performers." Unfortunately this statement by Richard Anthony of the College Press Service has a certain amount of truth to it. The concert Friday night started with the Onward Brass Band direct from New Orleans. This is the kind of group that would escort the body to the grave and play some rousing spirit lifting tunes coming back from the cemetery. They were an ironically appropriate herald for what was to come.

It was a good start, though. Things went downhill from there which might perhaps be a little unfair because Arlo Guthrie provided a couple of volts of what people had come for. Back to the beginning. The Onward Brass Band was followed by Bess Haves who was the start of a boring show. Clad in Gingham, she treated the audience to such exciting moments as her introduction of the Pennywhistlers when she said "a lot of Americans haven't been melted in the melting pot, but have remained as nourishing lumps in the cultural stew".

Richard Goldstein of "The Village Voice" calls the Pennywhistlers the Lennon Sisters of the Revolution. "They come on clean and suburban, like a crest commercial for Bulgarian peasant life."

Two hours of the like was brightened only by Elizabeth Cotton's presentation



"The audience gave the distinct impression of suffering through the ethnics to hear their favorite folk performers."

of her own creation "Freight Train." before the newest hero of the folk scene appeared, Arlo Guthrie.

Now we all know that "you can get anything you want at Alice's Restaurant" but the program directors weren't dishing out very much that night and his appearance was all too brief.

Arlo had a new monologue-song combination called "The swim Song" which doesn't have the force of Alice's Restaurant but it is still highly entertaining and there is something about his performance which grabs and holds. In other words, for the first time that evening people were listening. He had a few things to say about the Administration and the war but the song was dedicated to the FBI. One policeman standing near me, who being in the law enforcement family, apparently felt personally offended at the manner of dedication. Arlo didn't make any friends with the J. Edgar Hooverites when he said "This



Arlo Guthrie's dedication of his number to the FBI apparently ruffled a few law enforcement feathers.

is for all you bastards out there."

Despite the protestations of the audience Arlo gave up the stage after the monologue and one number from his new album which will be released this month.

Joan Baez, legendary, the goddess of the folk cult, came on stage in a flourish of civil disobedience martyrdom. Her songs were "mellow and relaxed, with a rich passionate voice to complement her sweet one." "Gentle on My Mind," "Suzanne," and a freedom song which she combined with the "nah-nah-nah-nah" refrain from "Land of a Thousand Dances" in an effectively powerful manner provided the Baez the crowd had come to see.

However, I found myself cringing a bit when she began to talk about her anti-war and anti-draft protesting. She has to be admired for her conviction but it came off too much as a "look at me I'm a hero" speech. A little less venom please.

So, that was that. The Festival apparently isn't going to be held at Newport next year because a new highway is going straight through festival field. It's probably just as well because the make-up of the concerts forced the audience to look elsewhere than the stage for any sort of excitement or "electricity" and in my estimation that means failure.

It was all a hope for something that had been there before, and nothing could produce that feeling this year. The excitement had to be generated in the rumor that Dylan was coming.

"He's already here man. I saw him in the hills. Just walking by himself... big shades and a beard. Short guy. Nobody bothered him though, except some cat tried to offer him a guitar and he just waved him off—you dig—and walked away then he climbed a tree and just sat there awhile, watching."

August 14, 1968

3

## INSIDE THE NEWS

### Project 10 Begins

UMass will begin an entirely new type of student community this fall in two brand-new houses of the Southwest Residence Area.

Called Project 10, it is a community planned and developed almost entirely by students at Southwest. It offers a group of 262 volunteer freshmen a chance for a shared intellectual and social experience. In other words of the planners, "This plan stems from the belief that the process of learning thrives best in a community of learners."

All Project 10 freshmen will take two required freshman courses together and may elect to take up to five other courses together. The required courses are English III and Western Civilization; the electives are Botany 101, Government 101, Philosophy 105 and discussion sections of Psychology 101 and Sociology 101.

A group of 144 Project 10 freshmen women will live in Pierpont House; 118 Project 10 freshmen men will live in nearby Moore House. The two houses will join in planning their own program of visiting speakers, films and other cultural and social events. They will join similarly in a co-ed government for the two houses.

Dr. Earl Seidman of the UM School of Education is Project 10's faculty director. An assistant director, UMass graduate student Peter Storand, will live in an apartment at one of the residences. Instead of the conventional resident counselors, Project 10 freshmen will be assigned undergraduate teaching residents, who will help them with both academic and personal adjustments to university life.

The Project 10 students will occupy roughly half of each residence. The remainder of each will house upper-class honors program students. The two houses are in a group of four new buildings whose opening this fall completes the 5500-student Southwest Residence Area, begun in 1964. The area now comprises 19 buildings, including three dining commons, five 22-story towers and 11 lowrise residences.

The overall Project 10 approach, according to the planners, will be "more oriented toward study in depth than to the survey approach, toward problem-solving rather than questions and answers, toward discovery of information rather than the conveyance of it."

Project 10 is the newest program in the UMass residential college system, which began at Orchard Hill in 1964 and has been continued in the Southwest area. Dr. John A. Hunt, new Southwest Residential College master, assisted the student planning group for

Project 10. The UMass residential college system, through faculty-student contact, cultural programs and classes where students live, seeks to extend the learning process into the residence areas.

The 262 Project 10 freshmen represent approximately 8 per cent of the total freshman class of 3150.

### New Education Positions

The School of Education has announced the creation of two educational lectureships for government officials beginning this fall.

The program is the School's response to the need for better understanding between government and the academic community. It will allow government officials who have demonstrated leadership potential an opportunity to increase their competence in their fields while at the same time permitting educators to realize the needs of government service.

The lectureships will be awarded for a one-year term in cooperation with the Government Employees Training Act of 1958. They are designed for individuals in government service who can combine advanced training with service to the University.

The Horace Mann Lectureship in Public Education Policy will be filled by



A summer institute for teachers of the deaf by the Northeast Regional Media Center for the Deaf at the UMass uses sign language interpreter Frank Buck, right, during class lecture. Buck, faculty member of the California School for the Deaf in Berkeley, interprets the words of lecturer Edward Rubin of the New York School for the Deaf in White Plains for the benefit of class members who understand only sign language. The summer institute brought teachers of the deaf from all over the U.S. for a six-week session on newer audio-visual media and its use in education of the deaf.

a person who holds a governmental policy level position relevant to public education. He will be concerned with developing better levels of communication between the government and public education systems in order to increase coordination and efficiency of new policies.

A government employee who deals with the problems of international education will hold the John Quincy Adams Lectureship in International Education. He will work on the organization of a possible Center for International Education at UMass. This center will be designed to provide useful educational programs to international specialists in government service.

Under the program a lecturer will remain under salary from his agency and will also receive a \$2,000 award from the University. Each lecturer will teach a seminar in addition to pursuing his own studies in the field of public education.

### Thanks From Malawi

UMass has received a letter of appreciation from the University of Malawi for the 3800 books and journals donated to the African university library last year.

"We are most grateful to you all for arranging to collect the books," the letter stated, "and for all the local support which was so readily forthcoming. We are still not able to stock the libraries satisfactorily out of our own resources," it continued, "and we are particularly grateful for such substantial help at this early stage."

The Malawi book drive was organized in April of 1967 when the UMass Malawi Students Association revealed a need for college level textbooks for the Malawi University libraries. The Five College community responded to the call with 2165 books and 1563 journals which were packed and shipped to Boston through the generosity of Amherst mover George Westcott.

Gilbert Mottla, associate director of the International Training Program and coordinator for the UMass-Malawi program, was "impressed with the quality of the books. Not only were the books in good condition," he said, "but most of them were recently published editions." He added that the demand still continues for college and secondary school level textbooks. UMass Malawi students have tentative plans for another book drive in early 1969.

Three hundred medical textbooks have recently been donated to the Malawi library by William Hubbard, a Sunderland auctioneer and antique dealer. They will be shipped soon.

UMass trains Malawi students and technicians at its Amherst campus and maintains an agricultural development staff in Malawi under a U. S. Agency for International Development contract that began in 1963.

### Housing Needs Help

The UMass Housing Office urgently needs rental listings for off-campus accommodations for married and graduate students this fall.

The continued enrollment expansion has made the shortage of off-campus apartments critical this fall. Because the University is expected to continue to increase in enrollment, the need for additional off-campus apartment housing will continue through the next several years.

The University is interested in receiving new rental listings for moderately priced apartments. Most urgently needed are apartments for married couples that rent in the \$100 per month range. Rentals in localities near the University, i.e., within 10 miles of the campus, are most required.

Interested property owners who have available apartments or who are constructing new facilities are being urged to contact the Housing Office, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, or Telephone 545-2785.

### UMass Grad Assigned

Lieutenant Alan R. Durfee, UMass '67, has been assigned to the Military Ocean Terminal, Bay Area (MOTBA) as a pier officer.

MOTBA is a joint-service organization which transships military cargo and passengers from the San Francisco Bay to overseas bases.

Durfee entered the Army after graduation as an enlisted man and trained at Ft. Dix, N.J. He completed the Engineer Officer Candidate School at Ft. Belvoir, Va. but was commissioned in the Transportation Corps. He has also completed the Transportation Officer Basic Course at Ft. Eustis, Va.

### Pre-Law Student Runs

John A. Fiske, a 26-year-old pre-law student at UMass, has announced his candidacy for representative in the first district of Franklin County.

Fiske, a Deerfield resident, is also associated with Pioneer Valley Painters, Inc. of Deerfield. He is a veteran, and a volunteer fireman in Deerfield, a member of the Greater Greenfield Jaycees the Polish-American Club of Deerfield, and various civic and fraternal organizations.

He feels that more could be done for the area by stronger representation in our state government.

"The state has been allowed simply to mark time in the past several years in the proposed model farm of the University of Massachusetts School of Agriculture in Deerfield," he said. "When this farm is in operation it will be of both immediate and long range benefits not only to the farmers of

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The grave of early University of Massachusetts President William S. Clark in West Cemetery received silent homage by members of a Japanese group visiting the University recently. The three-day visit was a renewal of a friendship that began when Clark left Amherst in 1876 to head a newly-founded institution in Hokkaido, Japan. The UMass-University of Hokkaido friendship is today the oldest exchange program known between a U.S. and foreign institution. Left to right, Hiroshi Kitabayashi, Kenti Yamakage, Takashi Takeda, retired Hokkaido President Harusada Sugimori, and Takao Nomura. The latter two are directors of the tour.

this area but to the whole state as well."

This could have been pressed for by stronger representation in the government, which conceivably might have helped avert another area loss, the medical school at Amherst," said Fiske.

The district encompasses the following towns: Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Sunderland, Warwick, and Wateley.

### UM Labor Dispute

Representatives of Local 1776, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, at the University of Massachusetts have appeared before the state Labor Relations Commission, continuing a two year campaign to gain exclusive representation rights among university employees.

#### Delay charged

"Once again, the company association - the university chapter of the Massachusetts State Employees Association, which has contested the right of Local 1776 to represent the employees, has displayed a talent for causing confusion and delay which works to the harm of UMass employees." Local 1776 president Paul Korpiita said after the hearing.

Last year, similar hearings before the state Labor Relations Commission resulted in a decision in favor of Local 1776's position of multiple bargaining units at UMass, rather than one, as favored by MSEA.

"Subsequently, in an election conducted by the state commission, May 27, Local 1776 won the right to bargain for three non-professional units at the University. These were service - maintenance, security and agricultural employees.

Meanwhile, MSEA won the three "white collar groups." No group obtained a majority of votes in the large food service unit and Local 1776 has requested a runoff election there.

### VIETNAM:

#### Paris Break Seen

Vice President Humphrey on Sunday hinted at a break in the Paris peace talks, saying that American envoys and their North Vietnamese counterparts had reached "a very important point in the negotiations."

Interviewed on ABC's "Issues and Answers," Humphrey said, "I think we are closer to that objective of getting the process of peace under way than we have ever been before."

These cautious words of optimism contrasted with those of Richard M. Nixon, the Republican presidential nominee, after his briefing by President Johnson and others at the L.B.J. Ranch Saturday.

Nixon told reporters after the briefing that Secretary of State Dean Rusk told him "negotiations are continuing, but there is no sign of progress." However Nixon added that there was a feeling among administration officials that the Paris talks might ultimately bring progress.

Humphrey saw President Johnson at the ranch on Friday before he continued on a campaign trip into Texas. He did not see the press after the meeting as Nixon did.

Also, neither Rusk, C.I.A. director Richard Helms, nor Cyrus Vance, one of the negotiators at Paris, was at the ranch when Humphrey was. They did brief Nixon and his running mate, Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew.

However, while Humphrey was campaigning in San Antonio at the Hemis Fair on Saturday, he was called away from the crowds by a telephone call from the ranch. It is believed that at this time he talked to Vance.

On Sunday, the Vice President seemed to lower the price of an American halt of the bombing of North Vietnam, citing "wide latitude" of the definition of a needed response from Hanoi.

Humphrey made his remarks while Senate Majority leader Mike Mansfield was meeting in Paris with chief U.S. negotiator W. Averell Harriman. Mansfield, a leading critic of President Johnson's Vietnam policies, had earlier visited Moscow and Prague on an undisclosed mission.

On Mar. 31, President Johnson ordered a stop to the bombing of North Vietnam north of that country's 20th parallel. Hanoi's envoys in Paris have demanded a total halt to American bombing missions over their territory.

## Open Season On Doves

The South Vietnamese, our political military allies and the people we are saving for democracy, have begun a and military allies and the people we crackdown on political figures and students who have urged talks with the Viet Cong.

With all the niceties of democracy chucked to the wind, the South Vietnam government is rounding up dissenters and doves in what is clearly a step backward from the progress toward stability that the government had been making.

The most publicized -- and most dramatic -- episode in the crackdown was the military trial of Truong Dinh Dzu, the "dove" politician who astonished his supporters last year by placing second in the presidential elections. Dzu was charged with "actions which weakened the will of the people and army of South Vietnam to fight against the Communists." He was sentenced to five years at hard labor.

Somehow the trial resembled a circus until the judge announced the sentence, until the defendant shouted "I am not guilty" as soldiers hauled him into a van, until Dzu's wife and teenage son and daughter leaned against a wall as if trapped and wept. Suddenly the trial -- for Vietnamese and Americans -- stirred shock and distaste.

The Dzu trial, however, was hardly an isolated episode. Within recent days the 23-year-old editor of an anti-Government and anti-American student magazine was sentenced to five years of hard labor for "disseminating printed matter aimed at promoting neutralism, false peace and Communist propaganda."

### Rumors

At the same time, the police have arrested 20 Buddhist novices in Cholon, the Chinese quarter, and Giadinh, outside Saigon, for storing illegal political documents. There are rumors each day of possible new arrests and new trials.

Amid the rumors and whispers, the embarrassed United States Embassy has quietly protested Dzu's stiff sentence and privately expressed annoyance, even anger.

"No, no, it wasn't the samrtest thing in the world," said one American official. "It comes at the wrong time and it hurts us. It hurts us very much."

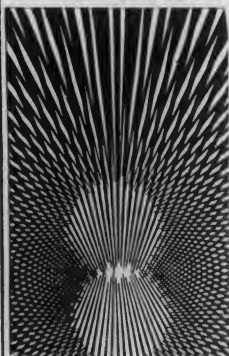
### A Step Forward

Dave Binder filed the following report on Soviet-European relations last week for the *N.Y. Times*.

Signs accumulating in Central Europe this weekend point to a major switch in the policy of the Soviet Union and its staunchest allies on West Germany -- away from total hostility and toward

(Continued on page 14)

dangling



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The Statesman



GEORGE WALLACE:

A Man

Who Doesn't Need To Say

What He Means

By Bill Dickinson

**H**ILLBILLY MUSICIANS are wailing and strumming their guitars. The hall is packed and the sweaty bodies squirm uncomfortably in wooden chairs. Pretty girls with sugar-coated Southern drawls hand out literature. Then the music stops and a big burly man who introduces himself as "Big George" comes out onto the stage. He starts pitching for donations. Next comes the main speaker—the star.

From outward appearances it could be a traveling medicine show pushing snake oil and other panaceas. But in reality it is a rally for a serious candidate for the office of President of the United States, George C. Wallace.

But perhaps the first description is accurate, for after listening to the former Alabama governor's speech, you realize that Wallace is trying to sell political snake oil, a panacea for the nation's ills.

Traditionally, third party candidacies like that of Wallace and his American Independent Party have been doomed to failure, and there is no

reason to believe that this one will be any different. He still disturbs a great many people, however, and not just overwrought social reformers, but the leaders of the Democratic



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and Republican parties and other people who should be expected to view a third party with some amusement as a Don Quixote tilting at windmills.

What these people fear most is fear—the fear of middle class America. What has come to be called “backlash.” Wallace plays on this fear as deftly as his musicians play their guitars.

His audience has been seeing over and over on their televisions the faces of Stokely Carmichael and Rap Brown calling on black people to burn down their ghettos. And they see Detroit and Cincinnati burning in vivid color if they can afford a color set. If not they must settle for the same black and white to which Wallace reduces the problem.

**D**ESPITE HIS protestations to the contrary, what Wallace is preaching is racism, and the audience knows it.

One Alabama politician commented in a national magazine: “He can use all the other issues—law and order, running your own schools, protecting property rights—and never mention



race. But people will know what he's telling them, 'A nigger's trying to get your job, trying to move into your neighborhood.' What Wallace is doing is talking to them in a kind of shorthand, a kind of code.”

He's right.

In the speech, which rarely varies so much as a comma, he tells them, “You can bus your children from here to Canada and back if you want to,” but “them pointy-headed guideline writers who can't park their bicycles straight” will have no say in the matter. The audience cheers and you know that they're on the same wavelength.



Then he tells them about how they should be able to sell their houses to whomever they want and how he'll make the streets safe at night. In Washington, in which a majority of citizens are black, he promises to station troops with bayonets every few yards if necessary.

They know what he means—All those respectable people who own a one or two family home, a car that isn't quite the latest style, whose jobs can be taken over by a black man. All the people who try so hard to be respectable know what George Wallace means.

As one newsman said, “He puts everything very nicely so that all these nice respectable people don't feel like they're at a Klan rally.”



*Bill Dickinson took these photos while keeping tabs on Wallace in cities such as Boston, Springfield, and Lynn. If you'd like to read about another of Bill's many interesting experiences, just turn the page. —JHD*

Most people have to be satisfied with dreams of cloak-and-dagger adventure. But for William R. Dickinson, a UMass junior, life is made up of many such adventures.

A journalism-government major who makes his home in Boston, Dickinson spent last summer as a member of the New England unit of the American Nazi Party. He was directed in his infiltration activities by Gordon Hall, Boston author and lecturer on extremist groups.

The groundwork was laid in 1966 when Dickinson began sending away for Nazi literature using an alias and a post office box number for a return address. In March of 1967 he was informed that a New England unit was being organized.

"I got a letter from a man who called himself 'Marion Rydzy'," Dickinson said. "It said to meet him in Holyoke. I drove to the address indicated and asked for Rydzy. Somebody grunted that he wasn't there."

"As I was heading back to my car a small, slight man, about 26 with a Polish accent, stepped out of the shadows and startled me. He identified himself as Rydzy, and informed me of a secret Nazi organizational meeting the next weekend. I was to meet him on the steps of the Boston Library."

"I went at the designated time and again he appeared from out of nowhere. We drove to a motel in Quincy."

This first meeting was typical of the several others Dickinson was to attend during his May-through-August membership. It began about 4 p.m.

"Guys kept drifting in, a couple at a time," said Dickinson. "They sat around the motel room puffing on cigars and talking."

"The theme of the discussion centered around Jews and 'niggers'—how Negroes are 'getting in everywhere and taking over our jobs'; and how Jews are stealing mail at the post office and how they've 'got all the money'. By about six o'clock around 15 had arrived."

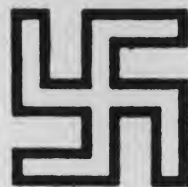
"They came from Boston, the Lowell-Lawrence area, Nashua, New Hampshire, and various towns in Connecticut. Three claimed they were students at the University of Rhode Island."

Dickinson described the group as being "a bunch of psychopaths," and referred to one fellow in his mid-twenties who wore a black fatigue hat and had a moustache. He kept saying "yeah, yeah" to every remark, and kept showing everyone a picture of Hitler that he carried with him in his wallet.

I'd say the median age was 30," Dickinson continued. "They all appeared to be real drifters. Most were big, burly guys."

"Nobody had a sense of humor," he continued. "The only time anybody laughed was over the crudest racial

## UMass Journalist Infiltrates Unit Of American Nazis



As told to Jack Dean

jokes. One fellow advanced a theory, with the utmost seriousness, that you could identify a Jew by whether his nose line started below his ears."

These men never talked about girls during the meetings, he noted. There was "no talk about breaking up because one of the guys wanted to meet his girl, or because he had to get home to his wife." One of the older men was married, he added, but said that his wife wasn't happy about the Nazis, and that if she forced him to make a choice he would choose the Nazis.

Dickinson characterized Rydzy as being "fairly articulate" and the others as being "mentally sluggish."

"Most were low-grade laborers, and they were extremely security conscious," he said. "One fellow who played piano in a bar was suspect because he didn't quite fit in."

"There was constant talk about guns and the military, and all the men had

guns of some sort. And all of them were itching to use them. A lot were collector's items from the Nazi era."

Continuing his description of the meeting, he said that "there was absolutely no organization. 'They were going to play a record and tape recording, but somebody forgot the tape recorder and phonograph. Nobody ever called the meeting to order. Rydzy gave a ten minute speech on the need for organization. We just sat around until 8:30 when some cupcakes were served and one of the men brought in some coffee."

"They were like children. One of their big plans was to have radio motorcycles for each member of the group. They also dreamed about big Dodge campers with miniature cars in the back, and a radio command center. They were penniless men who dreamed \$100,000 plans."

"They also believed fully in the myth of 'the hidden majority.' Once they got the secret out—about race mixing or the Jews, for example—they believed everyone would join them. They talked a lot about picketing but never got around to it."

About a month later, Dickinson went to another meeting at Rydzy's place in Holyoke. It was in the run-down end of town near the dam and several abandoned factories.

"Rydzy had a table covered with a Nazi flag, and another Nazi flag hung on the wall," he said. "A storm-trooper who had been trained in Chicago and who had served a 10 year stretch in Atlanta gave a half-hour talk on dedication. But he didn't say what we should do."

Dickinson also attended similar meetings in Nashua and Cambridge.

On August 25, 1967, the "Commander" of the American Nazi Party, George Lincoln Rockwell, was assassinated. One week later, Dickinson made public his infiltration because "this left the national organization without a replacement who was strong enough to hold it together."

He believes that without the dynamic leadership of Rockwell, the fledgling New England unit will fall apart, with some members joining organizations like the Ku Klux Klan.

"It's easy to laugh at their feeble efforts," Dickinson said. "They're a bunch of crude, bumbling fools on the whole, but they're still dangerous. They're sick, and I think they have a potential for violence. I'm sure they would use their guns if they felt they could get away with it safely."

At various other times, Dickinson has also infiltrated such groups as the White Citizen's Council, the Ku Klux Klan, the John Birch Society, and the Young Socialist Alliance, a Trotskyist group.

During the school year Bill is Specials Editor of the *Daily Collegian* and a stringer for the *Boston Globe* and the Associated Press. He is currently working for the UMass News Bureau and *The Statesman*.

The Statesman



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## THE ARTS

### First Concert Tonight

Programs for the first two concerts by the New England Festival Chamber Players, in residence during August at the University of Massachusetts, were announced today.

Under the direction of cellist-conductor Paul Olefsky, the Festival String Quartet and guest artists will be heard in two programs tonight and Aug. 18 in Bartlett Auditorium. The first program tonight at 8 p.m., will feature violinists William Steck and Matitahu Braun; violist Sally Trembly and cellist Paul Olefsky in Mozart's Quartet for Flute and Strings; Trio for Flute, Viola and Cello by Albert Roussel; Piano Quintet in E Flat Major by Schumann; and String Quartet composers-in-residence. Soloists will be Robert Willoughby of Oberlin Conservatory, flute; George Walker, piano; and Paul Olefsky, cello.

Sunday afternoon, Aug. 18 at 4 p.m. in Bartlett Auditorium the Festival String Quartet will perform Beethoven's String Quartet Opus 95 and Schubert's Quintet in C Major. In addition, Mozart's Sonata for Bassoon and Cello and Philip Bezanson's Duo for Cello and Piano will be heard. Bassoon soloist will be the noted virtuoso George Zukerman. Other soloists on this occasion will be Estela Kerszenbaum Olefsky, piano; and Joel Krosnick and Paul Olefsky, cellists. Both Mrs. Olefsky and Mr. Krosnick are members of the music faculty of the University.

Reserved tickets for these concerts are now available through the Statesman, Student Union, University of Massachusetts, Amherst 01002, Tel. (413) 545-2550. UM summer students and institute members are admitted without charge but must obtain a ticket in advance. Those requesting information or tickets by mail are asked to enclose a self-addressed, stamped return envelope.

PAUL OLEFSKY (Below)

PHILIP BEZANSON



# Reviewing a New Version Of Uncle Tom's Cabin

A news flash the other day provided the startling information that Jackie Robinson had looked into his heart and announced that he could not support the Republican party in the presidential campaign. He branded the Nixon-Agnew ticket as "racist" and continued the slander with a simple if-then proposition that a GOP victory will bring more mass race riots.

Robinson's claim to political acumen rests on the facts that he was a public relations assistant for Rockefeller and that he was the instrument by which Branch Rickey broke the color line in major league baseball in the late '40s. But of course now his statements are front page material.

More news flashes: The Green Bay Packers are rooming white and black players together. Several colleges are hiring Negro football coaches. The Harvard crew supports the principle of the proposed Olympic boycott by black athletes.

Then of course, there is hirsute Harry Edwards, a former sociology professor at San Jose State and a 6'8" former decathlon man, who has conceived underneath his beret, shades and love beads the idea of the Olympic boycott under the auspices of the Olympic Committee to Promote Human Rights (or Harry's Revenge). The purpose of a boycott on an international level, if only in such mock warfare as the Olympics, was apparently to embarrass the U.S. before other nations, which of course are free of the racial atrocities of which Edwards accuses the U.S.

That perhaps the world's greatest sporting event has been suggested as a backdrop in the increasingly diversified civil rights movement bears some attention in that a boycott or demonstration at Mexico City this fall will represent the first intrusion of a major sporting event by Negro militants. Rap Brown, I'm sure, will be there if something comes off and if he can get out of jail.

Weren't the greatest athletic feats ever accomplished by a Negro the stunning victories of Jesse Owens in the 1936 Olympics in Hitler's Berlin? While it may be true, as Edwards says, that Owens' four gold medals helped the rights movement not a whit, just how much will a boycott aid the movement in America if it offers several medals up as a sacrifice to the already favored Russians?

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## ON THE OFF - SEASON

By Tom FitzGerald



Now, Edwards, a self-styled Diogenes, considers George Wallace the best presidential prospect this year because "he's But then after Lee Evans, an ace runner from San Jose State and one of not afraid to say what he thinks." Edwards' original cohorts in the boycott proposal, announced that a group of Negro Olympians had met and vetoed the boycott, Edwards said Evans' statement was only to cause chaos. In other words, he called Evans a liar.

So while Edwards is doing his thing for apartheid in America, he is winning large-scale publicity for his efforts. Never has the Negro athlete or former athlete been so dominant in civil rights, and never have his actions off the field been reported so extensively as in today's mass media.

A recent series in *Sports Illustrated* on "The Black Athlete," the jockey-strap version of Uncle Tom's Cabin, exemplified the saturation coverage of the newly vocal Negro athlete. Listen to the premise the series began with: "Every morning the world of sports wakes up and congratulates itself on its contributions to race relations. The litany has been repeated so many times that it is believed almost universally. It goes: 'Look what sports has done for the Negro.' " Just where on earth did the author, Jack Olsen, find the idea that sports activity is widely regarded as a panacea for all racial ills, on and off the playing field?

The author took the popular view that, at least in collegiate circles, sports have been good to the Negro and turned it 180 degrees so that it read that the Negro has been good to sports and has received little for his efforts but agony and frustration. This reverse theory evidently was concocted first, the data and case studies were then assembled accordingly. The result was a polished, but heavily biased attempt to exorcize the "false gods" of the sports world. The article dashed a coat of black paint on college sports, singling out the University of Texas at El Paso, U.C.L.A., Kansas, Iowa State and others, and on pro sports, singling out the N.F.L.'s St. Louis Cardinals.

The result was also a black day for straight forward sports reporting, particularly in light of the fact that, except for the *Sporting News*, *Sports Illustrated* stands alone among weekly sports literature.

"What is happening today," the article said, "amounts to a revolt by the black athlete against the framework and attitudes of American sport, and that such a thing could occur in his pet province has astonished the white sports follower." Such a "framework and attitudes" were apparent, the story ran, in cases in which Negro athletes were no longer tutored and were taken off relief when their eligibility ran out. The story gave the impression that only black athletes are exploited by colleges that sell themselves to the public mainly by athletic achievements.

It pointed out many black athletes were poorly equipped in education to begin with, such as Kansas football players Don Shanklin, who had never read a book before going to college, and Willie McDaniel, who only looked at pictures in comic books, and Harry Gunner of Oregon State, who had read just *The Willie Mays Story*. Others like star basketball player Don Smith of Iowa State had a police record this long. Somehow *Sports Illustrated* eluded the basic argument against the athletic bourgeoisie in this country: thousands of athletes being paid to attend college, both white and black, just shouldn't be there.

But the crowning insult to the intelligence of the average reader who realizes that racism exists to one degree or another throughout America, was four or five pages devoted to instances in which black college athletes scholarship system that has steadily were discouraged by coaches, other players, etc., from dating white girls. "The American sports establishment continues to hold its place as one of the bastions of deep, unsettled, sex-oriented prejudice," said Olsen. Were the details, and, in fact, most of the five-part series, really needed?

The Statesman

Looking Askance at

# The Week in Sports

By Jan Curley

## Tiger Weekend

The Red Sox, or what is left of that demoralized dream team, returned to Boston in the wee hours of Monday morning, and this time they were not met by any adoring fans clamoring to get a glimpse of their heroes at Logan Airport. When the Red Sox moved into Detroit Friday night, everyone was talking pennant again, after four victories over Chicago and the bubbles were floating. But it took only one claw, namely, that of Gates Brown, to break that bubble. The Tigers swept three straight games, coming from behind twice Sunday on pinch hitters by Brown to sweep a double header. The Red Sox really left the pennant in Detroit this time, and to have to meet the Tigers again this weekend is just pouring salt on the wound. . . . Carl Yastrzemski hit his 100th of the year in the second game against the Tigers. He has 94 walks on the season, three more than he had all last year.

## NFL Soccer Play

As if the Green Packers didn't have enough talent already with Bart Starr, Boyd Dowler and Elijah Pitts, they're dipping into the soccer players now. Fernando Souza, a center-forward for the Astros of the American Soccer League, has been trying his foot at some kicking for the Packers. Green Bay is hurting since Don Chandler retired. The Packers lost the NFL title only twice, once when Paul Hornung was suspended in 1963 and Kramer was unable to repeat his performance of the previous year in 1964 and again in 1965 when Chandler was the answer to Vince Lombardi's prayers, and they swept the last three titles. Now Souza, who kicked six field goals against the Packer defense in 10 tries, maybe the perfect gift for the team who has everything. Well, almost everything.

## Un-wise Call?

Rick Wise may be the victim of an un-wise call. Wise, a right-handed pitcher for the Philadelphia Phillies, was charged with giving up a hit in a game against the Los Angeles Dodgers. But the call was questionable. The Dodgers' Bart Shirley hit a bouncer to the left of second base. The ball took a high hop and glanced off the glove of Phillies shortstop Roberto Pena. Pena claimed it was an error on his part, but the umpire ruled it was a hit. At the time, no one really bothered to argue that call. But it turned out that this hit was the only thing that separated Wise from the re-

cord books and a no-hitter. Wise took the whole incident philosophically, proclaiming that he was just "happy to win a ballgame", and when your team is in seventh place, 20½ games out, that's not such a bad philosophy. But the memory will linger on that the hit was not a clean hit, and maybe a different umpire would have made a different call.

## First Homer, First Brawl

It was quite a week for Kevin Collins of Springfield, third baseman for the Mets. He slammed a three-run homer, his first in the majors, in the ninth inning of Tuesday's game to lift the Mets to a 4-1 victory over the Astros. And then there was a fight Wednesday night in the Astrodome between the Mets and the Astros, and talkative manager Harry Walker was in there from the start. Collins was knocked flat when the Astros' Doug Rader came up fast from a slide into third and caught Collins squarely on the chin. Both teams surged out off the dugout, converged around the stretcher, and a lulu of a fight erupted. Walker proclaimed it was an accident and the fists started swinging. Collins was uninjured, the Astros won 4-3 and the brawl ended in a draw.

## Glancing Askance

Mickey Mantle, rapidly deteriorating Yankees' wonder, hit his 530th and 531st homers of his career bringing him to within three of Jimmy Fox's record of 534. . . . The other half of Murder's Row has made it official. At the end of this season Roger Maris will retire to become a little old beermaker in Gainesville, Fla. . . . Denny McLain, the ace Detroit pitcher, picked up one more victory to need only seven to be come a 30-game winner, the first in 34 years. Red Sox fans should get to see him in action Friday night at Fenway Park.

Burley Crowe, defensive coordinator for the Redman football team, was named football coach at Northampton High to succeed veteran coach Gene DeFilippo who has become the vice principal. Crowe joined the UMass staff last fall after serving as backfield coach at Villanova and defensive coach at Virginia Military Institute where he also worked with the linebackers and ends. The Keydets were the Southern Conference Champions during three years of his tenure there. Crowe was also defensive coach at Vanderbilt and in his last season the Commodores were top defensive teams in the Southern Conference. Former Redman football players in the news were Bob Ellis and Greg Landry. Ellis was dropped by the Patriots last week as they cut their squad to 56 players. . . . Landry got his chance to call

the signals for the Detroit Lions in the second half of an exhibition game against the Philadelphia Eagles. Landry kept the Eagles defense soaring as he mixed long bomb passes with slick running plays. Landry marched the Lions down to the two-yard line in the final quarter by hurling a 50-yard bomb to Earl McCullough. Detroit was unable to score, and the field goal attempt was blocked, but the Lions won 20-3. The game was originally scheduled to be played in Mexico City, but was switched to Franklin Field in Philadelphia at the last minute by the Mexican government which has been plagued by student demonstrations. Only 12,176 fans showed up at the stadium which has a capacity of 60,000. . . . In other exhibition football action, the Boston Patriots got their season off to their usual start by being blanked by New Orleans 19-0. One of these years the Patriots will have a winning exhibition season, but when? . . . The surprise of the weekend came from the New York Giants. The Giants haven't been serious contenders for the NFL championship since they won the Eastern Division in 1963. But Saturday night they upset the invincible Green Bay Packers, 15-14. A four-yard touchdown pass from Fran Tarkenton to Joe Morrison with 14 seconds remaining in the game gave the Giants their surprise victory. It was the first Giant victory over Green Bay in 13 games since 1960 and ended a nine-game exhibition winning streak for the Packers. Maybe things will be different in the NFL this year. It's a little disheartening to think that the pigskin title race will be as dull as the race for the American and National League pennants. . . . Also, Washington defeated Atlanta, 16-14, on a 45-yard field goal by Charlie Gogolak with 16 seconds left; Baltimore defeated Chicago 10-0; Kansas City downed Minnesota 13-10; Denver nipped Cincinnati 15-13 and Oakland trounced San Diego 31-7.

How about Denny McLain and Bob Gibson for the Most Valuable Player of the Year awards? McLain is pacing Detroit to the American League pennant, and Gibson is making his contribution to the Cardinal effort. If these two should win, it will be the first time since the awards were initiated in 1931 that two pitchers have won. Baltimore's Boog Powell and Boston's Ken Harrelson will garner a few votes themselves, but if McLain wins 30-games, he should be the favored contender. McLain would be a cinch for the Cy Young Award, and Marichal and Gibson will be strong competitors for the award in the National League. . . . Remember Dick Stuart? He sort of played first base for the Red Sox, but he managed to bobble a few because of stiff fingers. Well, he moved to Japan, where the climate is warmer, and last week slammed his fourth homer in as many games for the Taiyo Whales, but his team still lost to the Yomiuri Giants, 7-4.

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August 14, 1968



## Inside The News

(Continued from page 6)

conciliation.

In what appeared to be a related development, it was reliably reported from Prague tonight by two sources that Walter Ulbricht, East Germany's leader, would travel to Karlův Vary, Czechoslovakia, Monday for conciliatory talks with Alexander Dubček, that country's Communist party chief.

The significance of this development is illustrated by the fact that only nine days ago Mr. Ulbricht's party press was reviling the Dubček leadership for harboring "counterrevolutionary and anti-socialist" elements.

The strongest of the indications of a major Soviet shift on West Germany was the soberly phrased offer of Mr. Ulbricht yesterday to normalize relations with that country on the basis of several proposals originally presented by the Bonn Government itself.

This offer, to exchange renunciation-of-force agreements to be negotiated by special representatives, was made without reservations. It represented a reversal from Mr. Ulbricht's previous demand that formal recognition of his German Democratic Republic had to precede all steps toward rapprochement.

Just a week ago today crowds of Slovaks and East German tourists booed and hissed Mr. Ulbricht from the streets of Bratislava as he drove up to the Town Hall to sign the compromise declaration agreed on by the Soviet Union and five other European Communist governments after the crises over Czechoslovak policy.

Yesterday crowds outside the Hradcany Palace in Prague carried signs hailing the arrival of President Tito of Yugoslavia and assailing Mr. Ulbricht.

It is believed that these anti-Ulbricht manifestations in Czechoslovakia may have prompted him and Mr. Dubček to arrange the hurried meeting Monday to make a public show of solidarity.

It is also likely that the two leaders will try to hammer out a common line toward Bonn, which the Prague Government would like to recognize as soon as feasible.

By making his extraordinary bid to Bonn yesterday, Mr. Ulbricht has already moved a step closer to the conciliatory stance of the Dubček leadership toward West Germany.

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August 14, 1968

## The GOP: An Analysis

The Republican platform was, as the young man who seconded Harold Stassen put it, broad enough so that even Ho Chi Minh could have run on it. And that's the way it was in Miami. A clear case for compromise and middle-of-the-roadism.

It is significant that the GOP, attempting to capitalize in 1968 on the Democratic Party's credibility gap, should choose as their candidate Richard M. Nixon, for it was Nixon who in the late 40's and early 50's helped develop the techniques of double-talk that have become the trademark of contemporary American "gaps".

The Nixon style first became apparent in his Congressional campaigns in 1946 and 1948 on the West Coast. Capitalizing on strong anti-communist sentiment, Nixon's technique was character assassination, intimations and innuendos presented to an already hypersensitive public. Some observers at the time were horrified. Others, aware of the implications of the method commented that Nixon was an astute politician — he knew the methods of getting elected.

It was in 1952 with the famous Checkers speech that Nixon gave the American public a real taste of the political double talk that was to infuse later American foreign and domestic politics.

In the speech, Nixon revealed what had already been made public, the fact that he had accepted contributions of some \$18,000 from California businesses in return for supporting their interests in Congress. At this time Nixon was running as vice-president on the GOP ticket with Eisenhower.

Again, Nixon outfoxed political observers who speculated that this was the end of the road. On national television he equated the campaign contributions with a spaniel named "Checkers" that a friend had given his daughters and which Nixon simply could not return. Without denying acceptance of the money, Nixon made a plea to sentiment and the result was overwhelmingly in support of the candidate. Ike called Nixon a warrior and the political lie or whitewash began to gain acceptance.

The same tactic is used when the administration uses the terms defoliation or limited bombing. Land is being scorched, villages burned but fancy terms whitewash the subject and keep the public soothed by failing to inform properly.

Nixon acquired the nickname of Tricky Dicky, an image he tried to shake in the 1960 presidential campaign against John F. Kennedy.

Now it was a "new Nixon" who regretted the treacheries of the past, the support of Joe McCarthyism, inability to understand Soviet Russia, the do-nothing years in the Eisenhower administration.

But there were enough who remembered the old Nixon to defeat him in 1960 and again in the California gubernatorial race in 1962 against Pat Brown. After the second defeat Nixon gave way to a burst of hysterical self-pity at a news conference in which he blamed a bad press for all his problems.

Nixon then became a background figure in politics. He traveled widely and worked his private law practice but all the while planning a renewed attack. Now, from Miami Beach, the newer than new Dick Nixon. And those who were too young to remember Alger Hiss, Joe McCarthy, the "Checkers" speech or even the vice-presidency under Ike, are being asked to vote for him.

The question now is how much of this professed change has really taken place in the old "warrior". Nixon was a hawk. Now it is politically expedient to advocate some sort of peaceful, face-saving, settlement. How much is a whitewash and how much is sincere?

Nixon never really understood Communism and held a devil-theory loaded with stereotypes about the Soviets. Now, Nixon says we should talk peace with the Russians, but in the next breath resorts to the old-worldisms about containment and the Red Threat.

His choice of Agnew, a critic of the Kerner Report and an ultra conservative on the cities who carries a big stick on the urban problem and believes in using it, reflects the type of approach Nixon is making on the domestic issue. Law and order and protection of the women and children, white middle class, that is.

This choice of vice-president was in fact a condescendence to the South and particularly the far-right, ultra conservative Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. For Nixon the entire campaign was a game of numbers and maneuvering, the tactics of political engineering.

Nevertheless, Dick Nixon is back, chasing again after that elusive maiden, Power. He's fallen flat before, some say because he ran too hard.

His victory so far has simply meant a triumph for the old politics of partisan politics, double-talk and broad base of appeal within the party. It is a defeat for politics of ideology and so far a defeat for the politics of change.

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## Trustees Meet At Whitmore: Med School May Be Delayed, Health Services to Expand, Park Sq. Site Out

Cutbacks in federal spending could possibly delay construction of Massachusetts Medical School in Worcester and will drastically affect research projects in both Amherst and Boston, President John W. Lederle told UMass trustees Monday.

In presenting the "bleak financial picture," Lederle said university officials will make every effort to expedite the granting of \$18 million in promised federal funds for the medical school research facilities but held out little hope for averting cutbacks in basic research grants totaling \$7 million already granted for the total university complex.

Congress this year sliced \$6 billion from the U. S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare budget, resulting in a 10 to 20 per cent cutback in federal funding of higher education research and development projects, Lederle said. Most UMass research projects will be affected immediately.

"To have a quality medical school, the university needs these research funds," President Lederle continued. "If we are successful in obtaining retroactive funding of the basic science building in Worcester, we will request the state to put up the entire funds, with the understanding that the federal funds would become available at a later date. "The medical school research facilities are expected to cost \$45 million.

Porvost Oswald Tippo said the 10 to 20 per cent reduction in basic research funds will affect the entire university within two weeks. University officials must decide where to apply the cuts in projects already approved and funded by the federal government. Affected will be research salaries, equipment purchases, and administrative and summer research help.

After rejecting Park Square, the trustees have turned their attention to an 18-acre tract at North Station as a possible site for a permanent UMass-Boston.

"The site has many possibilities, although the necessity for relocation of the highway, rapid transit tracks and railroad facilities presents some difficulties," said Fred Emerson, vice-chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. A final decision on a permanent site for the UMass-Boston complex is expected at a meeting in Boston next month.

Emerson confirmed reports that the Park Square site, under consideration for the past two years, has been rejected by his committee. He reported that only seven acres of land had been made available for the university in downtown Bos-

ton, which he noted is inadequate for proposed UMass-Boston facilities.

UMass' health facilities will be expanded. Trustees authorized preliminary plans for an addition to the Health Services complex.

The proposed addition is part of a long-range plan to provide adequate health services for the burgeoning student population on the Amherst campus. No cost estimates were submitted.

In recommending the health services expansion, Emerson said present facilities had been designed for a peak campus population of 10,000 students and noted UMass Amherst now has an enrollment of 15,000. He said the proposed expansion would provide for an eventual population of 28,000 to 30,000 students. "We must add on to keep up with the student traffic utilizing on-campus health services," Emerson said.

In other action, on recommendation of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, trustees voted to explore the possibility of constructing a new athletic center and a convention center on the UMass campus.

In addition, trustees expressed "favorable interest" in constructing a new fire station and dormitory for the town of Amherst on university property at the Tillson farm in East Pleasant Street.

Proposing the construction of an athletic center and a convention center, Emerson said the action has been recommended by Dean Warren W. McGuirk of the School of Physical Education. He said he forseees two separate facilities built near Boyden Gymnasium on the southwest corner of the campus for hockey and basketball and for conventions.

Negotiations for construction of new fire facilities for the town of Amherst will include possible relocation of North Pleasant Street which bisects the UMass campus, a constant thorn to university officials.

Trustees have shelved plans for construction of walkways over and under the major highway as "too expensive" and seek permission from the town to close the road, relocating it east of the present campus.

Townpeople have constantly rejected similar overtures for the closing of the road in the past.

At the request of the town of Amherst, trustees approved reconstruction of the north entrance to the campus, enabling the town to dead end its Fairview Way now used as a campus entrance by students.

A new entrance road will be constructed north of the UMass graduate research center in North Pleasant St.

## What part does Vietnam play in selecting our next President ?

By Pat Petow

Apparently for the hawks, moderates and the people who are comforted by any kind of peace talks, Vietnam is just one of several sensitive issues.

Rockefeller, before the Republican convention, offered a four-stage plan to remove all American troops from Vietnam. Nixon, on the other hand, stressed the need for "new leadership" to end the war.

And the political analyzers will tell you that Nixon was nominated because he declared his candidacy early, because he was collecting IOU's for many years of faithful party work, and because he made a deal with the Southern delegates.

Mr. Nixon's kindness to the Southerners indicates that he considers the votes of that section of the nation, and its opposition to full civil rights for the Blacks, to be more important than the vote of the doves. Likewise, his choice of Spiro Agnew implies that "law and order" is a more important theme than conciliating even the moderates on Vietnam with a choice such as former critic Mark Hatfield of Oregon.

All of which leads one to the conclusion that George Wallace has been calling the shots in this campaign and not Gene McCarthy.

Up to this point, nearly two weeks before the Democratic convention, when everyone is predicting defeat for the Senator from Minnesota, Vietnam is not the issue on which the next President will be elected. This is not to say that Vietnam could not be the issue.

On the surface it would seem that Vietnam as an issue has not been written off by the Democrats. Sen. George S. McGovern entered the race Saturday as a peace candidate. But despite his agreement with Sen. McCarthy, McGovern would not support him as a candidate. Besides the bitterness and the institutionalizing of the Kennedy supporters—so that very few will support the man they agree with—it is said the Kennedy people fear that McCarthy as President would be passive, would assume an "attitude of disengagement."

But while the issue remains, it is difficult, especially in view of the Republican performance, to say this issue will dominate the convention. Even as McGovern made his announcement, the word was out that Gov. Lester Maddox would be announcing his candidacy, presumably on the platform of "law and order."

We seem to have reached the point where the relative importance of the issues for the campaign ahead will be decided by one man—Hubert Horatio Humphrey. How HHH chooses his running mate may indicate the stress that will be given to Vietnam.

There may be one other way, however, in which Vietnam will remain an issue for the voters: if a Fourth Party such as Mark Raskin's New Party, gets off the ground.

Why isn't Vietnam the issue? Why should it be? Perhaps, the people have gotten tired of Vietnam and have become more afraid of violence in their cities and suburbs. Perhaps the people have not tried hard enough to resolve the Vietnam war. Perhaps the mass of the people cannot succeed on this kind of issue.

Perhaps it's just that parties have traditionally offered an across-the-board appeal and feel they don't need or want a loaded issue such as a war on which to base a campaign.

Or perhaps there's something wrong with the election (and nominating) machinery.

It may be that the views of the remaining candidates are not really at great variance with one another or else are too dependent on contingencies to be considered final. Another possibility is that the people have had analysis after analysis thrust upon them without sufficient regard for the actual views of the men in question.

Not much about Vietnam is certain. It seems the role it will play will largely be decided by the candidates. So far, it is not really clear what that role will be. But the contrasting and the not-so-contrasting opinions of the contenders are known:

**NIXON:** Emphasizes the use of more air and sea power, a "phasing out" of American troops and greater reliance on South Vietnamese forces.

He has opposed all bombing pauses. He said this weekend that he would start criticizing the conduct of the war if the administration were to call a complete and unilateral halt to the bombing.

He would increase economic and nonmilitary aid to South Vietnam because he says the war cannot be fought by military means alone.

He opposes any attempt "to impose" a coalition government on Saigon. But hints that if the South Vietnamese accepted a coalition, he would not object.

He calls for a negotiated settlement and suggests an "economic detente"

in Europe in exchange for Soviet help to end the war. He has not detailed what he would do, on the grounds that it would undercut the Paris talks and would weaken his position were he elected.

**HUMPHREY:** Opposes a unilateral withdrawal of troops but favors turning more of the fighting over to the South Vietnamese.

He believes the bombing should end as the other side offers reciprocal actions, and that no action should be taken that would jeopardize a political settlement.

He advocates free elections with binding results. The United States, he says, should foster a representative government. He does not specifically advocate the inclusion of the Communists in the elections or government.

He calls for an immediate cease-fire to speed up talks. He refrains from further comment on the negotiations.

**MCCARTHY:** Opposes increasing the number of troops. He advocates an end to search-and-destroy missions, a pullback to key areas and setting up defense perimeters.

He favors an end to bombing because the North Vietnamese have made this a condition.

He calls for a greater responsibility for South Vietnam, and he apparently has little confidence in a pacification program.

He advocates accepting a coalition government. If the South Vietnamese refuse to accept one, he urges a pullback and eventual withdrawal of American troops.

He sees the coalition government as the key to ending the war. He urges international supervision for a settlement.

**McGOVERN:** Calls for an immediate bombing halt, and urges an end to search-and-destroy missions.

He terms the war "the most disastrous political, moral, and diplomatic blunder in our national experience."

**WALLACE:** Says our 500,000 troops must be supported.

He has expressed approval of encouraging South Vietnam to do more for itself. He favors asking our allies to join in the fight.

He says if the Paris talks fail, as President he would rely heavily on the advice of the joint chiefs of staff. If they had a plan for military victory with conventional weapons, he would adopt it.

Your life, my fellow men, is an island separated from all other islands and regions. No matter how many are the ships that leave your shores for other climes, no matter how many are the fleets that touch your coast, you remain a solitary island, suffering the pangs of loneliness and yearning for happiness. You are unknown to your fellow men and far removed from their sympathy and understanding.

—Kahlil Gibran



# The Statesman

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## The ACLU and Campus Demonstrations

NEW YORK (CPS) — The American Civil Liberties Union has issued a strong statement on campus demonstrations which criticizes students, faculties, and administrations alike.

The statement calls for a "review of the structure and internal relations of the university on every campus," and says universities should involve all concerned groups in the development and execution of academic policy at every level. The statement is the result of a survey of recent campus disruptions by the ACLU's Academic Freedom Committee.

In its sweeping indictment, the statement says, "On many campuses there have been grave violations of the principles of sound academic governance by administrations which have denied students reasonable participation in matters of university policy in which their interests have been clearly involved, by faculties which have been indifferent to the needs and aspirations of students, and by students who by various actions have interfered with the processes of teaching, learning, and the right to free speech."

The civil liberties group, however, admitted that "an examination of the conditions which have triggered demonstrations shows that in a majority of cases students have had a prima facie justification for their concern, if not for their manner of expressing it. As examples,

the statement points out that students have protested against compulsory ROTC, the suspension of politically active students, the neglect of black students, and the mistreatment of controversial faculty members.

The ACLU charges that passive faculties have allowed most of the power in the university to pass into the hands of the administration, and "the administration has been only too ready to accept this power and to exercise it in an essentially managerial way, with little regard for the characteristic intellectual and social realities of academic life. It is a significant fact that many university administrators are as much at home on the boards of large corporations and in the upper echelons of the bureaucracy as they are on their own campuses."

The statement levels a bitter attack against administrations which have called police onto their campuses to break up student protests. "The invitation of civil authorities onto the campus endangers the autonomy of the institution, and should be resorted to only when all other avenues have failed and then preferably under strict procedural rules laid down and agreed to by administration, faculty, and students," the statement says.

It adds, "In view of the brutality of some police actions, the formulation of such rules appears to be a matter of urgent priority."

The civil liberties group, however, condemns the tactics of student protesters which result in the police being called in. "The manner in which demonstrations have been conducted, at least in some notorious cases, must be condemned as disproportionate to the grievances of the students and as categorically in violation of the basic principles of academic freedom. The fact that significant reforms may be won by violent action does not justify the resort to violence, even if such action seems plausible to some in a society marked by violence both internally and in its external actions, and even if an apparent justification after the fact seems to be provided by a violent response, for example a police action."

The ACLU issued the statement on campus demonstrations from its New York office while its National Convention was meeting in Ann Arbor, Michigan in June. Delegates at the convention called upon the ACLU's Board of Directors to adopt a policy which would condone "violation of an admittedly valid law" as a method of expressing political or social opinion.

Presently, the ACLU policy makes a distinction between protest against laws which are considered valid and those which are considered invalid or unconstitutional by the ACLU. The Board of Directors holds its next meeting in October.

## Some Reflections On Student Rebellions

By Tran Van Dinh  
College Press Service

Confucius, born 2,519 years ago, said, "The young are to be respected. How do we know that the next generation will not measure up to the present one? But if a man has reached 40 or 50 and nothing has been heard of him, then I grant that his is not worthy of respect."

He also said, "Learning without thinking is laborious; thinking without learning is perilous."

These two quotations from an ancient Chinese philosopher perhaps can add perspective to the student rebellions — avant garde of the revolutions of the young which are now dominating the political and social scenes of countries from East to West, from the Communist to the Capitalist systems, from the highly developed to the underdeveloped nations of the world.

By virtue of the rapid progress and development of science and technology on which the world builds its power and values, it is all too clear that the next generation not only will measure up to the present one, but will

surpass it.

At the same time, the multitude of men over 40 and 50 from whom nothing is losing its moral ground and is "not worthy of respect." Worse, when they are heard, the men of 40 and 50 in positions of power and decision echo the thunders of guns in faraway places such as the jungles of Vietnam and Bolivia, and the distinct lament of the hungry, the oppressed, and the victims of brutality and social injustices.

Slogans to justify national policies become irrelevant and obscene. A town has to be destroyed to be saved; a country has to be pacified and napalmed to be democratic; a man is condemned because he follows the teachings of his Church; and law and order are invoked to impose unjust laws and unacceptable order.

Politics, which is the art of governing with the consent of the governed, and power, which derives from the mandate conferred upon the masses, are ruthlessly and immorally used to satisfy the ambition and the ego of a very few. Political parties are facades for

non-participation and freedom is nothing but a clever device for suppression of dissent. All these Kafka-like phenomena make the young question the morality of the old and the validity of the old institutions.

At school, a young man is submerged by knowledge that is mostly irrelevant to the problems he sees in his society, in his neighborhood, in the world, and within himself. A suffocating bureaucracy and a cascade of social events take away his time, his power of thinking, and his leisure for romantic aspirations.

Thinking becomes the monopoly of corporations, and of the "think-tanks," the Rand and the Hudsons where scientists and so-called experts in their glass laboratories manipulate men and societies to fit into their intellectual games. A mouse is no different from a human being, and much less different from a nation. They are all subjects for experimentation. They are to be dissected and tested by people who think, but have not learned either from within or from the world around.

(Continued on Page 2)

## The Statesman



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Editor  
J. Harris Dean  
Business Manager  
Charles W. Smith  
News Editor  
James Foudy  
Sports Editor  
Thomas G. FitzGerald  
Sports Columnist  
Jan Curley  
Contributing Editor  
Stan Levco

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### COVER

When you saw it, you probably thought we were reading your mind.

NO MATTER HOW you look at it, the decision of Arthur Goldberg to handle the appeals case of Yale Chaplain William Sloan Coffin, Jr. is a good move.

Goldberg brings to the case a most impressive background as a lawyer, Supreme Court justice and U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. What is most interesting, however, is that Goldberg, who has defended the war policies of Johnson in the U.N., will be taking the case of a man who has been in the forefront of the movement to discredit and nullify those same policies.

Thus will commence a new and startlingly different chapter in the career of the man who may be the most effective public conciliator of his time.

In retaining Goldberg to handle the appeal from his recent conviction for conspiring with Dr. Benjamin Spock and others to violate the draft law, Rev. Coffin has added new drama to a case which has already divided the country perhaps as much as any since the Supreme Court ruled 111 years ago in the Dred Scott case that Congress had no power to exclude slavery from the territories.

The case could culminate in Goldberg's appearance before his former colleagues of the Supreme Court and in a landmark decision on the rights of conscience and the limits to which citizens may lawfully on in their protest activities against the government.

There is a significant parallel between the issues in the Spock-Coffin case and the Dred Scott case. The defendants in the more recent trial assert that the war is so morally outrageous and illegal that their draft card turn-ins and other actions in opposing it were legitimate. Similarly the abolitionists proclaimed a right of conscientious resistance to the spread of slavery.

There is some reason to suspect that Mr. Justice Goldberg, as he prefers to be called, welcomes the opportunity presented to him by Rev. Coffin. It is an open secret that he had strong personal reservations about administration policies in Vietnam. As long ago as June, 1966, one respected U.N. correspondent depicted him as a man increasingly disconsolate over Vietnam, "forced by circumstances to defend policies which he knows to be illegal, immoral and downright foolish."

Coffin views his retention of Goldberg as potentially effective in reducing disaffection and cynicism among opponents of the war.

"We have a widening chasm between the administration and many people in this country," Coffin told The Globe the other day, "and it seemed to me that there were only a few men of intellectual

and moral stature left who could bridge this chasm. Arthur Goldberg is one of them."

As a practical matter it is not expected that Coffin's defense will rely heavily on the issue of the legality of the war. Only two of the nine justices currently serving on the court have evinced any sympathy for the proposition that the court should even consider this issue, much less decide such a "political" matter unfavorably toward the administration.

Prof. Paul Freund of the Harvard Law School is among a number of legal experts who believe that Coffin and his fellow defendants — Dr. Spock, author Mitchell Goodman and Harvard graduate student Michael Ferber — have good prospects of being vindicated.

"Appeals to conscience and expressions of respect and support by the defendants for those who conscientiously had made up their minds to resist the draft," he says, "may be speech, which

# Focus 1968

is protected by the First Amendment." Another possible defense lies in the refusal of the trial judge, Francis J. W. Ford, to admit evidence of the defendants' reasons for believing that the war and the draft law which supports it were both unconstitutional.

THE DEFENSE relies primarily here on a World War II draft conspiracy case called Keegan vs. United States, in which the Supreme Court said: "One with innocent motives, who honestly believes a law is unconstitutional and, therefore, not obligatory, may well counsel that the law shall not be obeyed; that its command shall be resisted until a court shall have held it valid..."

Another possible defense is that the draft card turn-ins in which defendants engaged were not in violation of the draft law, which has no specific prohibition against turning in cards, but were, rather, "symbolic speech" — a form of speaking out on public issues by means of nonviolent unprovocative conduct.

The defense may also allege prejudicial handling of the trial by the judge; that his final charge was in error in a number of respects; and that there just plain wasn't any evidence to support the government's charge that the defendants entered into a criminal agreement with each other to violate the draft law.

## Tea For Two Suits Thieu To T

By Stan Levco

The public announcements on the results of the Paris peace talks from Xuan Van Thuy, spokesman for Hanoi, and Averill Harriman, spokesman for Washington, have differed sharply. And as long as these talks drag on, Premier Thieu, spokesman for South Vietnam, is satisfied, because the U.S. is retaining its fighting troops in Vietnam.

Few know that the key to the lack of progress of the talks, and of Thieu's satisfaction, is an unpublicized meeting between Harriman and Thuy last April. The two diplomats held the first of their now famous tea talks in Alabama, a place considered neutral to the interests of both Hanoi and Washington. What transpired there has shaped the current progress of the peace talks.

The meeting began with the usual diplomatic irrelevances. After about five hours, Harriman broke down, "Listen, Thuy. My government and my people are sick and tired of this war. And we want peace at any price."

Thuy smiled a cunning North Vietnamese smile and said, "My people, too, are tired of the war. And we're prepared to surrender within a month."

Both were anxious to stop the war, but diplomatic theory required a bitter struggle before any agreement could be reached. Harriman was stymied. Thuy sat silent. It was obvious the two leaders were at an impasse.

Thuy, being a novice in such matters, had Harriman explain to him the ramifications of a quick settlement. "If we agree too quickly both my government and your government will suspect we were too soft on each other. We've got to sweat, accuse, ignore, look tired, and make the negotiations last a while, so both sides will be satisfied that they got the best deal they could," said Harriman.

Agreeing, Thuy shrewdly offered a few suggestions: Disagree on a meeting place. Make unrealistic requirements for meaningful talks. Drop hints that the talks are going well. Deny hints that the rumors of a major offensive. Drop more hints about how well the talks are going. Deny them. And for good measure, deny some hints that weren't even dropped.

Harriman approved of Thuy's suggestions and added a few of his own. So the two men spent days secretly adopting plans for improving the peace talks.

Rather than reveal the rest of their plot and spoil the story, I suggest you check your local newspaper for the next episode in this exciting series.

## 402 Electoral Votes

### "The New Party" Looks To 39 States

"The New Party," a new grassroots political party (See The Statesman, Aug. 14) which leans toward Sen. Eugene McCarthy, may attempt to nominate him for the presidency if the Democratic convention at Chicago fails to do so, an article in The New Republic magazine disclosed today.

The article, which appears in the current August 10 edition, says New Party workers are hopeful of getting a place on the ballot in 39 States having a combined total of 402 electoral votes. It says that this Fourth Party movement's leaders "avoid talk of candidates" but "it is no secret that Senator McCarthy, Sen. George McGovern, Mayor John Lindsay, Sen. Mark Hatfield and, possibly, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller would have some following."

Author Paul Wieck predicts, "The big push will come after Chicago if the outcome of the Democratic and Republican conventions (platform, credentials fights, and nominee) is completely unacceptable." It explains, "If the outcome of either convention is such that the people would be attracted to the New Party have a home in November, the effort will fade out" but New Party strategists are betting it will be a Humphrey-Nixon

race this year.

The article says New Party spokesmen report it will be "easy" to qualify in the following 12 States having 118 electoral votes:

Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island and Virginia.

The Fourth Party movement also aspires to a place on the ballot in California "Where 'independent' electors can be filed with 330,000 signatures up to Sept. 7 and (then) you have 280, over half the electoral college total," Wieck writes.

Wieck points out that the Peace and Freedom Party, whose aims are akin to those of The New Party, is already on the ballot in three key states—Michigan, Pennsylvania and New Jersey—and may get together with the New Party. In all, he says, the New Party could find its way on the ballot in all but 11 States.

States in which deadlines have passed and where New Party hopes are dim include Alaska, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, and West Virginia.

But court fights are to be made, Wieck says, in Maryland and Massachusetts.

## Reflections . . .

(Continued from inside cover)  
ease and little noise.

A social scientist devises formulas to "win the hearts and minds" of peasants whose only wish is to remain pure in their heart and clean in their mind.

A harmless looking scientist invents machines to kill with the greatest of ease. Confronted with this environment, a young man has no other choice except to say "no" to his elders and their establishments. He loses faith in any organized body, in any dogma, or any ism because he knows that sooner or later these doctrines and these institutions will lead him into an invisible prison and into the forests of Vietnam. No wonder why in many student meetings and demonstrations, the Black Flag of anarchism is raised.

But in the tumult of their commitment, in the fracas of their rebellions, students realize that they are struggling for a saner and a more humane, more compassionate community of men in which sharing is important and thinking and learning must be related. This realization explains the presence of the Red Flag without the hammer and the sickle and the stars, the plain Red Flag of the brave, the committed, of those who believe in participatory democracy and communal life. Communism with a small "c" is in order.

The measure of success of the student rebellions can be judged by the worries

and fears among the established governments in both the Communist (with a Big "C") and the Capitalist sides. Some people, supposedly concerned, supposedly liberal, ask, "What do the students want, what is their program for the future?"

This question does not need to be raised. Program and action are one, and no meaningful program can be born without personal daily experiences. The young people reject and despise the "think tanks" and the programming scientists. They want to learn while fighting and fight while learning.

In the past, power has grown "out of the barrels of guns," out of the clever manipulations and investments of capital. The power of the future will grow out of the accumulated and personal experiences of millions of students united in their compassionate view of man's fate. From experiences, from sharing, from communal sufferings, they will offer to the next generation a program and a direction.

To judge the young by the old clichés and the old people is like what a Taoist said: "An owl can catch fleas at night and see the tip of a hair, but if it comes out in the daytime, it may stare with its eyes and not see a mountain—the natures of different creatures are different."

There are still too many owls in the daytime, glaring world of revolutions in the 1960's.

The Statesman

The 1968 Summer Executive Council presents

# SUMMER DAY

This Saturday, August 24

12:00 NOON—12:00 MIDNIGHT

## FROLIC

Featuring Field Day competitions from 12-3:00, open to everyone.

## TALENT

Provided by local folksingers performing informally during the athletic events.

## MUSIC

Continuously from 3-11:30 by two bands.

## FOOD

Served at 4:00, 5:15, and 6:30 for a dime or less.

Come to the field  
next to "F" parking lot



EVERYONE WELCOME

August 21, 1968

## INSIDE THE NEWS

### New UMB Chancellor

Dr. Francis L. Broderick, Dean of Lawrence and Downer Colleges at Lawrence University in Wisconsin and former Peace Corps Director in Ghana, has been named Chancellor of the University of Massachusetts at Boston, it has been announced by President John W. Lederle.

Dr. Broderick will take up his new post on Oct. 1. The Boston campus, which opened its doors in 1965 with 1000 students, will have an enrollment of 3400 in September. It will graduate its first class of approximately 800 students next June. The new chancellor fills the position vacated by Dr. John W. Ryan, who is leaving to become Vice President for Regional Campuses at Indiana University.

In addition to his duties as Dean at Lawrence University, Dr. Broderick serves as Gordon R. Clapp Professor of American Studies. He joined the Lawrence faculty in 1966 after heading the Peace Corps in Ghana, Africa for two years.

An authority on American social thought and the history of minority and religious leaders, Dr. Broderick received his early schooling in Massachusetts at Phillips Academy in Andover. In 1943 he graduated from Princeton with high honors in history. He was the first graduate of that institution's program of study in American Civilization. After serving as an officer in World War II, he

returned to Princeton as a Woodrow Wilson Fellow and then went to Harvard University as Princeton Scholar in 1946. He earned his M.A. in history and his Ph.D. degree in History of American Civilization at Harvard.

In making the announcement, President Lederle said, "We sought a man for the Chancellorship who is attuned to the rapid changes being wrought in higher education, the cities and among the minority groups in this nation. We wanted a man dedicated to undergraduate teaching of the first order and an experienced administrator, preferably with knowledge of the unique problems of the Commonwealth. Francis Broderick is that man."

"He has been an outstanding teacher and author. He knows the problems of the emerging nations, he is an authority on social change in the U.S., and he understands the problems of minority groups—particularly the blacks—in their struggle for human dignity. Under his leadership I expect UMass-Boston, as a major part of our state-wide university system, to become one of the great urban, public institutions in the nation."

Regarding his new assignment, Dr. Broderick said, "The tradition of the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, and especially its dramatic growth in the last decade, provide a starting point for Boston. An able faculty and a lively student body supply a rich endowment for a University that scarcely owns the roof over its administrative head."

"The concern of the trustees for the needs of the city give the Boston campus promise equal to its hopes. And the whole metropolitan area surrounding Boston offers a great variety of resources that bode well for its future."

The new Chancellor taught at the State University of Iowa and then for a number of years at Phillips Exeter Academy before leaving for Peace Corps duty in 1964. He has also taught summers at Columbia University, Trinity College in Washington, D.C., St. Michael's College, Catholic University of America, and Michigan State University. In the summer of 1967 he directed Lawrence University's German Study Center in Bonnigheim, Germany.

His most recent book, written with August Meier, "Negro Protest Thought in the Twentieth Century," was published as part of the American Heritage Series, by Bobbs-Merrill in 1966.

He is the author of "W.E.B. DuBois: Negro Leader in a Time of Crisis," "Right Reverend New Dealer: John A. Ryan," "The Origins of the Constitution," and was the editor of the "popular edition" of John Tracy Ellis' "The Life of James Cardinal Gibbons," National Catholic Book award winner in 1964. At the present time Dr. Broderick is writing a volume on the Reconstruction for Macmillan's "New Perspectives in American History."

Author of a number of articles in leading journals, magazines and encyclopedias, Dr. Broderick is currently President of the American Catholic Historical Association.

He is married to the former Barbara Baldrige. The couple has four children.

### Jazz Workshop This Friday

Musical activities on this campus have, until recently, been restricted to such administratively controlled organizations as the Marching Band, the University Orchestra, and the Choral—whose functions never exceeded anything but mere recitals and show performances. Last week there was initiated a new group of musical "hard-noses" whose function is to go beyond the mere performance stage and to strive for an audience-participation program. They are the first branch of a country-wide jazz workshop to be started on this campus.

Already many other universities have started and succeeded in producing such jazz workshops; among them are the University of California at Berkeley, and the University of Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania. The caliber of the music departments at these universities has, in our opinion, been vastly superior to anything on this campus. In order curriculum, the study of jazz and its

to establish a well-rounded musical theory is vital. For through the study of jazz we have been able to see more clearly the highly structured geometry of the old classical composers.

The purpose of the Jazz Workshop is to familiarize audiences as well as musicians with the intricacies of contemporary sound, which cover a range from blues to rock and roll. Discussion panels and speakers will be the main instrument of their guidance.

Also, the Workshop has planned to hold several open continuous jam sessions at which such previously discussed theories will be put into action. It will be the first time that music will be extended so freely to a student environment. In the coming semesters they've planned several large-scale concerts in which such notables as Miles Davis, Bill Evans and Charlie Byrd will be asked to perform.

An opening concert by the Jazz

Workshop will be given this Friday, August 23 in the Student Union Ballroom. Appearing will be the Elysian Time Machine, the University's own jazz group, and the rock and blues group, The Magic Theatre. In an attempt to show the similarities between Rock and Jazz, both groups have been scheduled to put on a combined hour of musical experimentation. Concurrently, a light show put on by Rien Lee from the Art Department will strengthen the media of total involvement.

The entire show will be taped with the help of WPCR's Art McLain, whose show "Of Cabbages and Kings" has been featuring works by the Elysian Time Machine. It is hoped that the evening will be unique and enjoyable to those who attend, and that the Jazz Workshop will continue to bring more such events to the campus.

The UMass Jazz Workshop  
Carol Fisher, Secretary

### Grant For Hampshire College

Franklin Patterson, President of Hampshire College, has announced a \$4,500 Library planning grant from the Educational Facilities Laboratories. The grant will be used to develop methods of predicting changes in technology and assessing its effect on library building, functions, and organization. Robert Taylor, Director of the Library, will supervise the inquiry.

Hampshire will break ground for the Library in October so that the building may be ready for the first group of students in 1970. But if this building is to incorporate advantageously the technological innovations which are numerous and rapidly changing, library planners must find ways of evaluating these innovations according to Hampshire's needs.

The Hampshire Library will be both a repository of information and an experimenting communications center. Information in various forms—(books, records, films, lectures, computer programs)—will be stored there. But information will also be transmitted from the Library to the user by means such as television, computer terminals, teletype, and telephone.

Hampshire planners are, therefore, concerned with three general problems: First, how will communications technology influence routine library processing and information storage, retrieval and display. An interesting example of possible obsolescence lies in the recent development of new vehicles, such as gas, flame, lasers and fluids, for the movement of messages. These may demand conduits of a radically different nature than those presently used. Furthermore, Hampshire wants to know what possibilities there are for cooperative activity among the college and public libraries and what effect these activities will have on library organization and administration.

Secondly, Hampshire's planners are concerned with how quickly library users can accept change and whether a library building can be designed to serve users and experiment with technological innovations at the same time.

From this information about the impact of technology on library design and on user attitudes, Hampshire's planners will then be able to predict the general design pattern for future college libraries and what problems they must solve, if they are to take advantage of technological innovation.

### UMies In Visto

Cheryl Weiss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Weiss, 33 Lawton St., Brookline, Mass., was one of 32 trainees who were graduated recently from a VISTA training program at the University of Maryland in Baltimore.

As a Volunteer in Service to America, Miss Weiss, 20, will spend one year working with the Cumberland Community Action Agency, Inc., N.C. The Volunteers will aide in consumer education programs and health and sanitation programs.

Miss Weiss has been attending the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. She is a 1966 graduate of Brookline High School, and has worked as a playground instructor for the Brookline Recreation Department. Her previous volunteer experience includes tutoring with the Northern Student Movement in Roxbury.

Arthur Washburn, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Washburn, 96 Grove St., Plainville, Mass., was one of 24 trainees who were graduated from a training program at the University of Oregon in Eugene.

Washburn, 21, will spend one year working with the Safford Area Council in Tucson, Ariz. The Volunteers will train indigenous people in education and recreation programs. They will also offer employment counselling and home management.

Washburn attended the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. He received his Wildlife Life and Forestry Training in Walpole, Mass. He is a 1965 graduate of Philip High School in Wrentham.

Washburn was most recently employed at the Plainville Fire Department. Prior to this, he was a Park and Recreational Supervisor in Plainville. His previous volunteer experience includes working with the Plainville Red Cross.

### Peace Corps Needs Teachers

The Peace Corps is seeking 38 Volunteers for a special teaching program which will begin training for Peru this fall.

Twenty-two Volunteers are needed with advanced degrees in education or with B.A.'s in secondary education. Peru also wants 16 Peace Corps Volunteers with degrees in elementary education. Retired teachers are urged to apply, as are married couples both of whom must qualify as Volunteer teachers.

Overseas, Volunteers will teach in Peru's provincial *Normales* (teachers' colleges) where they will help develop permanent modern science and mathematics curricula.

They will teach primary and secondary school teachers, serving as advisors to the secondary teachers, and they will supervise four-year practice teaching.

Volunteers are also needed to set up and improve school laboratory facilities.

Twelve weeks of Peace Corps training will begin November 6 in Puerto Rico. Volunteers will learn Spanish and Peruvian educational practices. They will also practice teach in the island's schools.

During an additional four weeks' training in Peru, Volunteers will attend special workshops and seminars under the auspices of the Peruvian Ministry of Education. These sessions, conducted in Spanish, will focus on teaching physics, chemistry, biology and math.

For additional information contact Robert Arellanes, Peru Operations Officer, Peace Corps, Room 816, Washington, D. C. 20525.

Dr. Ronald Gottesman (center), a UMass alumnus, works with colleagues on a new volume at the Howells Center at Indiana University. At right is Prof. Edwin H. Cady, and in the foreground Prof. David Nordloh. Professor Gottesman received the bachelor of arts degree from UMass in 1955. He formerly lived in Haverhill, Mass., where his mother, Mrs. Eva Gottesman, still resides.





## LNS Moves To Montague

The Liberation News Service, official voice of the youthful, left-wing politics, has moved its operation, presses, wire service equipment and staff from New York City to Montague. Not without some problems, however.

The home base of the news service, the farm owned by Amherst College graduate Marshall Bloom, was under attack last Monday by what appeared to be a rival group from New York.

Kidnapping, larceny and assault complaints against 13 from New York were issued Tuesday by the Franklin County District Court following the alleged invasion of the home.

Police Chief Edward Hughes said a group invaded the home of Bloom, about midnight Monday and held Bloom and eight or nine guests captives for more than six hours.

Hughes said Kathy Hutchinson, 26, of New York, one of the guests was forced to sign a \$6000 check.

"The problem seems to be an internal dispute between two groups of hippies," Hughes said.

The publishing firm of LNS is now known as the New Media Project. Partner with Bloom is Ray Mungo, former editor of the BU News.

The business is described as a publishing firm for books and magazines to give the hippie point of view. Mungo

founded Liberation News Service to provide news to the underground press.

As the week went on, however, the question of who was to blame for what was fogged as both sides in the hippie dispute issued charges. It was rumored at the beginning of the week that Mungo and Bloom would eventually drop the charges against the 13 from New York.

## McCarthy Takes A Stand

Senator Eugene McCarthy was the first presidential candidate to come out with a strong plan for attacking the problems of unemployment in the slums. While other candidates floundered with phrases about law and order, McCarthy issued a position paper which made government the "employer of last resort."

Following are excerpts from his statement:

Since 1946, the United States has been committed to assuring employment for all Americans. But the promise of the 1946 Employment Act has not been honored. Instead, there has grown up in our cities a colony of the unemployed—living with an unemployment rate greater than that which the entire nation experienced during the depression.

Some evidence... suggests that the employment condition in the ghetto is getting worse as industry continues to flee the central city.

The crisis of our cities is a direct result of our failure to produce jobs. A

man without a job is a man with no future and no hope.

### Government must help

If the private sector cannot produce the jobs necessary, the government must be the employer of the last resort. The President's Commission on Automation and Technology reported a potential of 5.3 million jobs in the public service field.

We must (also) stimulate the private sector to create new jobs on an unprecedented scale.

We call then for a new employment policy for the ghetto—to create new jobs, and new kinds of jobs for the poor of our inner cities. Such a new policy must summon the resources and commitment of the public and private sectors alike. And it may move immediately to guarantee full access for the unemployed in four critical fields.

## Columbia: Lull Before The Storm

There is a tense feeling in the air at Columbia University and the summer activities there are like the lull before the storm. The following is an excerpt of a report on the summer activities at Columbia filed for the Christian Monitor, by David Holmstrom.

A tomato-red flag hung from the third floor of the Summer Liberation

(Continued on page 10)

## dangling conversation

where it is

records  
clothing  
penny candy  
handmade jewelry  
op-art posters  
art blocks  
art reproductions  
candles  
imported gifts  
imported toys

103 north pleasant st. amherst, mass.

The Statesman

## In The Statesman Next Week...

Matt Zunic was fired as UMass basketball coach in 1963. The reason given: too much lip for the referees. There was, in particular, a two-point loss to Canisius that year and a stormy debate between Zunic and a ref.

The students who were shocked at the dismissal of the popular coach and who banded in protest have since departed from the U-Mass scene. But Zunic, like the ghost of Christmas-past, remains to haunt the athletic department, eager to call out each violation of athletic rules in and around the Boyden Building. And he remains firm in his belief that his demise involved far more than a spat with an official during the heat of a basketball game.

Read the revealing story of the reviling coach in the "On the Off-Season" column in next week's issue.



# The Week in Sports

By Jan Curley

## Westchester Riches

Middle-aged golfers with expanding waistlines took heart Sunday as they nervously watched one of their own make a spectacular comeback on the links. Julius Boros, the old man in golf at 48, exploded out of a trap and sank a 12 foot putt on the final green to win the Westchester Golf Classic by one shot.

His 272 hole putt was just one above those carded by defending champion Jack Nicklaus, rookie Bob Murphy and Don Sikes. Nicklaus had been under the weather all week with a virus and played most of the course doped up with pills.

The Westchester is the richest of all golf tournaments with Boros taking home \$50,000 and the three second place winners each taking \$20,416 in prize money. For Big Jules it was his second major tournament victory in a month—he won the PGA in July, the oldest ever to win that title—and it was just another one of his golfing miracles.

## Immortal Babe

It was 20 years ago last Friday that headlines in every paper in the nation proclaimed: "Babe Ruth Is Dead at 53." The Babe's untimely death brought to a close one of the most glorious careers in baseball, and one that has not been equalled since, nor is it likely that it ever will.

George Herman Ruth set many records in his time, most of them at the plate, and the two generations of baseball players since then have left most of them intact.

The Mantle-Maris assault on his home, run record total for one season may have been legitimate. But the point in dispute is that the Babe hit his home runs in a shorter season than the one in which Mantle and Maris accomplished their feat.

The Bambino's record of 714 home runs in his career may never fall. No one has seriously challenged that record, and Willie Mays and Hank Aaron, the only active players in the majors who have a shot at it, say they will gladly finish a distant second to Ruth. Mays has 579 so far, but he is 37 and retirement looms in his not too distant future. Aaron has 502 at the age of 34, and most give him the best chance of equalling or surpassing Ruth. Aaron says he will be glad to settle for 650, which he figures to be his maximum in the time he has left to play.

Major league players and sports-writers remain in awe of Babe Ruth, and he is revered like a god. The players seem reluctant to even think of

breaking any of his records. Sportsmen like him are far and few between, perhaps only a once in a lifetime phenomenon, and any tribute paid to him seems inadequate in light of what he did for baseball.

## Cub Courting

When a pitcher is warned about throwing illegal pitches in a game by the umpire, shouldn't the umpire remove him from the game? Such was not the case in the Sunday contest between the Cincinnati Reds and the Chicago Cubs, and now manager Leo Durocher is threatening to take umpire Chris Pelekoudas to court.

Pelekoudas alleged that Cub reliever Phil Regan was throwing an illegal vase-line ball. The incident started a series of heated discussions with Pelekoudas and Durocher and three other Cubs were ejected from the game, but Regan stayed in.

The first argument came when the plate umpire called a ball on Regan for throwing the illegal pitch to Mack Jones. Pelekoudas relented and reversed his call, but when Jones fled out on a 2-2 pitch, Pelekoudas ruled it an illegal pitch and allowed Jones to hit again. Durocher came out of the dugout to protest.

After Pelekoudas inspected the sweat-band inside Regan's hat, he informed the manager that he had found traces of "a substance." The Cub manager lost his temper and was tossed out of the game by first base umpire Mel Steiner. Cub outfielder Al Spangler was also bounced when he charged umpire Shag Crawford.

Durocher charged that Pelekoudas was ruining Regan's career, and pointed out that the rule book states that if the ball was a spitball, the pitcher is supposed to be removed from the game after being warned by the ump. Regan at no time went to his mouth.

Regan denied that he had vaseline on his cap and called Pelekoudas a liar for accusing him of such action. Durocher has threatened to take the umpire to court and has demanded an investigation by the baseball commissioner's office.

Durocher has become the hope of all Chicago Cubs fans these days. When Durocher was managing the New York Giants back in 1951, he led them in a miracle charge to overcome the Brooklyn Dodgers with a 13½ game deficit. The Giants and the Dodgers went into a three game playoff. Many are the fans who would like to see him do it again, and ironically enough the situation is about the same. The Cards are leading the Cubs by 15½ games as they are tied with Atlanta for fourth.

## Next Year?

The Monday morning blahs weren't half so crippling this week after the Red Sox had ended their weekend stint against the Detroit Tigers. The Sox lost Friday, 4-0, against Dennis McLain who notched his 25th victory and still remains unbeaten on the road.

Tiger catcher Bill Freehan's home run belt in the top of the eleventh spoiled Saturday afternoon. The Red Sox were playing like it was last season and they were still in contention for the pennant as Ken Harrelson drove his 32nd homer to tie the game up at 9-9 in the bottom of the ninth. The Martin-Parnell-Coleman team enlivened the game with their between the pitch and hit account of the sky, clouds and sun in Boston. The Fenway Bards far outdid themselves this time.

Pizarro limited the Bengals to four hits on the way to his 4-1 win Sunday. Mike Andrews, who has been on a hitting rampage, had his nine game streak broken, although he had only one chance, striking out in the first and laying down a sacrifice bunt and walking twice.

When the Tigers left town, no one was talking about the Red Sox bringing the flag back to Fenway Park again this year. It was the last chance for the Sox to put a dent in the Tiger lead, but the Fates were against them. For the Red Sox to even tie the Tigers, they have to win 31 of their last 38 games. The Tigers need only to win 20 of their remaining 40 to take it. But the Sox still have a crack at second place, and compared to their usual second division finishes, the fans who will grumble will be few and far between. Maybe next year, when the Sox have their team intact again, they could win the AL race.

## Rip Van Winkle

When Satchel Paige dons No. 65 for the Atlanta Braves Friday night, he will become the oldest major league pitcher in history, and he will set out to win a pension plan.

The legendary hurler will make his first start on Hank Aaron Night, and the No. 65 represents more than just a number on the roster. Satch needs only 158 more days to become eligible for the five year pension plan which pays \$250 at the age of 65. Braves President William C. Bartholomay has said he will keep Paige on until 1969 when he will become eligible for the pension. Paige will act as an advisor and part-time pitcher. In his last start in a Kansas City uniform, Paige pitched three scoreless innings of ball against the Red Sox in 1965. After that he stayed on in Kansas as a deputy sheriff.

The lithe, 6' 4" pitcher was scouted by Atlanta when he was pitching for an All-Star team around Seattle. Paige quipped that it must have been a scout with an eye for young talent who signed him. He sounded a little like Rip Van Winkle as he asked how the pitchers were pitching to the hitters these days.

The Statesman

## Champion Chomption

Forward Pass, the lodestar of three-year-olds, was beaten by Whitney's Chomption in the Travers Stakes at Saratoga, which is regarded as one of the most desirable prizes in the realm of thoroughbred racing for three-year-olds.

Chomption was merely repeating history as his sire, Tompion, had won the Travers Stakes in 1960 on the same kind of rainy day and muddy course. Chomption scored the upset by pacing a 2:04/5 in the mile and a quarter test. Calumet Farm's Forward Pass was the 4-5 favorite and was previously regarded as the outstanding colt for his age in training.

The betting had been in favor of Forward Pass, and those who put \$2 on Chomption collected only \$31.20. Chomption was the field's lightweight, packing only 114 pounds against the top burden of 126 carried by Forward Pass.

## PGA Split

There were rumblings in the golf world last week as the professional golfers split from the parent PGA organization. The multi-million dollar structure shook under the withdrawal, and shaking the most was the American Broadcasting Company which had signed a contract to broadcast virtually every big tournament except the Masters.

The whole situation is somewhat reminiscent of the recent football hassle, but money is not the dominant issue. The management of the PGA maintain that they are still open to negotiations with the players, but the players are intent upon conducting their own tour.

The players promised that they would not boycott the present tour and will finish out the year and play in at least the Bob Hope Classic at Palm Desert, Calif., and the Doral at Miami.

The executives of the PGA said in Palm Beach Gardens, Fla., that their tournament committee, which included Jack Nicklaus, Frank Beard, Gardner Dickinson and Doug Ford, had been abolished. None of them said that they would cancel their membership as the result of their action.

Bud Wilkinson, formerly the Oklahoma football coach and formerly a candidate for the U.S. Senate is expected to be tapped for the job of managing the pro tournament golfers organization. Wilkinson, who is now a sportscaster, was unavailable for comment, but the pros felt he was "receptive" to the idea. His new position would be that of commissioner of big time golf tournaments.

## Long Battle

Maurice Stokes was once the brightest prospect of the Cincinnati Royals in the National Basketball Association, but an injury in a 1958 playoff game changed all of that.

August 21, 1968

Today Stokes is an invalid confined to a wheelchair or to a bed. Occasionally he leaves the Good Samaritan Hospital in Cincinnati. He is making progress after suffering post-traumatic encephalopathy, which is encephalitis brought on by a blow to the head. For weeks he was like a vegetable and near death. But now he can speak, although haltingly, and does handicraft.

Each year a benefit game is held at Kutsher's Country Club, with the proceeds going to a fund to pay Stokes' medical bills. Jack Twyman, a former teammate of Stokes, has been his legal guardian since the accident. He has devoted an endless number of hours to Stokes, and receives far more than he gives as he watches Stokes' slow progress.

Winston Brown also spends hours with Stokes, shaving him, dressing him. He brings him home at Christmas-time to be with Brown's family.

## Glancing Askance

UMass' John Canty signed a contract with the Houston Astros last weekend. The southpaw hurler, who was an All-Yankee Conference in 1967 after an 8-2 season during which he fanned 145, will report to the Astros training camp next spring. Canty was sidelined this year in mid-season with an arm injury. Houston signed Canty on the recommendation of scout Stan Benjamin of Greenfield . . . Boston College's Brendan McCarthy, who once did Greg Landry in on the football field, was signed by the Detroit Lions. McCarthy was obtained from the Green Bay Packers, and now Landry and McCarthy are teammates. The Lions gave an undisclosed future draft pick in the exchange. A Lions spokesman said McCarthy would be used to fill in for Nick Eddie, who underwent knee surgery and will be sidelined for at least six to eight weeks . . . Heavyweight boxing champion Joe Frazier was slightly injured in a motorcycle accident. Frazier suffered a sprained foot and bruises, and he was commended by his doctor for wearing boots and a helmet . . . Baltimore Orioles' catcher Andy Etchebarren will be out perhaps for the remainder of the season with a broken bone in his little right finger when struck by a foul tip in a game with the Athletics . . . UMass football players will return to campus for drills Aug. 28. They will be housed in John F. Kennedy Upper House . . . The Detroit Tigers still have a solid lead in the American League pennant race. The team has a batting average of .227, fifth place in the AL team batting averages. There is only one of the mound staff with an ERA under 3.19. McLain is leading the Tiger pack with a healthy 1.87. None of the Detroit batters are in the Top Ten . . .

Montreal has secured its National Baseball League franchise. The team sponsors beat the deadline by 24 hours with a check for \$1,120,000, a down payment on the \$10 million needed, presented to NL President Warren Giles. John McHale was named president and chief executive of the still nameless team and Jim Fanning was named general manager. Lester B. Pearson was named honorary president of the outfit . . . Hank Bauer, fired by the Orioles a month ago, was named to manage Kansas City's American League expansion team, the Royals, next year. Bauer will take coaches Billy Hunter, as well as Orioles' Whitey Herzog, now the farm director for the New York Mets . . . Patriots are good for another year in Boston, so says President Billy Sullivan. Rumors have been afloat all summer that the Pats would be leaving Bean-town for another city if plans for a stadium were not forthcoming from the state legislature or some private concern . . . The Celtics were sold to P. Ballantine and Sons of Newark, N.J., for a reported \$3.5 million, but the sale will not affect the home of the Celtics. Jack Waldron, senior vice president of the beer company and former Celtics president, will be resuming his chores once again. Red Auerbach was taken completely by surprise and learned of the trade in a telephone call . . . Joe Namath and his golden knee are giving the New York Jets some headaches again. Namath had to leave the camp and miss the game with the Pats. Babe Parilli stepped in to start against his former teammates . . . Doug Rader, the hard hitting Astros player in more ways than one, has received more than 40 threatening letters since the melee involving Kevin Collins. Rader has had a special detail assigned to his room by the New York police. Teammate Rusty Staub, who also has red hair, pasted his name on his uniform, just to be sure they didn't get the wrong guy.

There is a bronze statue outside of Busch Stadium these days and if it weren't for the letters on the side, no one would know that it was Stan Musial. The Musial marble is as bad as the Hurd painting of LBJ, but Musial didn't even have the chance to reject it. Stan the Man looks like he is wearing a money belt, baggy pants and a West Virginia coal miner's hat. One cannot be sure whether the tears wept at the dedication were for the emotionalism involved or for that atrocious likeness . . . Members of the omnipotent National Rifle Association have turned their rifles in for poison pens. They have started shooting back at the advertising agency helping to lead a drive for stricter gun control laws by pressuring their members to stop using the agency. An article ridiculing the campaign and listing seven accounts held by the agency, North Advertising of Chicago, is carried in the current issue of the NRA magazine, *American Rifle*. The key slogan used by the ad firm is: "Write your senator-while you still have one." North President Donald Nathanson has vowed to stick to his guns and continue to run the adds . . .

## More News . . .

(Continued from p. 6)

School. On the crowded steps in front of the brownstone a barefooted, shirtless, and bearded young man named John Jacobs looked across West 114th Street at the backside of Columbia University's Butler Library and said, "Whatever they're expecting, they're going to get."

The "they" referred to was just about any Columbia administration official from Grayson Kirk, the president, on down to any janitor in the administration center in Low Library.

### Grant received

And what is expected when the semester starts in September is trouble, maybe disruptive, maybe not, but trouble that reflects student discontent with the slow efforts of a renowned university to alter its policies.

Despite the relatively calm summer session on the bruised campus, those elements of student dissent which helped turn the Ivy League school into a battleground last April are still evident and angry, although more frag-

## USSPA Director Refuses Induction

WASHINGTON (CPS) — Robert Johnston, the executive director of the U.S. Student Press Association, has refused to be inducted into the armed services.

Johnston, a former editor of *The Michigan Daily* at the University of Michigan, said his decision to resist the draft "is a personal decision, and does not constitute in any way an endorsement explicit or implied by the U.S. Student Press Association of my action, or of any such actions by anyone at any time or place."

In explaining his decision, he said, "I have made every possible and reasonable effort to cooperate with my draft board in Atlanta, Ga. In response they have harassed me at every opportunity. For almost two years they have dealt with my case arbitrarily and capriciously at every hand, failing even to maintain a Board-appointed appeal agent to assist me as required by law."

He added, "All this has been in spite of every reasonable representation on my part to them, and on the part of many friends and colleagues, of my situation. Under the circumstances, they leave me no recourse other than to refuse to be inducted through such arrogant, medieval procedures, and to seek a full and hopefully fair hearing in the courts."

mented than before.

Now isolated into a movement attempting to "radicalize society," members from Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the original Strike Committee operate from the loose-knit Liberation School in the shadow of Butler Library.

Another offshoot group, the Moderate Students for a Reconstructed University (SRU), are concerned solely with changing the university. They recently received a \$10,000 grant from the Ford Foundation to study restructuring of the university.

Prof. Herbert A. Deane, assistant provost for academic planning, recently made public a draft memorandum—supported by David B. Truman, vice-president of the university—which would give students a voice in formulating new rules of discipline. Professor Deane said "enormous changes" would be required in university statutes.

Under the plan new disciplinary rules would be formulated by a committee of eight students, eight faculty members, four deans, and a director of student affairs. Students would also have a role in disciplinary procedures through all-student tribunals from each school in the university. They would hear cases involving violations of rules of conduct, including demonstrations.

### Resignation noted

Dr. Kirk has read the memorandum but made no public statement in regard to it. All authority for rules rests in the office of the president.

But the recent resignation of Edward W. Barrett, dean of the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism, illustrates the over-riding concern of students and many faculty members with the need for broad changes in university policy, not just discipline alone.

In resigning, Mr. Barrett said, "I simply find myself in disagreement with the basic outlook of a majority of those who make university policy. I should add that, while I have real sympathy for many who seek constructive change, I have no sympathy whatever for the young SDS group who seek destruction."

But the Alumni Federation of Columbia, pushing off on a quite different tack, has just rejected the idea of any fundamental change in the university structure, including any student role in disciplinary proceedings or curriculum planning.

The federation's newly issued proposals for Columbia's future call for firm disciplinary action against the protestors of last spring and a clear set of limits for student protests and punishments for violators.

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## THE ARTS

### Concerts Conclude

The Summer Arts Program of chamber music concerts at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst will conclude this week with two concerts by the New England Festival Chamber Orchestra under Paul Olefsky's direction.

The first of the concerts will be held on Thursday evening, August 22nd at 8:00 p.m. in Bartlett Auditorium. Works to be performed on this occasion will be Vivaldi's violin Concerto in E flat major with William Steck as soloist as well as works by Johann Christian Bach, Wolf-Ferrari, Corelli and Dr. Philip Bezanson of the UMass music department. Joining Mr. Steck as one of the featured soloists will be the distinguished English-born bassoonist George Zukerman.

The series of concerts will conclude on Sunday afternoon, August 25th with a program on the South Terrace, Student Union at 4:00 p.m. (in case of rain, Bowker Auditorium). The program will be a festive one with performances of a Vivaldi Cello Concerto with Paul Olefsky as soloist and conductor, a first performance of George Walker's "Antifony for String Orchestra" and works by Bach and Mozart. Soloists scheduled

(Continued on page 12)



GEORGE ZUKERMAN



PAUL OLEFSKY



ESTELA KERSENBAUM



## THE FACULTY

### Fellowship For Wrisley

Albert L. Wrisley, assistant professor of Food Science and Technology at UMass, has been awarded the 1968-1969 Graduate Fellowship from the Heinz National Restaurant Foundation.

The \$2000 fellowship is part of a program to improve teacher qualifications for hospitality industry education. It is offered on a competitive basis to a person who is enrolled in a graduate degree program to improve his skills as a teacher or administrator of occupational food service programs. Wrisley is a candidate for a Ph.D. degree in business administration at UMass.

An independent scholarship committee composed of educators and administrators in the food service field selected Prof. Wrisley over 19 other candidates throughout the country.

A graduate of Cornell University in 1950, he received his M.A. from Michigan State in 1963. Before coming to UMass, he managed restaurants and hotels in the eastern and southern United States.

Since joining the UMass hotel and restaurant management faculty in 1961 Prof. Wrisley has been involved in expanding the department's program. He is the author of a series of manuals dealing with food service management procedures.

### Braunthal Applauded

An article written by Dr. Gerard Braunthal, professor of government, has been selected by a council of librarians as one of the 10 outstanding magazine articles published in the month of May, it was announced recently by the Franklin Square-Mayfair Agency.

In "Death of the German Economic Miracle," written for *Current History* Magazine, Dr. Braunthal analyzed the recent recession in the German economy in terms of governmental attempts to ease the slump and the long range success of these attempts.

The coalition government formed in Germany in 1966 when the recession contributed to the defeat of the previous government has successfully averted the economic crisis, according to Dr. Braunthal. Forthcoming national elections, however, may split the coalition and force the government to make important changes in relief measures.

Cabinet members Karl Schiller and Franz-Josef Strauss, through a series of compromises, were able to achieve a rise in the economy, said Braunthal. They represent opposing political parties, however, and the compromises may break down when their parties compete against each other in the 1969 elections. Dr. Braunthal also noted the opposition of the German labor unions whose views on the economic situation must be listened to in an election year.

Other outstanding magazine articles noted by the librarians included "The Reverend Mr. Coffin, Dr. Spock, and the ACLU," by Joseph W. Bishop, Jr., which appeared in *Harper's* and David Riesman's "An Exchange with Brazilian Students," published in *American Scholar*.

Born in Gera, Germany, Dr. Braunthal has been a UMass faculty member since 1954. A noted expert on German affairs, his other publications include a book, "The Federation of German Industry in Politics" and many articles for scholarly journals.

### \$30,000 Research Awarded

UMass department of environmental sciences at the Waltham Field Station has been awarded a \$30,000 research contract by the U.S. Public Health Service to study long term, low level effects of air pollutants on the productivity of greenhouse vegetable and floricultural crops.

Professor William A. Feder will direct the research program, which is being conducted for the agricultural section of the Public Health Service's Economic Effects Research Program. The contract is renewable for up to five years.

Dr. John A. Naegle, head of the department of environmental sciences at the University of Massachusetts at Waltham, and Dr. Walter W. Heck, chief of the agricultural section of the Economic Effects Research Program, will act as consultants to the program.

Prior to joining the UMass faculty in 1966 Dr. Feder taught at the University of Hawaii and Columbia University. He was a research nematologist and plant pathologist for the Department of Agriculture from 1954 to 1966.

Dr. Feder has written over 70 articles dealing with plant diseases, plant breeding and selection for disease resistance in botanical and biological journals.

(Continued from page 11)

will be Robert Willoughby, noted flutist to appear in addition to Mr. Olefsky and a member of the Oberlin Conservatory faculty; Estela Kerszenbaum Olefsky, UMass music faculty pianist and Matitiah Braun, Israeli violinist.

Both concerts are open to UMass summer students and institute members without charge; however, advance tickets should be obtained from the Statesman Office, second floor, Student Union. General admission for the public is \$1.50.

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and Beethoven

Sunday, Aug. 25 at 4:00 p.m.  
South Terrace, Student Union  
(in case of rain, Bowker Aud.)  
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**SUMMER ARTS PROGRAM 1968**

The Statesman

## NSA Congress

## Big Decisions This Week

By Phil Semas  
College Press Service

While thousands of students trooped across the country campaigning against the American political establishment this winter and spring, the National Student Association was forced to sit on the sidelines.

NSA is a non-profit, tax exempt corporation which accepts government and foundation grants. As such, it is prohibited from legislative lobbying and other political activities. Thus, its involvement in this year's political campaigns was confined to asking the candidates for their views on Vietnam, the draft, the 18-year-old vote, higher education, and other issues of interest to students.

Not only is NSA prevented from getting directly involved in political campaigns, but its tax status also prevents it from working on other political goals set up by the organization, according to its president, Ed Schwartz. For example, when Congress held hearings on lowering the voting age to 18, a move long favored by NSA's membership, Schwartz was able to testify only because he was invited. NSA's tax status prohibits it from volunteering such testimony, which the law says is lobbying.

Schwartz says that during the past year many student body presidents have criticized NSA for its inability to work for legislative and political goals on the national level and to help in local and state fights over such issues as tuition increases, state aid for higher education, and the 18-year-old vote.

The NSA officers, working with several of the student body presidents, have come up with a proposal aimed at solving this problem. The proposal, which will be considered at NSA's National Congress now underway at Kansas State University, would divide NSA into two organizations.

The first, which will retain the name National Student Association, would be tax exempt but would not accept governments of foundation grants. As such, it would be allowed to lobby on the national, state, and local levels and engage in all other political activities except endorsing and working for specific candidates for public office. (To endorse candidates, it would have to give up its tax exempt status completely, a move which may be proposed by some delegates to the Congress.)

NSA would be supported completely by dues, publication sales, private contributions, and its service division, which is developing such programs as a na-

tional student record club in order to bring in funds.

The second organization, to be called the National Student Institute, would operate all NSA programs funded by foundation and government grants. This organization would have no members but would offer its services only to NSA members and its officers and board of directors would be the same as NSA's.

Among the programs which such an organization would run would be NSA's Educational Reform Center, which just received a three-year \$315,000 grant from the Ford Foundation; its Tutorial Assistance Center, which works with student tutorial programs and is funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity; and a series of conferences on American foreign policy planned for next year under a grant from the Stern Family Fund.

At a recent meeting of the Coalition for an Open Convention in Chicago, there was talk of trying to adjourn the NSA Congress early so the students could go to Chicago to participate in

the various marches and other actions being planned before and during the Democratic Convention. But after a recent meeting of student body presidents in Washington, an early adjournment is now less likely, according to Schwartz.

One or more of the Presidential candidates may also address the Congress.

—At last year's Congress, Students for a Democratic Society ran a counter-convention. That seems unlikely this year. SDS leaders from Chicago and New York met recently and decided it "wasn't worth it," according to one of their members. But Schwartz says there probably will be a number of SDS members at the Congress, most of whom will try to advance their views at workshops and other sessions.

—Each afternoon the delegates will meet in workshops dealing with five areas—student power, education reform, drugs, community action programs, and international affairs. The NSA staff hopes these workshops will both generate ideas for activities on local campuses and create links between campuses on major activities.

—NSA will release a survey of the delegates on gains made by the students during the year. Preliminary results from about 100 schools indicate that more than 40 instituted pass-fail grading systems, 53 started student course and teacher evaluations, 26 set up experimental colleges, 49 liberalized curricula, and 23 adopted Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students.

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# The Statesman

Summer Weekly News Magazine of the University of Massachusetts/Vol. 1, No. 11/August 28, 1968

# The Statesman

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Issue du-jaw  
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God grant me the serenity

To accept things which I cannot change,

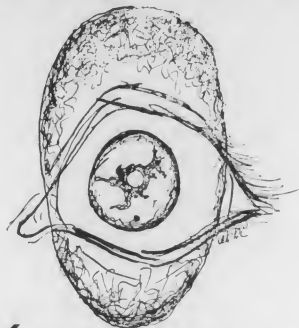
Courage to change the things I can,

And the wisdom to know the difference.





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The Statesman

## The Death of a Program

By Walter Grant  
College Press Service

This is the story of how a small group of students opposed to the war in Vietnam unintentionally caused the death of the college intern program on Capitol Hill.

It started last summer when college students working in Congressional offices began circulating petitions against the war. One of the students said the petitions were designed to "convince the policy-makers that some of the most respected elements of our young society are concerned with our actions in Vietnam."

The student interns thought they had the right to express their opinions about the war. Several Congressmen apparently disagreed, and told their interns not to sign the petition. Many members of the Congressional Establishment were furious; the interns were to be seen and not heard.

Another group of interns started a counter-petition in favor of the war. This group, however, raised few eyebrows.

For the first time last summer, the President did not meet with the interns. The summer ended, and most people forgot about the controversy caused by the anti-war petitions.

But Congress did not forget, and when the final supplemental appropriation bill passed last December no funds were made available for the student intern program. At the time, few people even realized the program had been dropped, and the action was not reported in the press. But an irritant had been erased, and peace would return to Capitol Hill.

Not all Congressmen were in favor of scrapping the program, however, and a handful of House members made a

last-ditch attempt to revive it last week. They failed.

The last effort came during the House debate on Congress' own budget for the new fiscal year. The House bill under consideration had an amendment attached which specifically denied funds to the intern program. Rep. Thomas Rees (D-Calif.) offered an amendment to strike out the restrictive language, so that extra funds would be available for Congressmen who want summer interns.

The amount at stake was only about \$327,000, a pittance by the common standards of Congressional spending. But Rep. George W. Andrews (D-Ala.) and other conservatives argued that the funds should be denied in the name of economy.

Rep. Basil L. Whitener (D-N.C.) said, "In my 12 years in this body, I believe that if I were asked to cast a vote on the biggest waste of money ever engaged in by this body, it would be the expenditure of money in this so-called college intern program." Opponents of the program offered only subtle hints as to their real reasons for opposing it. Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D-S.C.) said, "I think it is a good thing to eliminate this program, because these boys are so smart and know so much that if we had not terminated this program the Speaker's job would have been in jeopardy."

The few members who spoke in favor of the program tried to shed light on why it was being dropped. Rep. John Moss (D-Calif.) argued, "The plea here that we are doing this cutting to save money is specious. It is being done to punish a group of people because their conduct did not accord with the views of some members of this body who just are not in touch with reality..."

Rep. Silvio Conte (R-Mass.) pointed out that the same appropriations bill which denies funds for the intern program provides money for 78 additional policemen to the Capitol Police force. "It has become a hazard to come to work here at the Capitol every day because there are so many policemen around that you trip all over them."

Rep. William Ryan (D-N.Y.) said the program "was eliminated in a fit of petulance on the part of the House in reaction to the fact that so many interns, like young people all over the country, and like 80 per cent of the voters in the recent Democratic primaries, expressed doubts about the Vietnam policy."

Rep. Hervey Machen (D-Md.) interpreted the House action as a way of "serving notice to the young people of this country that we cannot afford dissent and we want complete control over the people we bring in to see the government in operation."

When the vote was taken, few members of the House were on the floor. Funds for the intern program were denied, 66 to 14.

Despite the efforts of a majority of Congressmen, there still are some interns working on the Hill this summer. Nobody knows just how many, but the number is definitely far less than the 1,300 students on the payroll last summer.

Some of the interns working this summer are not getting paid at all. Others are getting paid out of their Congressman's personal funds, and a few Congressmen have been able to squeeze enough money out of their existing office appropriation to hire an intern.

Officially, however, the program is dead, and peace has returned to Capitol Hill in the summertime.

August 28, 1968

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## INSIDE THE NEWS

### THE CAMPUS

#### UMies In Visto

Lorna R. Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Mitchell, 95 Gregory Rd., Holliston was one of 35 trainees who were graduated recently from a VISTA training program at the St. Louis Orphanage, St. Croix, V.I.

As a Volunteer in Service to America, Miss Mitchell, 20, will spend one year working with the Governor's Commission for Human Services in the Virgin Islands. The Volunteers have established pre-schools and recruited children for classes and have helped develop recreation programs for youths and organized adult residents around specific local needs.

Miss Mitchell has been attending UMass and is a 1966 graduate of Holliston High School. Her previous volunteer experience includes working on the Upward Bound fund raising committee.

James A. Koziell of 1 East Lane, Bloomfield, Conn., was one of 43 trainees who were graduated recently from a VISTA training program at the Menninger Clinic in Osawatomie, Kan.

As a Volunteer in Service to America, Koziell, 23, will spend one year working in West Virginia with the Department of Mental Health. Volunteers are trying to stimulate community interest and participation in the care of the mentally ill and the mentally retarded.

Koziell did his graduate work at UMass. He received his B.A. degree from Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., and is a 1963 graduate of Bristol High School in Bristol, Conn.

#### Food Seminar In Waltham

A 10-session seminar for food service people about "Fish and Seafood in Food Service Establishments," will be offered by the UMass Restaurant and Hotel Management Program and the U. S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in Waltham, Mass., starting Tuesday night, Sept. 17.

The two-hour evening meetings will be held in the auditorium of the University's Waltham Field Station, 240 Beaver St., Waltham, Mass., from 7 to 9 p.m., on Sept. 17 and 24; Oct. 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29; Nov. 12, 19 and 26. There will be no session on election day, Nov. 5.

The seminar will feature instruction,

demonstrations and discussions about the effective and profitable use of fish and seafoods in a variety of food service operations. Included will be information and instruction on efficient procurement of fish, evaluation of supply, price and market conditions, preparation and cooking of various kinds of fish and seafood, and promotion and merchandising of fish features to obtain additional profits in food service operations.

Chefs and others from the food service industry will be part of the instructional staff that will include professors from the University's Restaurant and Hotel Management Program and fishery marketing specialists from the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

The seminar is designed for people in all types of food service operations and is open to all interested in attending. There is a registration fee of \$25.00 and advance registration is necessary. Application forms and further information on the seminar are available from the Restaurant and Hotel Management Program, Charles E. Eshbach, 213 Cheno-weth Laboratory, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, 01002.

Special arrangements may be made by those interested in credit toward the associate degree to obtain one credit upon completion of the necessary requirements. The seminar is part of the Cooperative Extension Program of the department of food science and technology in the UMass College of Agriculture.

#### Former Grad Promoted

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Sparkes, newly assigned chief of First U.S. Army Medical Laboratory's Microbiology Department, was awarded the Army Commendation Medal and the "A" prefix to his military occupation specialty number in a recent ceremony here.

The Army Commendation Medal, presented by Colonel Harvey P. Graham, commanding officer of the Medical Laboratory, covered the period of July 1965 through June 1968 while Colonel Sparkes was assigned to the U. S. Army European Command as a consultant in microbiology with the 10th Medical Laboratory in Landstuhl, Germany. The citation praised his outstanding professional competence and steadfast dedication to duty as well as "his proficiency in all areas of responsibility."

The "A" prefix denotes experience, graduate education, and professional excellence and is not easily won nor freely given. It is the highest award given by the Army Medical Department in recognition of professional attainment.

A native of Massachusetts, Colonel Sparkes attended Tewksbury High School. He received a bachelor of science in biology from Tufts University in Medford in 1951 and a master of science in bacteriology from the University of Massachusetts in 1943.

He and his wife, Laurel, and their three children live at 437 Lynwood Court, Severna Park, Md.

The Statesman



Norman J. Menegat (center), manager of the UMass Electronic Data Processing Center, explains to Mr. Bernard Onyango (left) how the University registers 15,000 students twice each year by Africa in Uganda. His visit here was an effort to learn more about student admission and registration techniques. Elwyn J. Doubleday (right) is campus coordinator for the UMass Uganda Project which involved the building and staffing of the Tororo Girls' School by the UMass School of Education under a contract with the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID). Mr. Onyango is chairman of the Board of Governors for the all-girl high school which was completed in 1965.

## Swingshifters: Observations and Opinions

By Joyce Van Hall

Everyone has heard of 'swinging freshmen' before, but not everyone realizes that there are currently 350 'swing-shifters' on the UMass campus. Chosen by the Admissions staff, these freshmen are participating in a program designed to create more class openings for qualified students who, under normal circumstances, would have to be turned away due to lack of space.

Under the swing-shift program, students begin their college work immediately upon graduating from high school. The equivalent of a Fall semester's work is completed over the summer, and the students return home for the normal first semester. They come back to the campus to complete their freshman year during the Spring semester. By then there is sufficient space to accommodate them.

Students are chosen on the basis of many factors, and the high school academic records of this group are very similar to those of freshmen admitted for the regular Fall semester. Comparing the college averages of the swing-shifters to those admitted on a regular basis, the results are relatively the same.

The ratio of returning students is

very different, however: the swing-shifters boast better than a 90% return. Perhaps one reason for this is that they must wait out a semester in the Fall anyway, thus automatically meeting the University's "semester off" rule if they don't meet the academic requirements.

There are, of course, certain advantages and disadvantages to the program. One advantage cited by Mr. Ernest Beals, assistant director of admissions, is the fact that in coming directly from high school, there is no 'academic gap' for the students, and that while they are sitting out the Fall semester they have the opportunity to take courses at another institution to pick up extra credits.

Several swing-shifters interviewed disagreed with the worth of that point, however. They felt that it was "too much to go to school for twelve months straight" and that the five-month waiting period will allow time to "forget what we learned here over the semester, especially material from so-called continuous courses".

One good aspect of the waiting period is that students will have the opportunity to work for five months, as opposed to the normal two. Also, expenses in the summer are considerably

lower than during the regular semester. This will aid some of the students who are concerned about financing their education.

The fact that the courses given in the summer are condensed and concentrated represents a distinct disadvantage, however. Academically there is much more pressure on the swing-shifters. One girl echoed this by saying "This is very true. The courses are too crunched up. The only way you can study for an exam is to cram. They give assignments right up until the last minute." Also, a few felt that the summer climate itself was not good for studying: "It's very hot and hard to concentrate."

According to Mr. Beals, swing-shifters in the past have done very well on the whole. They become oriented quickly, perhaps because when they come here there are less people and less confusion, and they are accepted readily by their classmates when returning in the spring. Mr. Beals also believes that the students profit from their experience, enjoy themselves, and do well.

When asked if they would come if they had it to do all over again, almost all said "definitely, yes." It seems the swing-shifters are here to stay.

## POLITICS

### Humphrey States The Obvious

Hubert Humphrey last week announced officially what most people believed he felt all the time—complete acceptance of President Johnson's war policies and pledged to carry them through.

Humphrey made his declaration on Vietnam during a television interview in Washington, several hours before his arrival Sunday afternoon to take command of his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination in Chicago.

It was Humphrey's most forthright statement of support for Johnson's policies since he became a presidential candidate.

Declaring the policies of President Johnson "basically sound," the Vice President said, "I do not believe the American people want the next President of the United States to either unilaterally withdraw or to leave our forces subject to unlimited punishment from the North or in any way to make adjustment or political concessions that would make the sacrifices that we have made in the past seem meaningless."

Fly With Hawks

August 28, 1968

He appeared on the NBC interview program, "Meet the Press."

The Vice President had been under mounting pressure from hawk forces, led by Texas Gov. John Connally, and braced by backing from the Southern states.

Mr. Humphrey, faced with choosing between the doves and the hawks, moved to the camp of the hawk and made his peace on that issue with the pro-Johnson forces.

Rejects Peace Plank

Asked about a four-point plank on Vietnam offered Friday by a coalition of dove factions on the platform committee, Mr. Humphrey said flatly:

"That will not be the platform of this convention."

His statement appeared to wipe out any hope by the doves that they might pressure the Vice President to find a position to the left of Mr. Johnson.

The dove plank called for:

—A halt in the bombing.

—Encouragement to South Vietnam to negotiate a political settlement with the National Liberation Front on behalf of the Viet Cong.

—Reduction of U.S. offensive action and an early withdrawal of American troops.

—Mutual withdrawal of both U. S. and North Vietnam military forces from South Vietnam.

Mr. Humphrey's statement made it

apparent that he had no intention of supporting a bombing halt without some sort of reciprocal military action by North Vietnam.

He did not back a plank that would encourage an eventual coalition in Vietnam but he made it clear that he would not tolerate any plank that would impose a coalition government on South Vietnam.

Humphrey campaign officials have said privately that while there might be a reference to a bombing halt in the Vietnam plank, it would spell out in general terms under what conditions a halt would be approved.

No Criticism

The bombing halt appears to be the key issue of the difference between Mr. Humphrey and the Doves, although the Dove faction in the preamble to its four-point plank implies criticism of Mr. Johnson's past policies in Vietnam.

Humphrey aides say they will be adamant in their position that there be no criticism of Mr. Johnson in the platform.

Mr. Humphrey brushed off suggestions that the difference on Vietnam would seriously splinter the party.

He said it was "as traditional in the Democratic Party as the Fourth of July is for the nation" to have divisions at a convention and said he was confident of unity of a November election fight.

But Humphrey's strategists do not

privately reflect Mr. Humphrey's public display of confidence and unity.

They fear supporters of Sen. Eugene McCarthy will not take an active part in the Democratic campaign if they do not get their ways on Vietnam.

Mr. Humphrey said he does not have hope for early end to the war.

But he said "I do not want word of mine or any platform of the Democratic Party giving the hope to Hanoi that if they just hold out and continue the fighting, continue the killing, continue the attacking, continue the shelling of the cities, that somewhere down the line they are going to get a better deal."

Mr. Humphrey said the Republican and Democratic presidential nominees should make it clear to Hanoi that it cannot expect to find salvation in the election of a new president. Humphrey said he would appear prepared to work for peace and "walk an extra mile in honor and decency."

He said, also, that his quest for a vice presidential running mate had not been restricted to any particular region of the country.

He said he had not made any "pledges or deals."

## The Windy City Holds Its Breath

Chicago is armed to the teeth. The event is the Democratic Party's selection of a presidential candidate. The confrontation is between protesters of various sorts and the Chicago establishment, a microcosm of the split between national leaders and people.

Don Janson of the *New York Times* filed the following information about the build up of troops in the Windy City:

This city became an armed camp over the weekend as more than 5,000 National Guardsmen arrived to protect Chicago from possible rioting during the Democratic National Convention this week.

### No Pretense

In calling for the Guard, Mayor Richard J. Daley dropped all pretense that Chicago was a calm and peaceful place to hold a convention of the country's ruling political party. The Mayor expressed fear of possible "tumult, riot or mob disorder."

Antiwar and anti-Administration forces plan massive demonstrations to protest "war and racist" policies of President Johnson and the expected nomination of Vice President Humphrey.

In addition, authorities fear an explosion in Negro ghettos, where living conditions are wretched and joblessness is high.

The principal announced demonstration will be conducted by the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and the Youth International Party.

The major scheduled protest will come

Wednesday, when demonstrators expect Vice President Hubert Humphrey to be nominated. Following an afternoon mass rally in Grant Park near the downtown Loop, thousands of marchers are expected to move five miles to the vicinity of the International Amphitheatre in the stockyards for a "confrontation."

### Barbed Wire et al

The presence of the Guard is only one evidence of the most elaborate set of precautions in memory to head off trouble at a political convention.

A seven-foot-high fence, topped by barbed wire, nearly surrounds the convention hall in the stockyards.

Bullet-proof metal panels fill in the gaps between the pillars of the hall's entrance portico.

About 1,500 uniformed policemen will patrol the area around the amphitheatre, directed from a command post just outside the hall.

Some will be on the roof with rifles. Police helicopters will fly surveillance overhead, equipped with high-intensity lights to scan the roofs and dark corners of the neighborhood.

### Safety In Numbers

Policemen outside will communicate by walkie-talkie with detectives inside.

Delegates may not be able to spot them, but the area will be swarming with Federal marshals, Secret Service men and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents as well.

The visitors will find downtown streets saturated with policemen—some at each corner and at mid-block. All have been ordered to begin wearing riot helmets this weekend. The entire 11,900-man force has gone on 12-hour shifts until the convention ends.

Jittery authorities have overlooked few details. Policemen began manning every city pumping station this week against threats to disrupt Chicago's water supply. Every manhole in the vicinity of the Amphitheatre has been sealed with tar against the possibility of giving a sniper or saboteur a hiding place.

As an added precaution, 6,000 troops received riot training at Fort Hood, Tex., last week in case they are needed to put down convention-week disorders.

Groups planning demonstrations this week are largely white. Many supporters of Senator Eugene J. McCarthy for President are expected to join antiwar and anti-Johnson picketing and rallies and marches, even though they have been warned by the candidate to stay out of Chicago for self-protection.

Among Negro groups, only the Poor People's Campaign has announced demonstrations, but riots by the unorganized have never been announced, and authorities fear a convention in which President Johnson and Mayor Daley could play prominent roles might provide a focus for the discontented.

In any case, each time a delegate has to show his credentials at one of the security checkpoints set up for the con-

vention, he will be reminded that battles on the floor over platform or credentials or candidates do not represent the total picture of dissent in Chicago for the 1968 Democratic Convention.

### Pre-convention Paranoia

The attitude of the people of the city in the face of the Democratic Convention has been something less than friendly. Dick Goldstein of the *Village Voice* noted this as well as the factionalism developing among the protesters:

Dusk is kind to the International Amphitheatre. Random floodlights illuminate empty space, and the low mist throws a lavender haze over everything.

There is an eerie beauty to this section of stockyards and slaughter houses four miles from the city's downtown Loop. An odor of animal dung hangs in the air. Vans arrive and depart, filled with accusing animal eyes. The long buildings exude a shrill metallic sound: the shrieking of slaughtered pigs.

### Pigs

No wonder local kids call this place the Pigsty. With its whitewashed isolation, the old amphitheatre is a perfect setting for the Democratic convention.

No orange-blossom euphoria in Chicago this year, and none of that formica finesse. We meet to choose our next President like cattle barons, amid dust and livestock.

To date, the pigsty is anything but secured from the prying eyes of insurgents. The fence which will surround the arena is only half-complete, and its barbed wire icing has yet to be added.

Surrounding streets are still open to traffic and no plainclothesmen can be seen on the rooftops. In fact, the police are nowhere in sight, although tourists who wander too near the delegate's entrance (where they are constructing a pasteboard white house portico) may be confronted by the searchlight from a hidden patrol car or two.

In short, none of that legendary pre-convention paranoia is actually visible yet. It's all underground, in those corners of the mind where rumors cling like barnacles.

The blacks are silent and sullen. There are reports of heavy arms caches in housing projects. The Blackstone Rangers (Chicago's street infantry) are pissed over recent congressional investigations of their anti-poverty allocations. And some ghetto residents are already stockpiling food and water.

### Direct Frustration

The left is splintered into doctrinal and generational factions. The National Mobilization Committee (hereafter referred to as the Mobe) has the allegiance of nearly 100 groups.

But there are also the McCarthy people, who will arrive in Chicago at the losing end of their crusade; some radical organizers consider this group the most potentially militant, because they will probably be the most directly frustrated as well.

Finally, there are the freaks (Yippies,

boppers, and unaffiliated flower children). No one—not even the organizers—know what form their groovy agitation will take. The Festival of Life program now being prepared for Lincoln Park will provide local color for the press, and a flaking-off station for fatigued demonstrators.

But not even smoke - ins, grope - ins, and a Miss Yippie beauty contest can divert attention from the amphitheatre, where on Wednesday night, August 28, upwards of 100,000 people are expected to march four miles through ghetto streets to make their presence felt. With Chicago's indigenous right wing as up-tight as the left, parade marshals are at least as apprehensive about the spectators along that arduous route as they are about the police.

### March Protection

Of course, local papers have been filled with accounts of the elaborate security arrangements for their convention (right down to picture tours of the Cook County Prison yard, where officials are now prepared to house 10,000 suspects), but there has been no mention of police protection for the marchers themselves.

The great unwritten story of this pre-convention season, according to some veteran protest-watchers, is the conflict between federal authorities and local officials over control of security arrangements.

The outcome of this battle is of vital importance for radicals, since they consider the Justice Department efficient, if not sympathetic. Local law enforcement in Chicago has been a matter of concern (to use a 'timesman's euphemism) to the left, and the announced plan to form a posse of thousands of civilians to "protect" Chicago during its long humid summer did little to soothe anyone's nerves.

The fact that this scheme was vetoed by Mayor Richard Daley (as was a councilman's plan to house prisoners underground in unused sewage pipes) was small consolation, because it is indicative of a vast malaise now sweeping this city—from the right in Cicero to the plastic left in Oldtown. The greatest danger as convention time nears is not the plots and counterplots one hears about daily, but the lack of communication between opposing factions. Nobody knows where anybody else is at.

This information gap is apparent in city officials whenever they negotiate with demonstrators. Deputy Mayor David Stahl, whose summer job this year is acting as liaison between the city and its hippies, has given VIP leaders no indication of how the Chicago police plan to handle the protests. Most peaceful demonstrations proceed with some concrete idea of which actions will bring what response. One result of the lack of such information was the recent melee at Grand Central Station. At worst, Chicago could experience that kind of scene on a vaster, bloodier scale.



SENATOR EUGENE MCCARTHY

## McCarthy's Gift To America

Win or lose, Senator Eugene McCarthy has changed American politics. This was the opinion last week of political observers as McCarthy's chances for a win at the convention tonight took on a dimmer note. One observer, E. W. Kenworthy of the *Times* had this to say about the Senator's candidacy:

It is hard to think of any man in recent history who has made such an impact on politics and policy in so short a time under such inauspicious circumstances. Beginning with little money, no encouragement even from those colleagues who agreed with him, no organization except a gaggle of old boys from the American Students Association and a bunch of college kids, McCarthy within four months had encouraged Senator Robert F. Kennedy to put his future where his heart was, had discouraged an incumbent President from seeking another term, and had helped force the Administration to moderate its bombing of North Vietnam and modify its terms for initial negotiations.

### Reforms Likely

Since then, McCarthy has made such an issue of the haphazard, antiquated, nonrepresentative manner of selecting national convention delegates in many states that the Democratic party will almost certainly have to reform its procedure for nominating a President.

With an assist from Senator Edward Kennedy and Senator George McGovern, he has thrown the Administration into turmoil over the Vietnam plank. And, by running ahead of the Vice President in most polls, he has raised the specter of defeat for the President's candidate unless the President makes sufficient concessions on the Vietnam plank to satisfy large numbers of McGovern supporters.

After Wisconsin and Oregon and the assassination of Robert Kennedy, McCarthy was the only one left with the remotest chance of heading off the Vice President. And so those gnawing questions of the independent voters had some relevance—he got the stuff to be President? Would he be a good President?

### McCarthy's Conception

The questions still have some relevance even if Hubert Humphrey has the 1600 delegates he says he has, because McCarthy has said a good deal about his concept of the Presidential office, and those ideas may get some attention in the future.

Obviously the answers to the questions would depend on whether one agreed with McCarthy's conception and whether McCarthy met his own prescription.

He does not conceive of the Presidency as primarily an administrative office, and he regards executive talent



## Hampshire College Looks To Future

Private higher education in the United States is doomed unless major efforts are undertaken to provide cooperative educational facilities and tuition financing, according to Dr. Franklin Patterson, Hampshire College president.

"Private colleges must collaborate with our growing public institutions to avoid duplication of facilities, and we must find a way for families to finance private education for their children," Dr. Patterson says, pointing to the increasingly prohibitive costs of higher education. "Unless these steps are taken, private higher education is doomed."

Hampshire College, cited as "a college for the 21st Century," is beginning construction of its first three educational buildings on a 500-acre tract of rolling meadow off West Street this summer, and will admit its first group of 251 students in September, 1970.

Formed according to Dr. Patterson, to maintain the balance between private and public higher education in the four-college area in the face of mammoth growth by UMass, Hampshire College will experiment with ways of obtaining greater undergraduate educational productivity at tuition rates comparable with surrounding private colleges.

"We will demonstrate the educational and financial advantages of cooperative activity among four closely-situated private colleges and a large public university," Dr. Patterson says.

Turning to soaring tuition costs in private colleges, which he said in most cases do not reflect the much higher actual costs of education per student, Dr. Patterson suggests an educational opportunity bank, where by students would borrow their full tuition with loans to be repaid over a 30 or 40 year period, at a rate of 1 per cent of gross income for each \$3000 of the loan.

"Private undergraduate colleges face great social, curricular and financial pressures," says Dr. Patterson. "Except for a few institutions whose endowments and achievements still insulate them, the independent colleges and many of the university undergraduate colleges suffer from chronic financial disorders, archaic curriculums and social isolation. For precisely these reasons, Amherst, Mount Holyoke and Smith colleges and UMass have become partners in the creation of Hampshire College."

"We have set out to create an undergraduate program that reconciles human meaning to the technological drives of modern society. We will apply to liberal education new knowl-

edge about the nature of human communication and new advances in the technology of information transfer. The Hampshire program will be independent, but our students will have access to academic facilities at the neighboring colleges," states Patterson.

Dr. Patterson says the new college will have no sororities or fraternities and no varsity athletics, but will have students who are intellectually as able as surrounding colleges, and who will be willing to take the responsibility of their own education.

"We will place a greater emphasis on the students' education on self. We will not view education as proven by the number of hours spent in a classroom, but will judge our students by series of examinations rather than a sequence of course completions." He adds that the familiar freshman to senior designations will be dropped.

Hampshire College, in the midst of its primary fund-raising drive, has raised nearly half of its first financial goal of \$24,500,000. "While our total need for construction, curriculum planning and administrative support in the next decade is \$45 million, we must raise an additional \$12 million by 1970 to reach our \$24,500,000 goal," Dr. Patterson says. "We expect to raise \$10 million from individual donors, \$6.7 million from private foundations, \$300,000 from corporations, \$2.5 million from federal grants and \$5 million from federal mortgage loans."

Outlining the new college's strong financial beginnings, Dr. Patterson says a \$6 million donation from Harold F. Johnson, a retired New York attorney and a 1918 Amherst College alumnus, a \$3 million challenge grant from the Ford Foundation, two \$750,000 federal grants and major gifts and grants from national foundations and private citizens have already been received. In addition, approval for a \$1.2 million housing and urban development grant is expected soon.

Also, the Avalon Foundation of New York has awarded Hampshire College a \$250,000 grant for use in construction of the proposed Hampshire College library, and an anonymous \$192,000 gift has been received for development of a mathematics-science curriculum and construction of an electronic music laboratory.

The initial construction phase will cost \$8 million, with the library, the school's first academic building and first dorm included.

The library will have 150,000 volumes by 1978, and will have more than 1.7 million volumes available from surrounding college libraries.

as no particular qualification for it. Administration is the responsibility of agency heads. The duty of the President is to inspire the nation, to develop its sense of character, to give it direction consistent with the rest that has been thought and said and done by its considered leaders over its history.

In short, the general welfare—or, as McCarthy puts it, "the establishment of an order of justice" is the President's peculiar responsibility.

The office must not be "personalized," as he believes Lyndon Johnson has personalized it, "because it belongs not to the man who holds it but to the people of this nation."

He believes a strong President is not one who uses power arbitrarily but one who uses forcefully the powers assigned to him by the Constitution, and this means respect for the powers assigned to the Congress.

Finally, he thinks Cabinet members should have a constituency of their own, so that they can speak out more freely and forcefully in the councils of Government.

### 'Done His Thing'

In sum, then, McCarthy envisions the ideal President as a kind of combination of philosopher, statesman, and moral leader.

Whether he could have realized this conception, made it workable and acceptable to a pragmatic America of scrambling interests, may never be known.

But at least, since last Nov. 30 he has—as his youthful supporters would say—"done his thing. And he has promised to continue doing "up to November 5 and beyond that."

## COLUMBIA

### Kirk Concedes

"Kirk Must Go" had become one of the slogans of the student uprising at Columbia University. Last Friday, Dr. Grayson Kirk said he would go.

Kirk, 64, and the trustees agreed to his retirement, to be effective at some as yet unspecified time, when Dr. Andrew W. Cordier, 67, dean of the School of International Affairs and former diplomat who was United Nations Undersecretary until 1962, would temporarily take over as acting president.

Kirk's impending departure had been rumored for some time, amid speculation whether a delay in a change of the top leadership might not threaten to interfere with the university's re-opening next month.

Still, the trustees hesitated, in large part undoubtedly because they disliked creating the impression that students had dismissed the president.

### Prospect of Normalcy

Last week, Kirk said he would retire "to insure the prospect of more normal

The Statesman



"Three and a half years in the sculpture school, Jennifer, and you can't even make a decent effigy."

university operations during the coming year."

He will become president emeritus and will continue to press the \$200-million fund drive that he launched late in 1967. In his 15-year tenure, Kirk has raised Columbia's endowment from slightly more than \$100-million to \$400.6-million.

Observers of Columbia's travail generally agreed that Kirk was a victim of historic circumstances. He was a traditionalist when universities require rapid change in their governing structure. Hemmed in by a charter that provides for a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees and gives little university-wide power to the faculty and less to students, he was ill-suited to act as spur for revision.

He inherited a university that, in reaction to almost half a century of strong personal government under Nicholas Murray Butler, had turned itself into a confederation of semi-autonomous schools and departments. From 1948 to 1953, Dwight Eisenhower, who had no philosophy of academic politics, continued this course, and Kirk only began efforts toward a new cohesion when the pressures mounted two years ago.

The hostilities fanned by the war in Vietnam, the university's relations to defense, and the growing racial strife, particularly at an institution that had become vulnerable in its relationship with neighboring Harlem, eroded the administration's support. Kirk was hampered by the lack of an adaptable governmental machinery and by a personal style—shy to some, aloof to others—that cut him off from the campus community.

The question now is what will be required, first, to pacify the campus sufficiently to prevent a new strike next month and, second, how to bring about lasting reforms.

### Cordier Appointment

The answer to the first part of that question is closely linked to the appointment of Cordier.

Even if the irreconcilably anti-authoritarian opposition by New Left extremists is disregarded, student reaction was not promising. Regular student council spokesmen called the lack of consultation with students in the selection of Cordier "an affront" and proof of trustee "incompetence."

Those who agreed with the trustees' choice stress Cordier's experience in the

United Nations, in the hope that this will qualify him to reunite the warring parties.

Others who are more skeptical regard the appointment as proof of an unbridgeable gap between trustees and the modern campus mood.

### Career a Handicap?

They question whether or not a younger man would be more likely to rebuild the communication lines with youth; whether or not a career in the governmental establishment is, at this point, an insuperable handicap.

Some of these observers inevitably thought of Berkeley's choice of Dr. Martin Meyerson as the acting president—a young, unorthodox academician, who picked up the pieces after the 1964 revolt, before he moved on to the presidency of the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Ironically, the view of the radicals who say that the acting president is of no importance one way or the other—only the system matters—may be closer to the heart of the crisis.

This does not mean that the radicals' demands can or should be met. But Cordier's success depends on whether the faculty committee can produce a prospectus for a university-wide way of life which the majority of students and all the trustees can and will accept promptly.

Since such a proposal may have to limit the powers of the trustees, increase and define the role of the students and substantially boost the responsibilities of the faculty, this is not an easy task, and hardly one in which the acting president can, if he is to succeed, be cast in the role of the trustees' obedient servant.

## AMHERST AREA

### Leverett Dems Back Scandrett, McCarthy

Leverett Democrats have unanimously endorsed Dwight Scandrett of Pelham for the office of state senator from the Franklin-Hampshire District.

The endorsement followed a discussion of Scandrett's views on taxation, small farms and local control of billboards. A committee has been organized to campaign for Scandrett before the September 17 primary and the November election.

The group also endorsed Sen. Eugene McCarthy for the presidency and voted to send telegrams supporting his candidacy to members of the Massachusetts delegation.

### Traffic Study Proposed

Norman MacLeod, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, has announced the appointment of a committee to study

(Continued on page 17)

# Matt Zunic Revisited: Who's to Blame for What?

There must have been tears in the eyes of the *Boston Globe* reporter who wrote, "Matt Zunic has been the loneliest man on the UMass campus for five years. The big guy who once made basketball a major sport at Boston University and at UMass today walks the Amherst streets alone."

"He tries to plead his case with the University trustees or the faculty senate but he is tilting at windmills. Zunic, the lowest paid full professor at UMass, is hidden in a closet like a naughty child."

The continuation of the Zunic affair, now five years after the fact, represents an old wound to the justly sensitive athletic department, and the bandages have recently been ripped. For Zunic has not been content to send verbose appeals for aid to the governor, attorney general, legislators and seemingly everybody else except Ann Landers, or appear before the trustees, faculty senate and athletic council.

## Success in Boston

Now he has solicited the powerful support of his old chums in the sports press. Although apparently unsuccessful with some of the big city papers in the state, he won ample space in the *Globe*, which depicted him as the martyr of university bureaucracy. The reader was led to believe that Zunic is the reincarnation of the western hero who moaned, "What do you do when you're branded?" He is the new Odysseus, seeking to regain his rightful throne despite the fickle gods.

The nervy implication of the *Globe* article that Zunic single-handedly made basketball a major sport at UMass is akin to a declaration by John Lennon that he made the Beatles great, without the help of Brian Epstein, the manager who lit the fire. What was Warren McGuirk, the redoubtable UMass athletic director, doing after he hired Zunic? Sitting in the Cage and rapping a line-up card on his knuckles? The point is that, particularly in the major collegiate sports, there is more to a sport than drills, games and recruiting. Scheduling for one thing, and politicking within leagues, for another. Dividing up scholarships, for another.

Treating the circumstances surrounding the rise and demise of Matt Zunic as UMass basketball coach is complicated by the harshly one-sided arguments given on either side of his battle to "vindicate my name." Some background is urgently needed at this point, however, in the wake of articles in the *Globe* and other papers, since few of the present students were around in Zunic's heyday and few of the administrators, for that matter.

## ON THE OFF - SEASON

By Tom FitzGerald

### Mikan, Then West

An outstanding football-basketball baseball man at George Washington University in the '40's, he played and coached basketball in the old National League with the Dow Chemical Company team, a fact that should endear him to the UMass radical element. After a Navy hitch, he joined the Washington Caps of the NBA and in a championship series against the old Minneapolis Lakers, he had to battle George Mikan in the pivot.

He was assistant football and basketball coach at George Washington for two years, then began in 1952 his seven profitable years as head hoop coach at Boston University. In 1959, his last year, he brought B.U. to the NCAA eastern finals against Jerry West and West Virginia. His captain that year was one Jackie Leaman.

The Terriers lost the finals by four points, but Zunic was scooped up by McGuirk, eager to find a winning formula within the unsavory architecture of Curry Hicks Cage. Zunic was called a full professor of physical education (with only his bachelor's degree, mind you) because until the University was granted fiscal autonomy by the state in 1962, such was the only method of attracting top flight talent—you know, with money. His hiring, he says, was accompanied by a gentlemen's agreement, whatever that is in college sports, that he would have tenure as basketball coach after three years.

### Satisfied With What?

Four years later, those years steeped in Yankee Conference prestige and highlighted by the Redmen's first trip to the NCAA regional, Zunic was reassigned (i.e. fired) within the athletic department. Johnny Orr was hired from scores of applicants for the head position, while Zunic's assistant, Leaman, was kept, obviously being groomed for greater things. After the decision to change coaches had been reached, Zunic and his attorney confronted President Lederle, the trustees and the athletic council in an apparently germ-free atmosphere. According to records, Zunic said he "would be satisfied to remain at the University . . . knowing that he could remain and could teach and would not be assigned to such work which not be familiar to him." That was March, 1963.



But Zunic has not been satisfied, and today he hovers through the corridors of the Boyden Building like the ghost of Hamlet's father. If he is the lowest paid full professor at UMass, it should be pointed out, he is one of the highest paid non-coaching teachers in Boyden. He receives \$13,300 for ten months of teaching first-aid and safety courses and guiding general physical education classes in basketball, badminton and volleyball, plus \$1,220 for similar work in the summer. *Mad* magazine might ask here, "How much does your dad make?"

### Or Vice Versa

I find Zunic's insistence that his reason for remaining at UMass these many years has been to purify his reputation, interesting. There are three main points of view on his dismissal and consequent fall from grace, or vice versa:

1) The traditional theory—Zunic was reassigned because of his violent remonstrances against officials during games. His rantings and ravings were frequently spiced with language unfit for the President's Council on Youth Fitness. In this respect, he outshone even *Mother of Voices*. There was the legendary Canisius affair, a game that was literally all over but the shouting, between Zunic and an official. To be sure, the officiating in that game, played in Buffalo in 1963, was said by less prejudiced observers to have contributed substantially to a 54-52 UMass loss. In such cases, however, it was the University's reputation at stake.

2) The Zunic theory—Zunic was fired because the athletic department harbored a grudge against him for unearthing (so the story goes) two rule violations by the football staff. First, in 1959 the son of a UMass official was allowed to participate, in violation, he says, of NCAA rules on transfer students. The boy had attended Tufts (and a junior college) the year before he donned Redman garb, Zunic insists. Second, UMass jumped the gun, he says, in pre-season practice in 1960. Zunic maintains that he brought the light of truth to the athletic council on the early practice, but had not done so, out of sheer ignorance, on the football-playing son. At any rate, he says, his heretofore respected name was thereafter taken in vain.

3) The revisionist theory—Zunic was dismissed because his conduct was unbecoming a coach and a full professor

and his language was unfit for anything but barroom consumption. But, most important, several schools had dropped UMass from their basketball schedules strictly because of Zunic's court-side manner. The theory thus overlaps the traditional theory. Although some stock may be taken in the Zunic theory, it is after all based only on Zunic's assumptions. And, really now, if the grudge was so deep as to cause his dismissal in 1963, why not in 1960, or 1961, when there would have been no arguments about his three-year tenure? True, the '62-'63 team had fallen to a 12-12 record, but UMass could hardly have called the dismissal a move for better future performances. Zunic had coached winning teams.

### Increasingly Offensive

What put the administration in a difficult position was that Zunic was known as an excellent coach, a master game strategist who had recruited some of the greatest names in UMass basketball—Roger Twitchell, Pete Bernard, Charlie O'Rourke, Tim Edwards, Clarence Hill.

The revisionist theory, then, is the most plausible of the three, particularly in light of the fact that Zunic became most offensive during his fourth year. Insiders say Warren McGuirk had hoped the years but the reverse happened and the school was being disgraced. The Canisius game really did it. McGuirk, with a notably sensitive ear for bad publicity, has not himself revealed that UMass was being shunned by other schools; his reluctance, and that of other officials, to speak out, however, has protected Zunic from extra embarrassment and inadvertently has kept the controversy raging.

Zunic charges that his dismissal violated the Veteran's Tenure Act, the Bill of Rights, a Supreme Court ruling that a teacher may not be dismissed for criticizing his school system, and University policy. The charge loses impact in light of the fact that Zunic, in the company of his lawyer, President Lederle, the trustees and the athletic council said he would be satisfied to remain in a teaching capacity.

He insists that his presence at UMass is to vindicate his name (by which statement I gather that he would like Dean McGuirk to proclaim his vindication and the apologies of UMass in a public gathering on the Amherst town green). At the same time, however, he begins and ends all his pleas to state and school officials by saying he deserves at least another \$4,000 a year. Whether or not he actually should be receiving the average full professor's pay, which Zunic says is \$17,500, he is trying to make the most of a technicality (being hired as a professor) that cannot occur again because the fiscally autonomous University no longer has to resort to passing out academic badges to recruit coaches.

"During the past five years—during

which I earned my master's degree—I've fallen to the bottom of the grade," Zunic says. That is, his salary has grown several thousand dollars but the professor's pay range has jumped in greater proportion. He actually makes \$300 over the minimum. "They threw me that bone when I got my master's degree," he says.

### Crying Foul

While this weighty philosophical discussion has been going on, he has seen fit to appoint himself Marshal Matt (Dillon) Zunic, champion of oppressed teachers. "Someone has to speak out for people in education who are being discriminated against," he told the *Globe*. "I hope my case will help others."

He has evidently left a few Dale Carnegie books unfinished by searching for every rules violation committed by his colleagues in the Boyden Building. One administrator likens Zunic, in this regard, to a man who would cry foul every time a co-worker drives his car into the wrong space in a parking lot. An athletic department spokesman takes another step, saying Zunic was no Gil Thorp himself where eligibility rules were concerned. It's as if Nancy Sinatra told Herb Alpert he had a lousy voice. Zunic admits he stretched the rules on one occasion when he took two players on a trip just before they registered at UMass, but otherwise, he says, his record was immaculate.

He alludes suspiciously to the amount of unrecorded, outside money used to subsidize UMass athletes, but the fact is that, with the Yankee Conference scholarship limit, UMass has enough laundry money without having to enlist the Mafia. The *Globe* said, "To implement his battle, Matt has become the conscience of the UMass athletic department." But, much to the dismay of greedy reporters, Zunic has picked from all the hundreds of UMass athletes in the last five years, only a handful who competed illegally—a few football and hockey players who played while on academic probation, three football players who were given dining commons jobs while on full scholarships and an athlete who competed in different sports for five years. But such situations have been rectified, some before Zunic's inquest, and the NCAA recently issued UMass a clean bill of health.

### Progress and Money

Two points that Zunic brought up about athletic policy bear notice here.

First, the NCAA doctrine that a student must progress at a normal pace toward a degree in order to compete is left to the whims of the athletic department, and here, as at other schools, the intent of the ruling is loosely applied. Since a student is normally allowed only ten semesters to fulfill his academic requirements at UMass, it would seem that one must earn at least twelve credits a semester, twenty-four a year, to be making normal progress. Zunic cited to the athletic council this year the case of a football player who

has been allowed to compete despite the fact he received only nineteen credits in his first year and fifteen in his second. According to the minutes of the meeting, "Chairman (George) Richardson stated that he had carefully checked the case of (the player) with Dean of Admissions William Tunis and that this student was not in violation of eligibility rules." That's right, he wasn't.

Second, a double standard exists in determining eligibility for athletic and academic scholarships, both of which are presumed to be based on manifest financial need and scholastic potential. As long as an athlete surpasses the cumulative point average required of his class by one-tenth of a point, he is able to compete, and able to compete for money. The non-athlete, however, must have a cumulative average of at least 2.5, or at least a 3.0 in his most recent semester, to apply for aid. And the latter student does not benefit from the tutoring offered to athletes.

### Acts of "Genocide"

All very interesting. But Zunic has questioned far more than University policy while pleading his "case" in letters to the governor and attorney general. In one 3,000-word letter, he charged that the University, after receiving fiscal autonomy, violated in many cases (e.g. his) a federal law passed in 1886. "Principles of Teachers Tenure Law was to protect them from the Spoils System and to give it Economic Security and Academic Freedom," he wrote. "We are employees of the State and loyal workers of the State and our rights should have been protected. . . By your passing Fiscal Autonomy, you have infringed the old doctrine that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth." In passing the autonomy measure, he said, the state "hurt the employees here at the University and installed more powers into the hands of the Bureaucratic Administrators and power brings on arrogance."

Curiously, he does not suggest an alternative to this horrible state of affairs, except, of course, for him to receive a larger share of the spoils. Meanwhile, he has maintained the flow of literature to the trustees, and in two different letters this year wrote that "acts of Genocide (?) have been used to hurt me financially."

Perhaps some members of the administration, and athletic department have been too harsh in their unavoidably biased judgments of the affair. Although Zunic has never been listed as above average on the annual faculty evaluations, according to one spokesman, perhaps a full professor should indeed receive at least the average pay after nine years of service, regardless of how or what he teaches.

Zunic, though, still sings his own version of the Folsom Prison Blues as he tries to bend the iron bars, tunnel through the dirt, everything except walk through the open door.

# The Week in Sports

By Jan Curley

## Gene-Dick Sing Along

Everything comes to him who waits and Dave Morehead waited 11 months before winning a game. Morehead, who was once one of the brightest pitchers the Red Sox had but his star has dimmed of late, pitched the Sox to a four hit shutout over the Cleveland Indians last Monday. So the week was off to a good start, but as has been the case in the Red Sox fairy tale, a happy beginning does not portend a happy ending.

In another highlight of the week, also in Cleveland, the Red Sox were bombarded by a non-English speaking Mexican who had pitched only two and two-thirds innings of major league ball. He was pitching against Jim Lomborg who was last year's Cy Young winner, but who is also trying to make a comeback from the slopes of Squaw Valley. So much for that game the faster its forgotten, the happier everyone will be.

And then there was Thursday night . . . That was the night that Joe Foy played for the Indians instead of the Red Sox. It was so hot at Municipal Stadium, you could have hard boiled an egg on home plate in a couple of minutes. The second inning was the disaster inning for Boston. A simple little ground ball was missed by Joe Foy, and before another breeze wafted through the stadium, the Indians had scored three runs against Ray Culp. Foy threw the ball into the dirt in front on Dalton Jones for Foy's 23rd error Dalton kept stabbing at the ball like it was a bug, and by the time he had killed the bug, two runs had scored.

If the Red Sox thought Cleveland was hot, they must have thought Baltimore was the terrestrial version of Dante's Inferno. Manager Dick Williams played "guess who's not playing tonight and guess who's on first" and won the game. Carl Yastrzemski made his debut at first base, and RBI leader Ken Harrelson spent most of the night collecting splinters on the bench. And he had Mike Andrews for company. When Jose Tartabull pulled a leg muscle, Harrelson had to replace his replacement.

Sunday was another one of those days best forgotten. The game which was slated for nine innings ended up 18 innings, Dick Williams was given the heave-ho, and Orioles manager Earl Weaver withdrew his protest because his team won the evening. The 100 degree heat was oppressive, and everyone was glad the game was over, especially the

players who looked like they had been swimming instead of playing baseball.

When the frost is on the pumpkin this fall, there will be no merrymaking in Boston. All eyes will be shifted to Detroit. But all is not lost. After this week Eugene McCarthy may have some-thing in common with the Red Sox besides an appearance in Fenway Park. They could adopt a new theme song: "Hail Knight with the Woeful Countenance."

## No. 1 Ashe

Lt. Arthur Ashe led an assault on the hallowed grass at Longwood Cricket Club and came out the victor as he downed the Boy Bopper, Bobby Lutz, 4-6, 6-3, 8-10, 6-0 and 6-4.

Lutz and Ashe slugged away at each other for two hours and 40 minutes in the heat of Chestnut Hill, and at the end of the duel, the crowd rose to their feet in thunderous applause for the most exciting match since Pancho Gonzales came from behind 0-2 to defeat Ted Schroeder for the national championship 19 years ago.

Ashe has been ranked No. 2 in the U.S. for the last three years, but this looks like the end of Arthur Avis. From now on it will be No. 1. Ashe is a second lieutenant stationed at West Point and attached to the Davis Cup Team.

Lutz had the gallery with him all the way, but the crowd wasn't confirming the Kerner Report. Ashe has always been popular in Chestnut Hill. But Lutz played like a vibrating kid as he attempted many bravura shots.

Erik Van Dillen, whose name is almost as familiar as that of Spiro T. Agnew, had ousted America's No. 1 seed, Charlie Pasarell on Turbulent Tuesday, and the prospects looked gloomy. Gene Scott, No. 8 seed in the U.S., had also fallen prey to Armistead Nelly, who had the lowly rank of 27. Davis Cup Captain Donald Dell blamed their poor showing on the weekend victory over Spain in the Cup competition.

Cup competition has never looked brighter since Chuck McKinley was bouncing around the court and Denny Ralston was heaving tennis rackets over the net instead of himself when they lost a match. This year the cup should return from Down Under, where it has spent a good deal of the time.

## Diamond Slug Fest

Richie Allen could find himself in the clink on assault and battery charges, one set filed by the St. Louis Card-

inals and the other by a Philadelphia bartender.

Allen was incensed over the bartender's charges, so he vented his wrath on the Cardinals. Patrick Bolton, the owner of the bar, contends that Allen punched him in the nose when he refused the Phillies slugger a drink. He stated Allen appeared to be intoxicated already.

Allen hoisted a solo homer in the third inning against the Cards, and added a two-run blast in the seventh to account for three of the four runs. The Birds came up with two.

And Thursday night a Tiger went on the rampage against a Chicago pitcher. Tommy John was charged by Dick McAuliffe after he had brushed him back with a pitch. John got away with that much, but on a 3 and 2 count, John let go with another ball in the same general area as McAuliffe's head.



RICHIE ALLEN

On the way to first base, McAuliffe cussed a few times at John. John came off the mound with his hands raised in the manner of a pugilist and the bout was on. After the dust had settled, both players were evicted from the game, but the Tigers had won. John had been sidelined with torn ligaments in his left shoulder.

Mel Parnell was eating his words Saturday. His baseball words, that is. Rico Petrocelli fouled one into the announcers box, and it was almost dead center in mellow Mel's wide open mouth. Better luck next time, Rico.

## One For The Road

Denny McLain is like so many of the political candidates. He needs only five more victories to become a 30-game winner, but his time could possibly run out before the final balloting.

McLain's campaign received a double set back as he absorbed two losses, one from the White Sox and one from the New York Yankees.

McLain's first set back came at the bat of Pete Ward who smashed a grand

slam homer and Gerry McNertney who drove in another four runs on four singles as the White Sox shelled him 10-2. Seven of the nine runs were unearned.

McLain still wasn't over his shell shock Saturday as he lost his claim to fame that he had not lost a road game all season. Mel Stottlemyre was backed by a two run homer by Roy White as the Yankees ripped Detroit 2-1 at Yankee Stadium.

Mickey Mantle hit his 534th homer of his career to tie Jimmy Foy for third on the all-time list of home run producers, but the Yankees went down to the Minnesota Twins, 3-1.

When the Tigers and Yankees met over the weekend, Rocky Colavito proved to be the star of the series. Colavito nailed his first pitching victory in the majors in a sparkling relief job to beat the Tigers 6-5. He then returned to the outfield and smacked a second game run to stun the Tigers, 5-4.

It was a four game weekend sweep for the sixth place Yankees over the league leading Tigers. The Yanks boosted their average to .500, 63-63, for the first time since last April 30. The Tigers are now snarled in their longest losing streak of the season.

## Clyde Beatty in the APG

The battle lines have been drawn and the nation's professional golfers have started to choose sides between the dissident touring pros and the Professional Golfers Association.

If one reasonable man who makes a living at playing tournament golf and there must be a few in spite of the evidence - were to spell out a few of the complaints of the touring pros against the leadership of professional golf, then it might be possible to see some of the justice in the secessionist movement which is now threatening the game.

Up to now, however, not a soul has been able to explain what the malcontents want and what they hope to gain by pulling out of the P.G.A. All that comes out clearly and loudly is that the players are determined to take over the tour and split up the proceeds as they see fit, sans the interference of the organization that has built the circuit from nothing to a multi-million dollar operation.

Maybe we're missing something, or maybe it's just a case of the inmates running the asylum.

Probably the stars felt the tour belonged to them because it was they who drew the crowds. But then the newspapers extolling their wins are used by a Sunday fisherman to wrap up his dead fish, new names will be bidding for the attention of the galleries.

Samuel Gates, attorney for the dissidents, says the players are seeking the right to cast the deciding votes on matters which primarily affect them. Up till now they have had an equal

voice in setting up the conditions under which they play, approving sponsors, settling on prize money and selling television rights.

They apparently are not satisfied with an equal voice; they want the only voice. They number only about 200 out of the total P.G.A. membership of 6200.

When it comes to choosing a director for the rebels, who call themselves the American Profession Golfers, let's hope, they don't overlook the name of Clyde Beatty.

## And Still Descending

It was a little over a month ago that the majors started their pennant race with the managers. Earl Weaver replaced Hank Bauer at the helm of the Baltimore Orioles, and Al Lopez came out of retirement to direct the Chicago White Sox. These two teams have remained static in the standings of the American League, but then there is the Philadelphia Phillies.

Gene Mauch's reign gave way to that of Bob Skinner and Phillies fans have been agog at the meteoric fall of the Phillies from fourth place to seventh in the standings. In the span of a month the Phillies have managed to lose 23 games and win 14. They are 21 1-2 games out of first, and hardly pose a threat to the Cardinals. If they're still dreaming of the pennant in Philadelphia, they have a bigger problem than the Boston fans.

## Glancing Askance

It was "Hank Aaron Night in Atlanta", and the popular Braves slugger was honored by 25,000 and his teammates. In a brief seizure of an insecurity complex, Aaron was afraid that he would not be worthy of the honor bestowed upon him. On that note, the Braves ripped the Phillies, 6-0, and Aaron drove in four of the runs. He hit his 504th home run to raise him into a third place in the NL all-time home run list. His RBI's gave him a career total of 1,611 raising him past Hall of Famer Goose Goslin into 10th place on the all-time major league list, and he tied another Hall of Famer, Luke Appling, for the 21st place in total base hits with 2,749 . . . Rookies in the National Basketball League have had their annual starting salary upped to \$10,000. The move was keeping in step with the rising cost of living like an athlete. Baseball rookies are guaranteed \$10,000 a year and NFL rookies are guaranteed \$12,000 for their first year in the league if they stay the year. The AFL has no minimum standards for their players, but they have the NFL as a guide. . . Dick Tiger is heading back to the United States for another crack at boxing immortality. But he doesn't rule out that one day he will be back in Biafra in another kind of combat-toting a rifle in the bushes. He is a captain in the Biafra army and spent the summer giving

physical training to the recruits now fighting the federalists in the Nigerian civil war. He'd like to arrange a fight with Bob Foster, to who he lost the light-heavyweight title by a knockout last May. . .

Alex Hannum who shook up basketball people by quitting the Philadelphia 76ers for the Oakland Oaks of the ABA last winter, had a few comments on one of his former players. Hannum said that in spite of Wilt Chamberlain's superstar status, he is coachable. He also said that the trade hurt the 76ers which no doubt made few people sit up and take notice. He also predicted a war between the Leagues, and that comment too has to go down as a real earth shaker. About Rick Barry, he stated that if the courts would let him play, the Oaks could win the ABA title . . . The Olympic flame has been started on its journey from Greece and will be carried across land to a waiting boat which will speed it to this continent. It will be carried across the Yucatan Peninsula to Mexico and just as simple as that the Olympic games will be underway. But Columbus, Ohio, is looking into the future of Olympic games and have started a publicity campaign to have the Olympics held in their fair city - in 1992 that is. The reason is that year will mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America. A resolution adopted by the city council points out that Columbus is the largest city in the nation named after the explorer.

Patriots Coach Mike Holavak has created a new stimulant for the Patriots. The fine system as it has been dubbed can best be summed up by saying, "If the Patriots do not shape up, they will be fined." Since the Patriots are so underpaid, as are all football players their pocketbooks could feel the pinch. Well, that's one less razor blade bought at Arthur's Farm. . . Carl Yastrzemski celebrated his 29th birthday last week. That makes him an old man in baseball by some standards. When the draft comes up this winter, Carl could find himself unprotected. The Sox management will be more interested in protecting their younger players, and last year's Triple Crown winner has had anything but a great season. . .

And this concluded Looking Askance at the Week in Sports for the summer. And on that note, I'll fold up my tent and sneak quietly off into the sunset.





## UMass Undertakes Experiment in Education

AMHERST—Last year there were 85 Negro students in a student body of 16,000 at the University of Massachusetts. One Negro professor said he was shocked that the university had more Chinese students from Taiwan than Negroes.

When the first classes of the new academic year are held Sept. 10, the campus will welcome about 120 Negro students who probably would not be entering college except for the first Negro recruitment drive known as a New England State School.

### Funds Provided

They will be provided funds ranging from a few hundred dollars to \$1600, the maximum offered by the school, during each of their four years. They will be given massive tutoring in addition to their normal course load, and counseling.

But perhaps the unique effect of the program is that conventional admissions standards were thrown aside, for the most part, when the students were invited to attend the university.

The students, all from this state and most from slum areas in Boston, Springfield and other cities, were hand-picked for their college potential by an all-Negro group at the University known as the Committee for the Collegiate Education of Negro Students (CCENS).

The 11-member committee, led by Prof. Lawrence Johnson, assistant dean of the School of Business Administration, worked on the project for a year and a half, winning the strong support of the board of trustees. It also won about \$150,000 from the Legislature.

William J. Wilson, assistant professor of sociology, said the program is expected to cost about \$220,000 this year. Scholarship grants had been expected to amount to \$130,000 but the need "may not be that great," according to Dallas L. Darland, staff assistant to the provost.

Some \$95,000 will be spent as salaries for a director, an assistant director, secretary, tutoring supervisor and 24 graduate assistants, who will provide tutoring services for part-time salaries of \$3000, Wilson said. Supplies and other expenses will also come from the \$95,000, he said.

In addition to the state funds, about \$65,000 will be taken from the Education Opportunity grants the university obtains annually from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The grants, directed strictly at the financial needs of each student, are being mailed to the new freshmen this week, according to Lynn E. Santner, assistant director of the placement and financial aid office.

The program also received a financial

boost from the student senate in the approval of a \$41,000 contribution to the Martin Luther King Social Action Council late in the last school year. About \$30,000 was earmarked for CCENS, but the senate named the council, a group aimed at improving race relations on campus, as recipient since the senate can fund only recognized student organizations, according to Senate President Paul Silverman.

Because of the Senate approval of the funds, the tax paid by each student as part of his semester bill may be hiked \$3 this year, he said. Although few students have criticized the action so far, he said, opinions on the matter may be heated when the students return in September, and a referendum may be held on the funds.

"Some people don't think the Senate should use money for things like this," he said. "I'm not so sure myself."

The committee figured that each student would need an average of \$1,075 for the school year from the program, based on the average student need of about \$1,800 for tuition, room, board, books, fees and other expenses. The committee did not include spending money, Wilson said. A student on such a grant should earn at least \$200 during the year in summer employment and part-time employment during the school year, the committee decided.

### Housing Set

All the 120 students will be housed in the Orchard Hill area, a residential complex of four seven-story dormitories, two male and two female, with a capacity of 1,288 students. The committee has discounted charges that housing the students in the same complex will impede attempts to increase racial interaction on campus.

The students will be able to reach their tutors more easily by living in the same area, Darland said. "It's simply to solve a logistical problem," he said. He added that other residential areas on campus asked to serve as headquarters for the program.

Officials of the program insist that integrating the campus is not at all the primary concern. "It is certainly not for image purposes," Darland said, "and if so it would be a self-defeating purpose."

### Notes Strength

Calling the tutoring service the strength of the program, Darland said, "some schools have run out and grabbed all the Negroes they could find." Relaxed admissions criteria are meaningful in such programs unless extensive tutoring is provided at least during the freshman year, Wilson said. Tutoring will not be needed for most of the students in the program after their fresh-

man year during which most of the academic casualties occur at UMass, he said.

Next year the program may be expanded beyond another 120 students and will include underprivileged white and Puerto Rican students, the committee hopes. Officials are awaiting word on the results of an application for a sizable grant from the Ford Foundation to help fill expenses projected for the next few years.

### May Do More

If any surplus of funds remains from the UMass program this year, with the possible aid of the Ford Foundation, similar programs will be aided at Holyoke and North Shore Junior Colleges, Wilson said.

About 35 students will enter Holyoke Community College under such a program this year.

In choosing the 120 students, who will be among over 3,000 members of the class of 1972, Wilson said, "We were trying to get away from the traditional middle class criteria in order to achieve a more realistic appraisal." Students from the ghetto are less apt to score high on Scholastic Aptitude Tests because the tests are based on middle-class experiences, he said. "The tests determine training, but they do not determine potential," he said.

The committee consulted civic organizations, high school officials and education leaders throughout the state to compile a list of Negro high school graduates with college potential who according to traditional admissions standards would be considered marginal "at best," Darland said. Few of them could otherwise enter college in September, he said.

Acceptance was based chiefly on letters of recommendation, achievement patterns, interviews and autobiographies, according to Wilson. A student who scored a low overall total on an achievement test might have been considered favorably because of a relatively high score in one area, which indicated something turned him on here," Darland said.

Conventional examinations discriminate against many disadvantaged students by posing questions based on experiences unfamiliar to them, Wilson said.

He cited a similar program begun in the New York City College system in 1966, in which 90 per cent of the students admitted under the unconventional standards have survived. Other programs have been operated at Wesleyan, Antioch, California at Berkeley, Cornell, Michigan, UCLA, Harvard and Yale, he said.

Among the new Negro students will be 55 from Springfield and 65 from Boston.

—Springfield Daily News

August 27, 1968

## ENGINEERING

### New Industrial Design Course: From Idea To Finished Product

A portable sailboat, outdoor cooker, crutches, food grater and knife might sound like basic equipment for a camping trip in the White Mountains, but are actually products of a UMass engineering class.

In the new industrial design course in the School of Engineering, students start with an original idea and end with a complete working model of a new product.

Each of the students of engineer-designer Frank Umholtz has up to a school year to carry his idea from design conception, through drawings and specifications, and finally to a finished working model good enough to serve as a manufacturer's prototype.

The first group of products includes a rig that converts a standard air mattress into a one-man sailboat, an entirely new outdoor cooker that uses electricity, a crutch of a completely new design, a food grater, a knife and other items.

"The idea of the course is to introduce design to engineering students," Prof. Umholtz said. "We concentrate on product design and try to teach a concept of total design that involves the appearance as well as the engineering of a product."

Eric May of Lexington got the idea that an aluminum-frame sailing rig could be fitted to a standard air mattress. The result is "Little Flipper," a one-man sailboat with 28 square feet of sail, total weight of about 45 pounds and total cost of \$70. It can be carried by one person and assembled ready to sail in four minutes.

Donald Poole of South Deerfield took a new look at the common crutch and came up with an entirely new design that Dr. Robert Gage, director of UMass Health Services, has called a "significant improvement." Poole designed a molded fiberglass upper half for his crutches that conforms to the user's body and bears much of its weight.

His crutch distributes the body's

weight over a larger area, eliminating the strain that conventional crutches impose on the brachial artery and brachial muscles under the arm.

William Lyman of South Hadley designed an ultra-modern electric "Char-master" that he calls a "new concept in outdoor cooking." It has space-age styling outside and all-electric cooking units inside, including a grille, rotisserie, and electric starter.

Students are expected to do all the work they can on their projects. This can include making molds for casting, laminating fiberglass, making wood patterns and a variety of finishing operations. The basic course lasts one semester, with a second semester available for those doing larger projects.



UMass engineering student Donald Poole of South Deerfield, left, with the crutches he designed and built as a project for the School of Engineering's new industrial design course. Molded crutch tops are designed to fit user's arms and sides, eliminating much of the strain that conventional crutches impose on underarm areas. UMass Infirmary patient, Martha Carey of Delmar, N.Y., tries out crutches under the guidance of Dr. Thomas McBride, assistant UMass Health Service director, who helped Poole in crutch design.



"Little Flipper" tacks on Campus Pond, designer Eric May of Lexington at the helm. May, senior in mechanical engineering, created the craft as a project in the School of Engineering's new industrial design course. It uses an aluminum frame sailing rig to convert a standard air mattress to a one-man sailboat.

## Czechoslovakia: Another David and Goliath

The word in the Czechoslovakia crisis at the beginning of this week was wait. The key element was the continuation of talks in Moscow between Soviet and Czechoslovakia leaders in an attempt to find a way out of the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia.

Alexander Dubcek, the Czechoslovakia party chief and premier Oldrich Cernik, both seized in Prague on Wednesday, joined Czech President Ludvik Svoboda at the Moscow talks over the weekend. It was hoped that this move might mean the possibilities of a return to the former leadership with only minimal restrictions demanded on the liberal regime by the Soviets.

With all the news that is coming out of Czechoslovakia, Moscow and the United Nations debates, it is the attitude of the Czech people and their passive resistance to the Russian troops that has most caught the eye of the foreign journalists and the American public.

### Stiff Upper Lip

Demonstrating incredible flexibility and restraint the Czechs faced their foe and managed to stick together with a network of underground radio and information networks encouraging the people.

A month ago, a Czechoslovak journalist, speculating on what might happen if there was military intervention, said: "Look, we shall not fight. But what can the Russians do if we keep up our courage, stick together, carry on with our press and our discussions, call together the party congress and get rid of the conservatives—in short, continue our political work as if the troops were not there?"

It sounded far-fetched, and it may turn out to be, but for the first days after the seizure of the country, it was very close to what happened.

### Replacements Fall Short

In fact, the Russians found they were virtually without political levers. They tried desperately to put together a new party leadership and government, but after three days all they managed to find were a few conservatives whose lack of effectiveness—and possibly of enthusiasm—was such that their names were not even announced.

Meanwhile, 1,100 delegates had been smuggled into Prague and had held under the Soviet guns, a party congress that elected a whole new liberal Presidium according to the most irreproachably orthodox party regulations. After three days nobody had been

found to put out, over the radio or in the press, the surreal justifications for the intervention that Tass and Pravda, the official Soviet newspapers, have been issuing.

Besides isolating the occupiers signified their protests in the most varied and ingenious ways. The Soviet troops have been harranged into a near state of shock by students, workers and little old ladies. Soviet tanks trundle by with swastikas painted on one side and "Long Live Dubcek" on the other.

A widespread, well-organized network of information got the news of what was happening to the Czechoslovak people and to the outside world. Street signs were repainted, directional markers were turned around, and names of villages were transposed, to confuse the Soviet authorities who were racing around the countryside trying to impose order.

It would be easy, out of hope and admiration for Czechoslovak wit and valor, to exaggerate the long-range hopes for this resistance. The Soviet Union will obviously have the last word, sooner or later.

But what the resistance may have done is to have shifted the terms of this last word so that the Czechoslovaks may be allowed, not the dream they have had for the last six months, but perhaps more autonomy than anyone would have thought possible three days ago.

An equally important aspect of the Czech crises is the scars that it will leave on Russia and the entire Communist block.

It was only a year ago that the Soviet's were whooping it up in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. The country seemed in fine shape at the time and despite differences with some of its allies, the entire Soviet world appeared to be settling down for a period of domestic fence mending and internal growth.

The actions of Moscow however may very well have sent the unity of the Communist world spinning off faster and farther than it has ever been.

### Final Fragmentation

Commenting on the effect of the Czech move on the Communist world Harrison Salisbury wrote:

The once monolithic Communist world may have suffered a new and possibly final fragmentation last week amid the grim clatter of Soviet tanks

rumbling through the streets of Prague.

Regardless of the immediate outcome in Czechoslovakia, there was a multitude of signs that nothing short of global military diktat would ever bring back the Communist hegemony imposed by the late Josef Stalin. And the damage inflicted on the Communist cause within the Soviet Union might prove even more serious.

Russia's action in Czechoslovakia shattered a Communist world already badly split. Three major Communist states — Yugoslavia, Rumania and China—openly denounced the Moscow action. The two greatest Communist parties in Western Europe, those of France and Italy, rushed to support beleaguered Prague.

### Coolness

Standing with Moscow were only the Governments of East Germany, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria. There was a notable coolness among the common people in Hungary and even, it seemed, in East Germany. Never had Moscow stood so isolated in the Marxist world.

Moreover, within the Soviet Union the divisive consequences of Russia's intervention raised questions so explosive that there were those who believed that the most lasting negative consequences would be felt in the Soviet homeland itself.

### Parallel To Hungary

When Soviet tanks crushed the Hungarian revolution in Budapest 12 years ago, it seemed that a new era of darkness was about to descend upon Eastern Europe. But, within a short period of time the Hungarians won greater freedom than they had possessed at any time since Communist rule had been imposed. And within Russia the movement for internal liberalization was strengthened, not weakened.

To many it seemed possible that events would follow a parallel course in the wake of the Prague intervention. The internal Soviet repercussions may be far stronger. The Soviet regime could react with a reimposition of Stalinist police controls and terror, a return to the concentration camp system and secret executions.

But it seemed hardly likely that there is anyone in authority in Moscow who thinks that this would work. To try to move in that direction, would only bring on the violent explosion which the regime so desperately sought to avoid.

## AMHERST AREA . . .

(Continued from page 9)

joint traffic flow problems shared by the town and the University of Massachusetts. Receiving special attention will be traffic problems on North Pleasant St.

Appointed by the selectmen were Town Manager Allen Torrey, Selectmen Walter Markert, and Col. James Harrington, U.S.A. Ret. Harrington is affiliated with Cummings Construction Co., contractors for the new Amherst Savings Bank.

Named to the committee by the University were John Littlefield, University Planning Officer, and Prof. Erving Zube, director of the department of landscape architecture.

## Parking Ban Extended

Selectmen have voted to extend the parking ban on Fearing Street from North Pleasant Street to Sunset Avenue on the south side.

Present regulations prohibit parking only on the north side of the street.

Signs will be erected soon warning motorists that cars violating the ban will be towed.

## Tag Sale Planned

The Amherst Jaycees are conducting their annual tag day drive to collect serviceable used furniture and clothing which will be sold to foreign students.

Those who would like to donate furniture or clothing to the Jaycees, should call Robert Lindquist at 253-7209 or Randall Prescott at 253-2951 to have the articles picked up. The Operation Housekeep Tag Sale will be conducted outside the Student Union at the UMass campus Sept. 7, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The items are sold to the foreign students at a very low cost in order to help them obtain the necessary furnishings during their stay in our country. Proceeds from the sale are used to conduct programs for the visiting foreign students by the Amherst Jaycees.

## NOTICE

Dr. Kurt Ebner, Department of Biochemistry, Oklahoma State University, will speak on "Lecithin Synthetase-A Two Protein Enzyme", Friday, September 6, 1968, at 4:00 P.M. in Room 157 Goessmann. Coffee will be served at 3:45 P.M.

## CLASSIFIED

FALL SEMESTER — Transportation sought from Northampton to Campus: M, W, F—9:30 a.m. or 8:30 return 5:00 or 6:00 p.m. Will share expenses. Please contact: Ingrid Fricke, 8 Belmont Ave., Northampton 01061. Phone: 584-6799

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### THE ARTS

#### Music Series Preview

On September 11 the UMass department of music will offer its opening concert of the 1968-69 season in Bowker Auditorium — a collection of works by Schumann and Robert Stern.

The 8 p.m. program will feature Dorothy Ornest, soprano, Charles Fussell, piano, Joel Krosnick, cello and Robert Stern piano.

The program will present Schumann's *Frauenliebe und Leben* (A woman's life and love) for soprano and piano) and his *Five pieces in Folk Style*, opus 102 for cello and piano. Highlight of the program will be Robert Stern's *Terezin*, a cycle for soprano, cello and piano.

The idea for the program started with the premier performance of *Terezin*, Dr. Stern's cycle based on poems and pictures by children imprisoned in the Terezin concentration camp not far from Prague. Terezin was only a way station to the point of no return—Auschwitz. Approximately 15,000 children under 15 years of age were sent to Terezin. After the Soviet Army liberated Terezin in May, 1945, about 100 of the children returned home.

During the premiere an unique problem developed: for the three performers—Miss Ornest and Messrs. Krosnick and Stern—the poems were so touching in their innocent tragedy and the music so perfectly suited to the poems that the performers found themselves repeatedly being moved to tears. In fact, several trial performances were given in music classes while the performers worked towards reproducing the emotions called forth by Terezin without being moved to tears by them.

For this particular program, the performers searched for works which evoked emotions of similar power to those of Terezin. It was not long before Schumann's *Frauenliebe und Leben* (A Woman's Life and Loves) came to mind. A woman reflects: the first time she sees her husband, the ecstasy of the love being returned, the wedding ceremony, having their first child, and then her husband's death.

The performers reasoned further: that the Schumann *5 Pieces in Folk Style* were also songs, though these pieces have no words. They have many of the same poignant emotions evoked in other Schumann song cycles, though in this case implied rather than explicit.



ROBERT STERN and CHARLES RUSSELL



DOROTHY ORNEST



JOEL KROSINICK

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from  
the editors of

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## The FBI: Pressure Tactics At Yale

By Diane Leonetti  
College Press Service

One Monday morning last October, FBI agents turned up on the campus at Yale to interrogate members of the student body, faculty and staff who had returned their draft cards.

Although no one, under the Supreme Court Miranda ruling, was required to answer a single question, most of the 21 people questioned talked a great deal. Why? A recent article in the *Yale Law Journal* gives the results of the *Journal's* inquiry into this question.

First, it was learned that even though the men questioned had superior educations, they did not know their rights under Miranda. Those who were aware that some such rights existed had never thought of them as applying to themselves, and could not, therefore, readily apply them at the moment they were needed. Under Miranda, which is usually applied to police interrogations after an arrest, the suspect has 1) the right to remain silent, 2) the right to know that anything he says can be used against him, 3) the right to a lawyer during all of the questioning, and 4) the right to halt questioning at any time and get a lawyer.

The first big advantage the agents had was one of their mainstays: surprise. They arrived early in the morning—a favorite time for interrogators and arresting police is 3 or 4 a.m. when resistance is low and thought processes slowed—and worked in pairs, confronting separate individuals who were part of the previously disorganized anti-war movement at Yale.

Prior to the FBI visits, the men involved had not given any thought to their rights or the possibility of FBI interrogation. This was immediately remedied; a meeting to discuss their rights was held that first evening. Notices were posted, and the Dean of the Divinity School announced that beginning Tuesday, October 24, no agent of the FBI had his permission to interview students on campus. Yet interrogations continued there through Friday.

They followed a format which works very well. The suspect is questioned alone (wife or anyone else present is asked to leave), with one agent asking the questions, another writing down answers. He is given a waiver of his Miranda rights to sign in a manner implying that it is routine, usually with a terse explanation that it simply lists his constitutional rights.

The FBI agents at Yale were not scrupulous about following the Miranda requirement to halt questioning whenever the suspect "indicates in any manner . . . that he wishes to remain

silent." Without exception, those suspects who indicated that they did not wish to answer were forced to repeat it several times to convince the agents. Some agents tried to frighten the suspects with grave statements like, "We will have to report that you refused." One told a suspect who asked him to come back when he had a lawyer that as they were dealing with a "Federal crime," matters couldn't be dragged out. Some waivers were given late, after certain questions had been asked and answered.

There were several reasons why men who might have been expected to know better talked so much in a situation which could only aid their adversaries. Some didn't see the reasons for remaining silent. Some saw it as a moral rather than a legal confrontation; they saw silence as refusal to state their beliefs. As they did not consider themselves criminals, and were acting on moral grounds, why not talk? Some hoped to persuade the agents with their arguments, and perhaps even the Justice Department in the end.

Most were extremely nervous. Anticipating some reaction to their first act in defiance of law, they saw the interrogations as the beginning of punishment.

It was a "crisis-laden situation" in which the agent counts on the suspect's nervousness, his isolation, and the fact he is outnumbered. Even those men who were half-aware of their rights had trouble remaining calm and using their best judgment.

Much of the talking that was done after the suspects learned their rights on Monday night grew out of a desire not to be rude. For middle class suspects, the *Law Journal* points out, interrogation becomes a social situation. The agents know this. They assume an engaging and informal manner. When a suspect refuses to answer a question, they make small talk—comment on the cat or a piece of sculpture. They talk about their families and emphasize that they are only doing a job. The suspect soon feels socially obliged to answer some questions, a fatal error. "I had come to feel very uncooperative and nasty," said one Yale man in explanation.

Those suspects who made out best, and who felt afterward that they had stood up to the FBI, all assumed the offensive at the beginning by refusing to talk at all. One, upon learning who the agents were simply said: "In that case, gentlemen, I have nothing to say to you." Although they were as ignorant and nervous as the others, they avoided the social situation and the impossible legal judgments that become necessary when the unsuspecting layman tries to answer some questions and refuse others.

Those who talked to the agents all felt like failures afterward.

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